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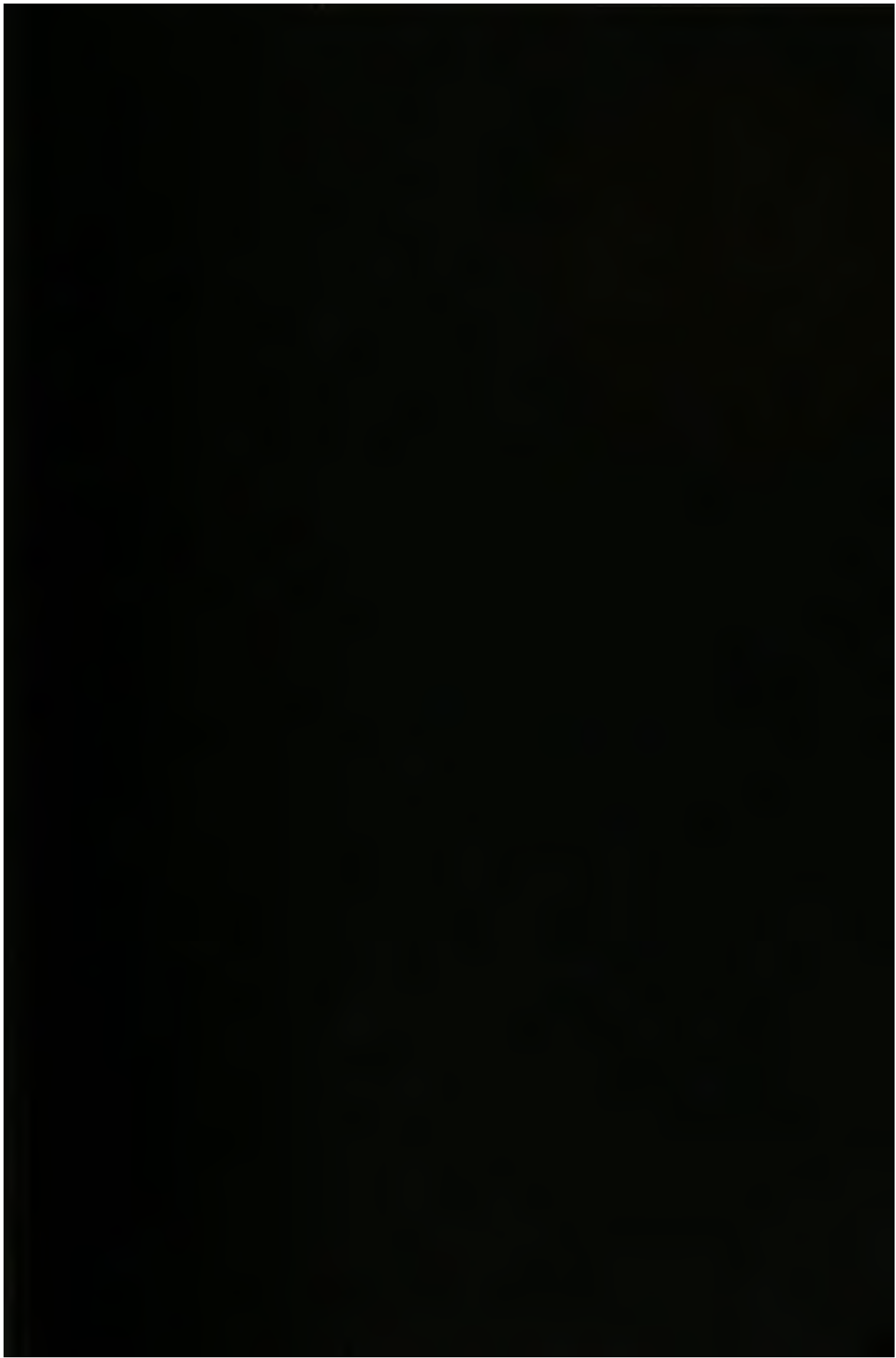
Harvard College Library



FROM THE

MARY OSGOOD FUND

"To purchase such books as shall be most needed for
the College Library, so as best to promote
the objects of the College."



THE

American Library Annual

1916-1917

INCLUDING "LIBRARY WORK" CUMULATED; BIBLIOGRAPHIES; STATISTICS OF BOOK PRODUCTION; LISTS OF LIBRARY AND BOOK-TRADE PERIODICALS AND ORGANIZATIONS; LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND SHORT COURSES; LIBRARY SUMMARIES; SELECT LISTS OF LIBRARIES, ETC.

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LIBRARY
Mary Good fund
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FOREWORD

This volume, the sixth successive issue of the *AMERICAN LIBRARY ANNUAL*, or the 24th by inclusion of its predecessor the *Annual Literary Index*, develops the plan outlined last year, of making each yearly volume of distinctive and permanent value by presenting annually features of a special character. Thus the summaries of representative libraries presented this year are from libraries other than the three-score included in the preceding volume. This feature was found widely acceptable last year, and it is believed will be of permanent record value, though it did not have the hoped-for result of substantially increasing the support of the volume and enabling larger extension.

Among the new features this year which it is proposed to repeat from year to year, is the inclusion of the valuable summaries regarding reference books of the year by Isadore Gilbert Mudge and of library legislation from William R. Eastman. Another is the special list of libraries of religion and theology, complementing the lists of law and medical libraries presented last year.

The development of special or business libraries is becoming increasingly important and the list of these libraries in the present volume is practically new, because of its increase of scope and the additional information given. This, it is believed, will make the *ANNUAL* of greater value both to business libraries and to general libraries, which should be in closer touch with libraries of distinctive character and special collections. This list should help toward the aim of the entire library profession, in general or in special libraries, to interrelate with each other so that all libraries may be of the largest service both to the general and to the special public.

A most important and practically helpful new feature will be found in the summaries of library schools and courses of library teaching, which have been prepared with much care and with the co-operation of the respective schools. These summaries will answer many questions which are put before librarians by intending students.

"Library Work" is included this year as last year, re-shaped from the *Library Journal* and combined into one alphabet as was done last year at the urgent desire of librarians to make practical use of this division for frequent reference.

A chief feature of previous *ANNUALS* is omitted from this year's issue, i.e., the general library list, for the reason that the American Library Association has planned with the United States Bureau of Education for the early issue of a library list, more comprehensive both in the number of libraries and in the detail of information. If this list is promptly issued from year to year, it will be undesirable and in fact impracticable for private enterprise to compete. If the plan is not adequately or promptly carried out, there may be need for the resumption of this feature on the same scale as previous years in the *AMERICAN LIBRARY ANNUAL*.

The continuance of the world war has made information as to foreign libraries and foreign affairs so imperfect and inadequate that the data regarding foreign libraries and foreign periodicals are not presented this year. It is impossible, in fact, to learn to what extent foreign periodicals have been suspended or abandoned, by any inquiry that can be made, and American libraries are quite in the dark on this subject.

The *Index to Dates*, superseded in the last volume by the separate publication of *Information*, was covered by the continuation of that periodical and the issue of the annual volume for the year 1916. This monthly and quarterly periodical was with 1917 turned over to the Cumulative Digest Corporation, an independent business concern, which decided after the completion of the first half year, to amalgamate *Information* with the *Business Digest*, which had been started in April by the same corporation. The new publishers arranged to complete the year's subscription for *Information* with the *Business Digest*, now issued weekly, and propose to publish cumulation volumes of the *Business Digest* for 1917, which will range with the previous yearly volumes of *Information* and continue to include much of the same material.

It is to be hoped that the changes from time to time in the *AMERICAN LIBRARY ANNUAL* will commend themselves to librarians in making this publication a practical working tool, and suggestions for its betterment with that end in view are cordially invited.

R. R. B.

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LIBRARY WORK, 1916

LIBRARY WORK, 1916

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, cumulated from the department of Library Work in the "Library Journal" for 1916, and including summaries of important articles in all current library publications except the "Library Journal."

ACCESSION

See

BOOK SELECTION
BOOKPLATES
GIFTS AND BEQUESTS
LABELS

ACCOUNTS AND ACCOUNTING

See

FINANCE
FORMS AND BLANKS

ACQUISITION OF MATERIAL

See

BOOK SELECTION
GIFTS AND BEQUESTS—OF MATERIAL

ADMINISTRATION, Library

See also

ADVERTISING
ARCHIVES—CARE AND HANDLING OF COLLECTIONS OF
BINDING
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BRANCH LIBRARIES
BUILDINGS
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PERIODICALS

PREFERENCE RECORDS

PUBLICITY

READERS, RULES FOR

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

RESERVED BOOKS

RURAL COMMUNITIES—LIBRARY WORK IN SCHOOL LIBRARIES

SHELF DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

STAFF MEETINGS

SURVEYS

TAXATION FOR LIBRARIES

TRAVELING LIBRARIES

TRUSTEES—POWERS AND DUTIES

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

VACATIONS

The internal working of a public library. Arthur E. Bostwick. *Pub. Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 56-57.

"What is here set down is in response to a request from the editor for an expression on certain topics, the first of which is 'the present state of professional interest among library assistants.' In the first place, is librarianship a profession? Shall we restrict the profession to holders of library-school degrees? At any rate we may assert that if librarianship is a profession not all, or perhaps not many, assistants are members of it. But hair-splitting aside, how many library assistants take genuine interest in their work? Rather more, I believe, than workers in other occupations. The very fact that they are underpaid tends to assure this. But taking them by and large, the majority are still untrained, despite our library schools and training classes, our institutes and meetings, although our higher grades are now pretty fit for their work. The great cause of weakness is inability to rise above routine; failure to see that fresh ideas, initiative, sympathy with one's work, and a desire to improve and extend it are what every live administrator is looking for, what he is anxious to reward. We would rather reject a dozen impractical suggestions, restrain a dozen false starts, for the sake of encouraging and accepting a single one. The Boss is not fulfilling his obligations if he simply holds every one down to an iron system of his own, under the false impression that he has created an ideal machine, and that the duties of the members of his staff begin and end with being simply the cogs and wheels of it."

The internal affairs of a library. Chalmers Hadley. *Pub. Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 57-59.

"I know of no other workers to-day," says Mr. Hadley, of the Denver Public Library, "aside from those in religious fields, where more zealous, cheerful, disinterested service is given than by the great body of library assistants in this country. There is no goal in library work toward which any assistant cannot legitimately aspire, and those lacking the formal, technical training of the library may have compensations thru an unusual endowment of native ability, the power to work, and common sense. Criticism has been passed on the library assistant who changes positions solely for an increase in salary. With few exceptions library workers are given no protection against poverty-stricken old age, and no librarian should object to an assistant going elsewhere if he cannot compete with salaries paid. Just criticism, however, can be passed on the increasing number of library assistants who repeatedly embarrass the library and its head by their craze to change positions, seemingly for the sake of change. This desire seems especially to have afflicted library school graduates. In combatting this restlessness a librarian will do well, particularly when increased salaries cannot be administered as a tonic, by giving a change in work to the various departmental assistants.

"The relations between a library employe and her fellow workers will become strained if she comment on the institution or its staff to any member of the library board. This is permissible only when information is officially requested."

—By Commission

At this time, when the question of the commission form of government of cities is receiving much attention and is being tried out in a number of places, it may be interesting to librarians to know that a library was governed, and governed well, by a commission from May, 1914, to September, 1916.

When the librarian of the Ohio State University was granted leave of absence in the spring of 1914, she recommended to the president of the university that, instead of an acting librarian being appointed, there should be created a library commission composed of the heads of the departments of the library, i. e., the two reference librarians, the accession librarian and the head cataloger. She recommended that this body of four elect a chairman from its own number, the chairman to represent the library in the Library Council (which, in the Ohio State University, is composed of the president, the deans and the librarian) and to act as the executive officer

of the commission. The recommendation of the librarian was approved by the president, and on May 19, 1914, the commission was organized. It was composed of Maud D. Jeffrey, reference librarian; Gertrude K. Kellicot, accession librarian, and Bertha M. Schneider, head cataloger. Mr. Reeder was elected chairman. In this body was vested the administration of the library, subject to the regulations of the Library Council, and at its weekly meetings all matters of administrative detail were decided. This proved to be an admirable arrangement. The members of the commission brought to their work a knowledge of library and university conditions which only those could have who had been in the library, and they gave most loyal and efficient service.

Now that the librarian has returned to active duty, the commission, as such, goes out of existence, but she has asked the commission members to become her cabinet, meeting with her regularly once a week. The regular meetings of the whole staff will be held as usual once a month.

ADVERTISING

See

BOOKLISTS
BULLETIN BOARDS
EXHIBITS
FOREIGNERS—WORK WITH
FORMS AND BLANKS
MOVING PICTURES
PUBLICITY
SIGNS

—Restrictions on

See

AUDITORIUMS

AIDS FOR LIBRARIANS

See

BIBLIOGRAPHY

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

The field of the American Library Institute. A letter to the fellows of the Institute, by Dr. E. C. Richardson of Princeton, the newly-elected president. From the printed proceedings of the Atlantic City meeting, 1915. p. 7-12.

Dr. Richardson, according to this statement, "was hardly in favor of the foundation of the Institute, and has all along been somewhat at a loss to grasp any definite reason for its being. Its casual discussions have been pleasant and profitable to those sharing in them, but at best they have merely duplicated a function of the American Library Association now more naturally and better performed by the A. L. A. Council. On looking into the matter, however, on Dr. Hill's suggestion, it seemed possible that the trouble

was functional rather than organic. The constitutional object of the Institute is the 'study and discussion of library problems,' and it is only necessary to emphasize *study* to give a real field and object for the Institute. Once emphasize the study side, and there is a field almost untouched by the A. L. A., but clearly recognized in all branches of the educational world. It is nearly the difference between study and teaching, research and application, learning and technology, science and method. It is the difference between the American Historical Association and an Association of American History Teachers; it is the difference between the American Philological, Psychological, Oriental, Modern Language, etc., Associations, and the National Education Association. The A. L. A. stands for library economy, or library technology, or applied library science; the A. L. I. might stand for library science as science, and for learning, but learning, of course, as to the most useful as well as ornamental library matters. If the object of the A. L. I. were paraphrased to read 'to promote research, literature, learning and higher education in the book sciences and to assist in the organization of co-operative methods for reference libraries,' this would provide a definite aim along recognized lines of actual usefulness, and one differentiated from the work of the A. L. A. There is just as great a line of higher education tasks in the book sciences as there is in any of the lines taught in the universities. Even palaeography, which is one of the few higher learning matters taught, is not very much taught in the universities, and when taught is not at all co-ordinated with the book sciences. Moreover, such teaching as there is, in the matter of book illustration, prints, book binding, the bibliographical history of science in all its departments, and many other things, is undeveloped and unsystematic. In the matter of research, why is it not as creditable and desirable that research be carried on in the field of libraries as that it should be carried on in the other recognized lines? Take, again, the matter of archaeology. The mass of material gathered in anthropology, Oriental, Greek and Roman archaeology in the last twenty-five years is full of information relating to the nature and forms of books, the history of their transmission and their keeping in libraries, and this is almost wholly untouched as yet, although it is of fascinating interest to one who is at all concerned in the unfolding of the human mind in civilization. Many of the highest co-operation tasks are in the field of the learned rather than the popular libraries. The demand in this field is getting more definite, and will in itself produce a new

association if the Institute does not take the field."

ANALYTICALS

Charles A. Flagg, librarian of the Bangor Public Library has presented the Maine Historical Society a set of analytical cards, making a complete index to all of the different series of publications of the society. Mr. Flagg at the same time has prepared a similar set for the Library of Congress.

In his 1915 report, the librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation Library writes thus on the need of analytical entries in such a library:

"Even on a conservative basis, fine analytics and many cards are necessary in the catalog of the special library. As example: the number of cards made for four small sets may illustrate: For the United States Report on Condition of Woman and Child Wage-Earners in 19 volumes, 82 cards were made; for 4 volumes of the National Child Labor Committee publications, 375 cards; for 8 volumes of the Russell Sage Foundation pamphlet publications, 396 cards; and for 9 volumes of the New York State Charities Aid Association publications, 514 cards. A single book occasionally requires many cards to bring out its contents properly in the catalog. The 'Child in the city,' published under the auspices of the Chicago Child Welfare Exhibit, required 88 cards, while for Kelynack's 'Defective children,' 82 cards were made."

ANGLING COLLECTION

The making of an angling library and a short account of some of its treasures. Daniel B. Fearing. *Harvard Graduates Mag.*, D., 1915. p. 263-274.

Mr. Fearing has presented his wonderful collection of books on angling, fishing and fish culture, of over 12,000 volumes and pamphlets, in twenty different languages, to the library of Harvard University, where it is regarded as one of the most important single gifts ever received by that library. This article is a fascinating account of the making of this library, and of some of the important things in it. It began in 1890 in the form of a scrap book on trout and trout fishing, and gradually expanded to the dimensions referred to above.

To give some idea of the wealth of this library it may be mentioned that of the 170 different editions of Walton's "Compleat angler," the collection possesses over 160. The collection also contains the original probate copy of Izaak Walton's will. There are no less than fifteen incunabula in the collection.

Another interesting feature of the library is that it has been the policy of the collector,

whenever possible, to obtain a presentation copy of each book, and where this has not been possible to insert, when they could be found, autograph letters from each author, as well as interesting newspaper clippings such as notices of the books, obituary notices of the author, etc. Of books published in the last half dozen years or more many of the authors have been kind enough, knowing the reputation of the library, to send complimentary autograph copies to it.

The library contains what is said to be probably the greatest number of laws on the subject of fisheries ever brought together in a single library. These consist of English, French, Danish, Dutch, Norwegian, German, and Swedish, with a few Russian and Finnish acts. It also contains a practically complete set of the publications of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, and also an almost complete set of the different state publications on this subject.

ANNOTATION

See
EVALUATION

ANTS

The 1915-1916 report (p. 59) of the Grand Rapids Public Library describes the method which the library used to rid its book cases of ants.

"Last August the library made an unusual discovery in the catalog room: namely, that some of the book cases were infested with white ants. It appears that they got into the room thru cracks in the concrete floor where wood had been laid for nailing down the cork matting. As a result of the campaign against them every piece of wood and furniture in the whole basement was moved and carefully examined, and wherever it was discovered that the ants had infested a piece it was burned. Several hundred dollars worth of oak book cases were destroyed in this way. Fortunately, very few books were damaged—only four. It appears that the ants attacked the wood where there was no paint or varnish, and that they worked almost entirely behind the varnish line. In other words, where the wood was painted or varnished it was seldom that they came or went thru. The cases that were put back were varnished and the bottoms covered with tar, for the purpose of catching any straggling ants. It is planned to move this furniture and examine it at regular intervals for several years so as to be sure that the ants have been wholly exterminated.

"It was found in dealing with them that when a piece of wood literally alive with them was moved, and they began to run in all directions, the best way to dispose of them

was to sprinkle them with ammonia, which had the effect of curling them up and killing them instantly. Kerosene, gasoline, formaldehyde, and turpentine were also tried, but with little or no success. It also appeared that in no case did they attack a piece of furniture or shelving which was slightly raised from the floor so as to be accessible to light and air: in other words, the creatures worked only in the dark and more or less closed-in places. The new cases that have been put in these rooms have all been raised from the floor about an inch.

"Some of the oak cases infested by the ants were literally honey-combed. From the outside they looked as substantial as ever, but one could run a knife right thru an inch and a half piece of what was presumably solid white oak. Enough of the wood remained so as to keep the cases from collapsing from the weight upon them, but some were in such a condition that they would soon have crumbled from the weight upon them had we not discovered the ants."

APPOINTMENT OF LIBRARIANS

See

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—APPOINTMENT

ARCHIVES

—Care and Handling of Collections of

The following information about the situation with reference to public archives in various states of the Union is gleaned from the report of the public archives committee of the National Association of State Libraries, published in the *Bulletin* of the American Library Association for July, 1915. The last California legislature appropriated thirty-five hundred dollars for the purchase and installation of equipment to be used for the filing and preservation of documents in the state archives (*Statutes*, 1915, ch. 354). About one third of the probate districts of Connecticut have deposited their files in the State Library, and a part of these, numbering three hundred and fifty thousand manuscripts, have been repaired and classified so that they are now easily accessible. Legislation has been secured to enforce the use of permanent inks and papers for the making of records throughout the state. The regular appropriation for archives work has been increased from fifty-five hundred to sixty-five hundred dollars. In Iowa an index in the form of an inventory has been prepared for nearly all of the seventy thousand boxes and bound volumes of manuscript material which have been classified and filed by the archives department. A more detailed index of the papers of the territorial assembly is in course of preparation. The secretary of the State Historical Society of

Nebraska reports that the society is charged with the care of the archives of the state, but has accomplished nothing as yet because of lack of space. In New York several towns have recently sent their older records to the division of public records of the State Library for permanent preservation. Many counties, cities, towns, and villages have been forced by state law to purchase safes or otherwise to make provision for the preservation of their records. Similarly in Rhode Island the state record commissioner has induced a number of towns to purchase fireproof receptacles for their records. In general the report shows that the importance of state and local archives is coming more and more to be recognized, but there is still a deplorable lack of attention to the subject in a number of states.

ASSEMBLY HALLS

See

AUDITORIUMS
CLUBS

ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS

See

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE
ENTERTAINMENTS, LIBRARY
PUBLICITY
SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION
STAFF MEETINGS

AUDITORIUMS

At the December meeting of the trustees of the Free Public Library in New Bedford, Mass., the following regulations for the use of the lecture room were adopted:

"The use of the lecture room shall be granted for lectures or conferences on education, artistic, literary and allied subjects without charge, provided that no tickets of admission or money shall be taken at the door. Admission to such meetings shall be entirely free.

"Societies or clubs of similar aims, but of restricted membership, may be granted the use of the hall, but no tickets of admission or money shall be taken at the door, nor shall such meetings be advertised in the public press.

"In all cases, application for use of the hall shall be made to the librarian, who shall have the power to grant the privilege subject to revision by the committee on the library.

"(In granting the privilege to societies of restricted membership, it shall be understood that admission shall not be refused to any person who seeks entrance.)"

The New Bedford *Standard* questions in an editorial the right of the library to impose any restriction on the advertising in the public press of meetings to be held by societies within the library building.

"As we read the rules," it says, "an individual or group of individuals may have the use of the room for lectures or conferences on educational, artistic, literary or allied subjects, provided that admission shall be free and the lectures or conferences open to the public. The promoters of such a meeting may advertise it any way they please. But if a society or club 'of similar aims but of restricted membership'—say a club composed of ministers, or doctors or students of astronomy—wishes to give a lecture of an educational character and desires the public to come and hear it, the rule forbids its advertising the lecture in the only effective way such a thing can be advertised. The society of restricted membership, if it uses the room, must admit anybody who seeks entrance, but cannot, through the newspapers, invite everybody to come. It could, apparently, advertise its lecture by means of hand bills, or window cards, or on the bill boards, or in souvenir programs, or in the street cars, or on a banner suspended on Purchase street from a kite, or on sandwich boards—in any way, in fact, except the natural and effective advertisement in the press. To most people this will look like queer and rather foolish discrimination."

In a recent communication N. D. C. Hodges, of the Public Library of Cincinnati, writes:

"The library can report a decided increase in the use of its auditoriums and club rooms, as well as a greater variety in the interests represented. The total number of meetings for the year ending June 30, 1916, was 2507, as compared with 1763 for the previous year. The library now has eleven auditoriums, seating from 100 to 250 people each, seven club rooms, the largest of which seats 50, and three large basement playrooms. Each auditorium is equipped for stereopticon use, with a stand for the lantern, adjusted to the proper height and distance from the stage, and a screen painted on the plaster wall of the stage. Three branches have pianos, which have been given by local organizations. Use of the rooms is granted freely for any meeting at all educational in character. This word 'educational' is very broadly interpreted and constantly covers civic or recreational activities. But politics and religion are barred, as well as entertainments for which admission is taken at the door. Bookings may be made for one meeting or for the year. The small charge of \$1.00 is made for the use of the stereopticon and the library operator, also for an extension of time after ten o'clock, the usual closing hour. Rent, heat, light and janitor service are given without charge, and the rooms are available from eight in the morning until ten at night.

"The university extension lectures, meetings of women's literary clubs, and teachers' conferences, with which our auditorium work began, are still carried on. Such purely educational meetings are however far outnumbered by those of civic or social import, such as the local improvement associations, mothers' clubs, clean-up organizations, the Woman's City Club, the National Housewives' Co-operative League, the Penny Lunch Association, Shakespeare Pageant Committees, Grocers' Associations, and even tennis and baseball clubs. The Main Library lecture course for grown people, given weekly all thru the winter, has become an established policy. Its attendance is limited only by the seating capacity of the hall—the big children's room rearranged to hold about two hundred chairs. The lectures are freely illustrated and are popular in character. The Main Library also houses the work of the Cincinnati Library Society for the Blind. Its readings for the blind are held almost daily, and one morning each week is given up to instruction in reading from raised type, in writing, and in industrial work of various kinds.

"For the children the library itself plans story hours, illustrated talks, debating and literary societies. The Boy Scouts have met with us from their organization. This spring the Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls came to Cincinnati, and as a matter of course, to the branch libraries. The playrooms are used in the more congested districts to absorb the superfluous energies of the half-grown boys who have no place but the library to spend their evenings. The local business men's clubs equipped one room with simple gymnasium apparatus, which successive groups of boys enjoy under competent leadership. The girls and their older sisters as well find the cement floor of this same room satisfactory for roller skating. At this branch discipline is no longer a problem."

AUTHORSHIP

See

LIBRARIES—AS PATRONS OF LITERATURE

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See also

MEDICAL LITERATURE

MILITARY ENGINEERING

Unselfish nature of bibliographical labor in the last century. Raymond C. Davis. *Pub. Libs.*, Ja., 1916. p. 1-3.

Prof. Davis, who is librarian emeritus of the University of Michigan, has been led to a consideration of the "labor of love" manifested in bibliographical literature, by a recent reading of Dr. Poole's preface to the 1882 edition of his "Index to periodical literature,"

in which it is stated that "persons who look only to pecuniary reward should never engage in this kind of work." Dr. Poole felt himself well repaid by the satisfaction he experienced, although his toil was utterly unrequited in any material way.

"Dr. Poole's case is not without parallels," says Prof. Davis. "Of a similar nature was the experience—with additional sad features—of the authors of some of the best known catalogs of the last century." He quotes M. Paul Deschamp, who supplemented the work of Brunet, the creator of the *Manuel du Libraire*, to the effect that the bibliographer's toil is "ill considered, profitless, hard, evil spoken of." Prof. Davis adds that what has impressed him most in the careers of Dr. Robert Watt and Lowndes is that their labors were performed under difficulties, their pecuniary profit was practically nothing, and their fame posthumous. The compiler of Lowndes' "Biographer's manual" died in England in 1843, a mere wreck, mentally and physically. And Dr. Watt, who created the *Bibliotheca Britannica*, "died a martyr to bibliography" doing his last work on his death bed. Prof. Davis says that we, too, have had our martyr to the same cause in Mr. Frederick Leypoldt of New York, whose 1876 "American catalog" started "that fairly adequate and continuous record of American books that ever since has made the buying and selling of them so satisfactory." His death resulted, in 1884, from his many unselfish labors.

But "the old order changeth." The extraordinary increase of libraries and the alliances formed by them with the educational work of the country have modified conditions. One might even say now that such work *paid*. However, "the greater efficiency of the present should not be permitted in any way to obscure the fine fibre of which these men were, and what they brought to pass."

Bibliography, in relation to literature. A. Cecil Piper. *Lib. World*, S., 1915. p. 79-83.

"The relationship that exists between bibliography and literature is sufficiently obvious to all, and probably it is this obviousness which accounts for the comparative neglect of this side of bibliographical study. What is wanted is a good bibliographical history of literature. The only literary histories I know that approximate to this demand are the *Cambridge History of English Literature*, now in course of publication, which is, unfortunately, not illustrated, and Garnett and Gosse's *English Literature*, 1903. The most common relationship between bibliography and literature is the simple one usually adopted by authors before writing about a particular subject, *viz.*,

to search out what has been already done and compare results. Librarians know only too well that the specialist is a specialist only; that he rarely knows anything of the general trend of knowledge in subjects other than his own; and are aware, also, that while he knows exactly what he wants, he is frequently helpless in conducting the actual search; yet a little training would make the path easy. Many of the concordances and indexes that have been published would have been greatly increased in value had the compilers had but an elementary idea of the science of cataloging and indexing.

"Again, how often do we lament the lack of general indexes to important books, and how often, when indexes are provided, do we find that they are badly compiled and practically useless? Bibliography chronicles and describes the works necessary for the study of literature, but it should go further: it should concern itself with the methods of literary research, by applying its laws and methods to the examination of literary texts. The greater part of the work of an editor of literary texts, is of a purely bibliographical nature, and he should have had some bibliographical training for the task. It is by means of bibliographical method that literary documents can show the best results and the most satisfactory and reliable knowledge.

Likewise it is of the utmost importance that librarians should study bibliographical methods and gain some knowledge of the general principles of bibliography, both historical and practical. Bibliography is necessary in practically every phase of library work, whether in the collation of books, in aiding readers, in the selection of books, or in cataloging and classification. It is the progress of librarianship that has been the chief means of proving the value of bibliographical knowledge to students, and nearly all the eminent bibliographers are, or have been, librarians.

—Standardization of

Standardization by a library unit system. G. W. Lee. Reprinted in June, 1916, from the *Stone & Webster Journal*, the house organ of Stone & Webster, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

"With all the separateness of undertakings that are in themselves worth while, we need to formulate a system that shall switch into alignment a host of activities which today have the weakness of lack of co-ordination. . . . Co-ordination is, of course, needed; to bring which about seems to me not only possible, but comparatively simple, if the task be seriously assumed by the organized library forces. . . . I would make my plea under three headings, namely: I, Lack of system; II, Sporadic systems; III, A unit system.

Lack of system is responsible for the frequently circuitous means which must be employed to obtain information and for the haphazardness of finding it. One of several illustrations of chance in securing information is that of the convention. "It is often said, 'I get more from conversations than from listening to papers.' Yet how accidentally—or incidentally if you prefer—we happen upon those with whom there is helpfulness on either side! If I am interested in the care of trade catalogs, how shall I know who else at the same convention has thoughts on the same subject? A convention is supposedly a coming together for the exchange of thought. Who, therefore, is the benefactor that has succeeded in so bringing out the clearing-house function of any convention that no member need return to his home without having met presumably every delegate that could help him?"

Various needs, largely indicated in detached undertakings, are systematized in themselves but, as related to one another, lack team play. Of the many thousands of bibliographies annually printed many escape the notice of any of the various bibliographies. "I have before me . . . the *American Library Annual* for 1914-1915, with lists compiled from the monthly *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. In it are upwards of 500 bibliographies; yet comparison shows that the 'Index to library reference lists' (about 300) in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* for January, 1915, is not altogether superseded. . . . The American Library Association in its own name publishes a monthly *Booklist*, which is well annotated. Should not this be the most inclusive list in the country? And how shall it be made the list of all lists? A matter for the docket of standardization." In catalogs, indexes, digests, etc., there are a number worth while but there is constant overlapping. Mr. Lee's suggestion is that one of two good overlapping undertakings "absorb the other, taking over half the help and letting the rest go a-fishing or earn its living in some still better way. If the survivor misbehaves, and seeks unjustifiable economy by skimping or neglecting, or becomes addicted to deadly routine, then let him be reminded of the 'survivee.' The reminder might serve as a sort of big stick."

There is similar duplication in commercial and engineering organizations, government departments and publications, information bureaus and clearing houses. Auctions, as a means of getting rid of the overflow and superseded material of the Stone and Webster Library, have not come up to expectations. For books such as "Transactions of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers" listed at from \$2.50 to \$12 bids have been re-

ceived of fifty cents or possibly a dollar. The "Union list of serials in Boston and vicinity" Mr. Lee considers almost a cornerstone of co-ordination. "The importance of knowing where to find a periodical elsewhere in the community when it is not in the most convenient place . . . is almost as great as the difficulty in making men so appreciate the saving need of such a service that they are glad to contribute to its upbuilding, whether in financial support or in contribution of titles to be indexed."

The unit system comprehending all topics which Mr. Lee advocates sub-divides information on a topic under four headings: demand—class, frequency, emergency, miscellany; supply—immediate, local, general; classification; and miscellany. At Chicago there is already a nucleus, a registration of specialists, in the "Sponsors for knowledge."

Whether or not the "unit system" is workable Mr. Lee considers of slight consequence; the important thing is to set people thinking seriously about the need for a co-ordinated center. Such an effective co-ordination will hardly come as a mere business proposition; it will necessitate ideals.

BINDING

See also

BOOK COVERS

LABELS

PAMPHLETS—HANDLING AND PHYSICAL TREATMENT OF

PERIODICALS, HANDLING OF

At the public library of the District of Columbia, experiments are being made in search of an improved method for binding the class of books impossible to overcast where the sections are too large for the size of the book, and the paper thick, porous and spongy. The sections are first stripped inside with jaconet, when necessary; the books are sewed on twine instead of tape, so that the swell at the back can be reduced; a strip of paper is glued over the back first, and the usual canton flannel back is added. So far, the results have proved all that were anticipated.

The use of shellac for preserving the covers of books. H. R. Hunting. *Pub. Libs.*, Jl., 1916. p. 319-320.

All the products that are offered for preserving book covers are either some grade of shellac or varnish; shellac dries quickly, with a hard surface; varnish takes much longer to dry and is apt to be sticky. Mr. Hunting gives a brief résumé of the production of shellac, followed by suggestions for the use of shellac in preserving the covers of books.

For use on book covers, shellac, cut with wood alcohol, gives a much better surface than shellac cut with denatured alcohol; it dries more quickly and leaves a hard, smooth surface. Ordinary commercial shellac should be thinned with wood alcohol to at least one-fifth its original consistency. Two thin coats are very much better than one thick one; the first acts as a priming coat, and the second gives it body and surface. Shellac will spot when wet; so, to obviate this difficulty, the surface is gone over with a good grade of wax. A book so treated with shellac and wax will wear well and keep clean and sanitary. If the book becomes soiled it can be washed with soap and water, gone over with another thin coat of shellac and wax, or with the wax without the shellac.

—Lettering Thin Books

An article in the *British & Colonial Printer & Stationer* for Feb. 17 summarized a discussion carried on in several issues of the *Publishers' Circular* by the editor and various correspondents (including librarians, a bookbinder, and others) who have been agitated by a revival of the question whether the title on the back of a book or magazine should read from the top downwards or vice versa.

"The *Publishers Circular* states that its view is that a title should be printed to read along the back of a book or magazine from the top down, because when placed face up, singly or in a pile, on a table or counter or shelf, the title is in the correct position for reading it, and as many cloth-bound books have no titles on the front covers, it is doubly important to have the books so lettered. On the other hand, if the title is printed to read from the bottom upwards, then the title is always upside down when the book or magazine is lying on a table or counter or shelf, either singly or in a pile.

"The arguments of the various correspondents against the view of the *Publishers' Circular* may be summarized as follows:—1. The method of placing books on their sides in piles on shelves is the wrong way to place books on shelves, and therefore the *Publishers' Circular's* argument is a weak one. 2. A book lettered from the bottom upwards can be read quite easily whether it is on a floor shelf or on one twelve feet high, by taking a side view from the right—the natural and habitual method. 3. The great majority of thin books are lettered the opposite manner to that which the *Publishers' Circular* advocates and therefore for the sake of uniformity they should continue to be so lettered. 4. It is a standing rule among book-finishers to letter books from bottom to top, and book-

finishers from time immemorial have always adopted this method."

The writer discusses the various arguments and in general agrees with the opponents of the *Publishers' Circular's* view, regretting that the latter "should support the American and German method, which is the reverse of ours, and thus strive to alter our very general practice."

BIOGRAPHY

See

BISBEE, MARVIN DAVIS
SMITH, LLOYD PEARSALL

BIRD CLUBS

The East Portland (Ore.) Branch Library Boys' Club, which has been studying the lives of inventors and their inventions during the winter, is now turning its attention to birds. Dr. Emma Welty of the Audubon Society gave the club a talk recently on "How to study the birds." One of the points emphasized in her talk was how to describe accurately the birds seen, starting with a well known bird and comparing with it the strange bird as to size, shape of bill, etc., giving especial attention to the color of the plumage and the markings. The interest of the boys was more and more aroused as the lecture proceeded until toward the end of the hour they were all asking questions about the birds they had seen and wished to identify. Some of the questions asked showed that the boys had been keen observers of the birds and were enthusiastic bird-lovers.

This lecture on birds was followed by an evening arranged by the pupils of the Buckman school, who had secured a splendid set of pictures from the Board of Education rooms. Twelve boys and girls were chosen from a seventh grade and a bird picture assigned to each one. Each learned all he could about his bird and if the school could not furnish the information he wanted he turned to the books of the library. After this preparation they came with their slides and lanterns and gave to the two hundred and sixty boys and girls of the nearby schools, who had gathered in the library auditorium to hear them, a most interesting and instructive talk on these birds. Such an eager audience of young listeners would be hard to find. The attention of the boys and girls was then drawn to the library posters showing designs of bird houses which they could copy and they were urged to help make of Portland a real bird city.

An exhibit of the best types of bird houses made by the public school children may now be seen in the children's room of the library.

BIRD GUESSING CONTEST

A bird guessing contest was held in the

children's room of the St. Paul Public Library during the month of April. Pictures of Minnesota birds were exhibited on a bulletin board in sets of from four to six each week. Contestants were allowed to look the birds up in the various bird books which were put on the tables, and as the names were guessed they were written on slips of paper obtained at the desk. One hundred and fifty children entered the contest. Prizes consisting of bird games, bird guides and Boy Scout Guides contributed by the Humane Society were given to the successful contestants.

This contest was followed by a wild flower guessing contest conducted under the auspices of the Woman's Garden Club.

BISBEE, Marvin Davis

Biographical sketches of librarians and bibliographers. VIII. Marvin Davis Bisbee (1845-1913). Frederick Warren Jenkins. *Bull. of Bibl. O.*, 1915. p. 211-213.

A warm tribute to the memory of Prof. Bisbee who was librarian of Dartmouth College from 1886 to 1910. Before going to Dartmouth, Prof. Bisbee had spent seven years in the Christian ministry, and five years as associate editor of *The Congregationalist*. Mr. Jenkins records twenty-four years of Prof. Bisbee's splendid services as librarian and states that to his unlimited patience, to his personal zeal, hard work and enthusiasm, are due the results in standard library economy, in valuable collections, donations and legacies, which have left an indelible mark on Dartmouth College library. An early estimate of Prof. Bisbee by an associate worker in 1886 describes his completed life: "A man whose modest bearing, friendly spirit, sound judgment and wide interest in human and Christian affairs made him respected and influential wherever he went."

BLANKS, Library

See

FORMS AND BLANKS

BLIND, Library Work for

A nucleus for a library for the blind tubercular patients at the State Sanitarium at Cresson, Pa., was started early in July by members of the social service committee of the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind. Officials of the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind are expecting to send to Cresson the books they have at the association headquarters and efforts are being made to gather several collections belonging to private persons who are willing to donate them.

BOARDS, Library

See

TRUSTEES

BOOK BUYING*See*

BOOK SELECTION

BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKSELLING

BOOK COVERS

A book cover protector is described and illustrated in the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office for May 23, 1916 (Vol. 226, p. 1135). Ten claims are allowed for this device.

BOOK DELIVERY*See*

PARCEL POST DELIVERY

BOOK EXHIBITS

Library blandishments. *Pub. Libs.*, JI, 1916. p. 309.

The San Diego Public Library has recently been making experiments as to how to increase their circulation of non-fiction. In two combined book bins and bulletin boards were placed groups of books such as the following: (1) rent collection, (2) special displays of books of current interest as gardening or business efficiency, (3) "fiction and other interesting books." The "other interesting books" were generally biographies, lives of men and women who, like Helen Keller, have fought thru adversity and discouragement to success. It was found that because of their human interest they were most popular. The books were spread out in the bin so that the full cover showed and each fiction book was alternated with some interesting biography. Each morning the librarian selected 35 or 50 books of non-fiction and scattered them thru the fiction; if a book did not circulate within two days it was replaced with one more interesting. An average daily biographical circulation of 8 to 10 increased to 20, 30, and as high as 50 books a day. A display of books on South America resulted in a circulation of about 75 books on that subject and developed enthusiasm for the magazine *South America* and for the *Pan-American Bulletin*.

A book exhibit not of the ordinary type was the one prepared by Miss Winifred Ticer, librarian of the Huntington (Ind.) Public Library. Instead of displaying fresh, new volumes to attract the public, she dumped in the window of one of the city's furniture stores several hundred of the books so badly worn that they had been discarded. To this mute testimony to the service the library is giving the public, she added placards with such inscriptions as these:

These books were worn out last winter—get a library card and read our books.

There are 25,000 books in the city library, and some of them may interest you.

Circulation in 1913—41,402.

Circulation in 1914—50,761.

BOOK LISTS*See also*

BIBLIOGRAPHY

At the request of the Retail Merchants Board of the Toledo Commerce Club the Toledo Public Library has compiled a list of books in the library on the subjects of the lines of business engaged in by their members. The list comprises books on advertising, salesmanship, and show-card writing as well as the subjects of the articles of merchandise. The expense of publication was borne by the Retail Merchants Board, a rare example of this particular line of co-operation. The lists have been distributed to six thousand employes of retail stores and the library is already noticing a greatly increased demand for the books.

—Co-operative

Through the interest of David Bendann, a Baltimore dealer in pictures and other art objects, the Enoch Pratt Free Library and the Library of the Peabody Institute in that city have been enabled to publish jointly an attractive little pocket folder giving a selection of popular works from their art collections. No technical works have been included. The initials (PI) or (EP) placed before the book number designate the library in which the volume is to be found. The Peabody books are for reference use only; the Pratt books may be borrowed subject to the usual conditions.

BOOK LOSSES

The 1914-15 annual inventory of the University of California Library showed 53 volumes missing from the stack as against 199 volumes the preceding year.

"The improvement is due in part," says the 1914-15 report of the librarian, "to the new plan by which a small section of the stack is checked each day for misplaced books; the stack is covered in this manner about six times a year in addition to the complete checking of the annual inventory, now taken in vacation rather than continuously throughout the year. Another reason for the improvement is probably the letter sent last February, with the approval of the library committee, to every member of the faculty and to every holder of a stack permit, regarding these losses. Four hundred and eighty-three letters were mailed, to which 363 replies were received. None of the missing books were recovered directly, but the reminder probably resulted in a more careful regard for the rules governing the use of the stack and the removal of books therefrom. Losses from the stack might be further reduced and the charging of books by those having stack privileges facilitated by placing on duty at the entrance

an attendant who would see all persons entering or leaving the stack, visé all permits, charge all books which readers in the stack might wish to take out, look after readers using restricted material at the tables in the rear of the loan desk, and handle all of the varied business arising within the stack, the intrusion of which on the regular loan desk attendants at busy times causes confusion and delay. To be effective this system of supervision should be in operation whenever the library is open. To cover our daily schedule of fourteen hours, two additional attendants would be required."

BOOK SELECTION

See also

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CHILDREN'S READING—SELECTION OF

DUTCH BOOK SELECTION

EVALUATION OF FICTION

FICTION

FOREIGN LANGUAGES, BOOKS IN—SELECTION OF

FOREIGNERS, WORK WITH

NON-FICTION—STIMULATING INTEREST IN

PERIODICALS—SELECTION OF

PREFERENCE RECORDS

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

SHAKESPEARE—SELECTION OF EDITIONS

SPANISH BOOK SELECTION

THEOLOGICAL LIBRARIES—BOOK SELECTION FOR

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES—DEPARTMENTAL AND SEMINAR LIBRARIES

Bookbuying for public libraries. C. B. Roden. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, N., 1915. p. 312-313.

"Narrowing the subject down to *methods* of buying books for libraries rather than principles, it will be in order to consider (a) where to buy, (b) how to buy, and (c) what price to pay. . . . It is best to buy . . . from that dealer nearest home from whom reasonable services and prices can be secured." It is best to arrive at a definite understanding with one dealer and then to give him all your business, new and old, current and replacement. "Out-of-print books are 'another story.'" All that dealers do with such orders is to advertise or turn the list over to a second-hand book concern; a librarian can do this himself and so reduce the expense. To buy "bargain books" is rarely expedient, for such books are usually outside actual "wants," and must be kept for the chance of future usefulness. "It is cheaper to buy a book when you want it, even if it costs a few cents more." As to what price to pay, the United States Supreme Court, in the Macy case dealt a severe blow to the net-price system by declaring that "any attempt to maintain prices by coercion or con-

certed action is illegal," and bookbuying by librarians is at present a matter for the individual library and the individual bookseller.

"Another small thing that indicates the interest shown by the reading public and is a great help to the library staff," writes George E. Nutting in the 1915 report of the Fitchburg (Mass.) Public Library, "is the 'request' book that has been on the delivery desk ever since the library was opened. There were 60 requests this year, practically negligible in relation to the circulation of the library, but still significant as to the interest of studious and zealous users of the library. Of the 60 books asked for six were not ordered. Of these six, four were undesirable fiction, one was a magazine for which it was inexpedient to subscribe, and the other book could not be found. Of books on ethics and religion nine were asked. There were three requests for books concerning government and growth of nations; 15 for industrial books; two each for music history and theory, and poems; five books of travel; three of biography; four of history, and 11 acceptable books of fiction. Deducting the books of fiction and the books not ordered there remain 43 books out of the 60 along the line of serious literature. This number, though small, is so high in ratio to the total requests that it is deemed exceedingly significant and important as reflecting interest in the best use of the library opportunities."

How to select books. Rebecca W. Wright. *Bull. of the Vt. F. P. L. Comm.*, Mr., 1916. p. 31-33. Also printed in *Bull. of the N. H. Pub. Libs.*, Mr., 1916. p. 164-166.

Considering first the library helps of most use in bookbuying, Miss Wright mentions the *A. L. A. Booklist*, the state's quarterly *Bulletin*, the *A. L. A. Catalog* of 1904 and its Supplement 1904-11, Miss Humble's "Children's books for the first purchase," and a number of special lists issued by libraries and commissions. She advises spending from one-third to one-half of a small library's income on books for children. By way of warning she enumerates eleven "don'ts," cautioning librarians against depending too much on publishers' and booksellers' catalogs; against sacrificing quality to number of volumes; against buying sets, dealing with subscription agents or trusting to department store bargains; against leaving the selection to the last minute or to one person; against buying editions of the classics so cheap they will never be read; and against economizing in the matter of buying reinforced bindings for fiction and children's books that will have hard wear.

As for the principles of selection, the libra-

rian must be guided by the gaps in her collections and the needs of her community. The proportion of fiction in libraries varies from 25 to 100 per cent., but the wise libraries keep below 40 per cent. Miss Wright closes with quotations from Dr. Bostwick and Miss Bacon on the much-debated question of "What makes a book immoral?"

In response to the query, "Do you advise purchasing the cheaper reprint editions of popular copyright fiction?" LeRoy Jeffers, of the order department of the New York Public Library, writes as follows in the October number of the *New Jersey Library Bulletin*:

"It seems probable that some libraries are unacquainted with the facts concerning the reprints of popular copyright fiction. In the case of lower priced editions bearing the imprint of the original publisher, they are of course printed from the same plates as the regular edition. This is likewise the case with a large number of titles bearing the imprint of publishers of reprint editions. The entire book is manufactured by the original publishers, being printed from the same plates, bound by machine in the same manner, and differs from the regular edition only in a somewhat less expensive paper and in a cheaper cloth for the cover which is not lettered in gold.

"A fair comparison of the regular with the reprint edition on each title will determine whether one is warranted in expending the difference in their cost for the purchase of the more expensive book. It should be noted whether the type shows thru the paper and whether sufficient ink is used for a clear impression. If the cover design of the cheaper book is offensive, the sheets may be rebound at once in buckram at less total cost than that of the regular edition in publisher's covers.

"In the actual number of circulations obtained from regular and reprint editions before they have to be rebound, we have found surprisingly little difference. After they are rebound in full buckram statistics show that the reprint continues to give good service. About three copies of a reprint may be purchased for the same total cost as one copy of the regular edition, and far more circulations may be obtained in this way. In the matter of cleanliness three copies of the same title in reprint form, purchased successively as the sheets become soiled and ready for discarding, will give better service than reliance on one copy in the original form which is retained for the same number of circulations.

"Classic fiction should rarely be bought in the form of reprints, and juvenile titles intended for reading room collections are often best purchased in the original elaborately decorated covers, for their æsthetic value."

—For Special Classes

"What can I find to read aloud?" Some books for the convalescent patient. Edith Kathleen Jones. *The Nurse*, F., 1916. p. 79-88. (Also separately printed, with editorial comment.)

Miss Jones, who is the librarian of the McLean Hospital at Waverley, Mass., offers in this paper "not a compilation of favorite books, but rather a loosely classified catalog of a number of stories, poems, and essays which 'read aloud well' (all books do not, however absorbing they may be), and which, therefore, may offer some suggestions to nurses of convalescent or chronic patients. Some well-known books and authors are purposely omitted because of the very fact that they are so well known—Longfellow, Whittier, Tennyson, Dickens, and Thackeray, for instance."

Following her informal comment on a number of books which nearly every one enjoys, as well as those which appeal chiefly to men and those which are "as interesting as a story," is a bibliography compiled by Julia S. Stockett of the University of Wisconsin Library School, in collaboration with Miss Jones. This divides the fiction into two groups, short stories and light fiction, and novels. The non-fiction is subdivided into description and travel, essays and letters, books of outdoor life, poems, and biography.

BOOK SIZES

For those who accession their books and have to use the old fashioned measuring ruler, with the marks of Q O D S, Walter C. Green, of the Meadville (Pa.) Theological School Library, has found it a good plan to cut on the edge of the accession book a notch for each letter and then to paste on the black book a little white gummed letter Q O D S at the right place. One can then lay a book at the edge of the accession book and get its size without troubling with the size card or size ruler.

BOOKPLATES

The Public Library of New Bedford, Mass., has adopted a new bookplate. The design, which is oval, pictures the library building, a full-rigged whaling ship and a loom, thus indicating the past and present industries of New Bedford. On the left is placed the date of the library's incorporation, 1852; on the right the date of entrance into the new building, 1910. Two other attractive library bookplates have recently come to this office, one from the University of Alabama and the other from the library of the University of Illinois, for use in the books "purchased from Mr. H. A. Rattermann of Cincinnati in 1915."

BOOKS**—Care and Preservation of***See***BINDING****—Instruction in History of**

A half-course in the history of the printed book, conducted by George Parker Winship, librarian of the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library at Harvard, is offered by the division of the fine arts of that university. The course is open to students at Radcliffe as well as to the Harvard undergraduates, and at present about a dozen are taking the course, which, as the catalog states, "is intended for men who are interested in books as objects of art, and who desire to possess or to produce beautiful books. The lectures on the history of printing and its subsidiary crafts will be supplemented by discussions of the characteristic qualities which affect the excellence and the value of any volume. The physical make-up of a book and the conditions governing its manufacture will be explained with sufficient detail to provide a basis for sound judgment of the quality of any piece of work.

"The lectures will treat of book production from the period of the illuminated manuscripts to the present time. The work of the men who made noteworthy contributions to the advancement or the deterioration of the art of fine book-making will be studied historically and technically. Considerable attention will be given to the presses which are now producing good work.

"The incidental aspects of the subject which affect the collecting of books will be considered. An important object of the course is to train the taste of book-buyers, and to cultivate a well-informed judgment of the value of rare and attractive volumes. The methods by which books of moderate importance are made to seem desirable will be explained. Old and modern examples of good and bad book-making will be shown. There will be opportunities to examine volumes belonging to members of the class and to express opinions as to their fundamental and commercial value."

The class meets in the Widener Memorial room and the lectures are illustrated by examples from the Harry Elkins Widener Library as well as from the other special collections and the Treasure Room of the Harvard Library. The class will visit the Boston Public and other near-by libraries to examine the literary and bibliographical treasures which they contain, and also some of the private libraries in the neighborhood. In addition to the required reading, each student will be expected to prepare a written report upon

the bibliography of some subject of especial interest to him.

The following six questions constituted the mid-year examination in the subject, with a note that satisfactory answers to the first three questions would be sufficient.

1. Describe bibliographically a fifteenth century book. Add, in the form of readable notes, any information you may have about the book or its printer. State what other facts would be desirable, and where you would expect to find them.
2. Criticise the typographical appearance of a piece of modern printing, suggesting changes which might improve its appearance. Specify the type-letters which seem well or badly designed, stating reasons.
3. What were fifteenth century books about?
4. How would you distinguish a block-book from a Costeriana?
5. Which is the more important book, the Thirty-six or the Forty-two line Bible? Why?
6. What was accomplished by Peter Schoeffer; Nicholas Jenson; Colard Mansion; Henry Bradshaw; Robert Proctor; W. A. Copinger.

—Shelving of*See***SHELF DEPARTMENT****—Use of**

Books and their educative use. George Van N. Dearborn. *Scientific Amer. Suppl.*, My. 20, 1916. p. 330-331.

This is the third article in the series "Economy in study," by this author. Most of it is devoted to the use of books as text-books and the author emphasizes the importance of expending much energy in a short period of time in order to get the most out of books. With reference to general reading he urges that we should learn to read a book without reading on the average more than a quarter of it.

BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKSELLING*See also***LIBRARIES—AS BOOKSELLERS**

Librarian and bookseller—comparison and co-operation. Matthew S. Dudgeon. *Pub. Weekly*, My. 27, 1916. p. 1741-1745.

In considering the suggestion that libraries might take orders for books in certain communities, Mr. Dudgeon would limit this function to libraries in communities which have no bookstores, and further, that the orders when taken should be for books at the regular price and should be referred to regular book dealers for filling. The librarian should not handle books for the purpose of retaining a percentage for herself or for her library.

The American book-trade to-day suffers from an insufficient market. "If the average man is addicted to the reading habit (and we find that the reading habit, once established, is harder to break than the drinking habit), if he is perpetually book hungry, he is every day and hour of his life a potential and a probable buyer of a book. The trouble is that the average person is not a reader."

Mr. Dudgeon here gave some astonishing results of a house to house canvass in a certain rural district, where not one adult had read a book in the entire year. Great commercial enterprises have been built up by means of broad co-operative impersonal campaigns. Why does not the book-trade profit from their example?

"The old-fashioned librarian has passed out of existence. The new style librarian is not so much interested in the man who comes and wants a book, as he is in the man who doesn't even know that a book is of any use. . . . In other words, it is a librarian's chief function to make a reader out of every man within his reach; to give him an understanding of books; to teach him that there is a book which he ought to have; to tell him what that book is, and to put it into his hands. The most important thing which the librarian does is to transform a non-reader into a reader.

"In Wisconsin there are about forty book-stores. On the other hand, there are one hundred and eighty public libraries in the state. In each of these one hundred and eighty libraries there are employed an average of three or four persons. In other words, there are at least seven hundred persons in library work in Wisconsin, whose business it is to talk books; to discuss books; to handle books; to show books; to advertise books and to teach people the use of books."

The work of the public libraries in Madison and Chicago, as well as that of the traveling libraries of Wisconsin, was here described, with some statistical detail.

"The librarian is constantly co-operating with the bookseller in making it possible to sell a better grade of books, and there ought to be some way by which a list of the books which are pre-eminently the best books of the various publishers and which are also good sellers, might be published and given publicity similar to that which is given the list of best sellers. . . . Librarians all over the country would co-operate in boosting the sale of these best books."

Considering the possibility of training book-sellers, Mr. Dudgeon said in closing:

"We have found that an untrained person cannot be a librarian. We have found that a librarian must know books. Without an intimate knowledge and sympathy with books she cannot buy books; she cannot talk books; she cannot persuade people that they need books; she cannot persuade them to leave her place of business with books under their arms. We find it necessary to carefully train a public librarian in order to make her competent to loan a book; to persuade a person to take a book which costs nothing. Is it not

possible that the book-trade will find it profitable to train people to perform the much more difficult task of persuading people to part with money in order to take away a book?"

BOOKSTACKS

See

STACKS, BOOK

BORROWERS

Privileges of patrons of the Detroit Public Library have been extended by new rules adopted by the library commission in December. It is not necessary now to return a book to the same branch from which it is drawn, but it may be delivered to any branch, or the downtown library. Any books for adults, excepting recent works of fiction and books reserved for study purposes, may now be retained for four weeks instead of two weeks as formerly, but without the privilege of renewal. This new rule is expected to do away with inconvenience to library patrons, the collection of fines for books overdue at the end of two weeks, and the clerical work made necessary by the renewal system.

—Cards

See also

READERS—RULES FOR

On Jan. 1 the New York Public Library withdrew all the special cards which had been issued to students. These entitled the reader to 12 books at one time, to be kept four weeks on the first drawing and renewable monthly for six months. About 16,000 of these cards had been issued, though only about 10,000 were in active use. It was found that the average number of books issued on these special cards was only four or five, while on the regular card which permitted the use of four books at one time, 92% of the readers were satisfied with two books. It was accordingly felt that if the number of books allowed on the regular card were increased to six, both the general reader and the special student would be served satisfactorily, and at the same time an economy in administration would be effected. With the single condition that only one of the six books may be of the "new and popular" class, there are no restrictions as to the kind of books which may be borrowed, and magazines and opera scores may be had in addition. The only inconvenience which the former holder of a special card may suffer under the new arrangement will be the necessity for renewal every two weeks instead of every month, but this renewal may be made either by postal or by telephone.

BOTANY AND PHARMACY LIBRARY

The Lloyd Library of Cincinnati, established and maintained by John Uri Lloyd and C. G.

Lloyd, is a legally incorporated company and provision has been made for its indefinite continuance as a live institution in Cincinnati. The library is devoted principally to botany and pharmacy. It contained at the last count 86,058 bound volumes and probably as many pamphlets. It is said that on the subject of botany there are but two libraries that will compare with it, viz., the library at Kew Gardens and that of the British Museum, London. The Lloyd Library has recently enlarged its scope and taken up entomology, ornithology and allied branches of natural history.

BOYS' BOOKS

See

CHILDREN'S READING
GOOD BOOK WEEK

BRANCH LIBRARIES

—In Schools

In a lecture before the Milwaukee Library Club in February, Purd B. Wright, the librarian of the Kansas City Public Library, told of the branch libraries in school buildings in Kansas City.

"We now have, besides our main library, four blocks from the business center, twelve branch libraries," he said. "Of these, two are settlement libraries, one for colored people, and a new experimental one is in Little Italy. As most of these libraries are attached to schools, they cost little compared to your branch in Bay View. We pay only for the square feet we occupy. We have our own entrance, and our own lighting and heating systems, so it is not necessary to light and heat the entire building on those days when we only open the library. All libraries, except the main one, are open Sundays.

"These branch libraries are of distinctly different types. The first is the 'minor civic center library,' so near the business district that business people will drop in. The second is the 'neighborhood branch.' These, together with the 'settlement branches,' in Jewish and Italian districts, have become regular social centers. One of our branches, in a district where there are seven hospitals, makes it a business to cater to the nurses. The colored library is near a vocational school for colored people, and the demand we have from these pupils for the different vocational books can hardly be supplied.

"We are now making slides to show what the libraries are doing. These slides will be shown at women's clubs, before men's societies, etc., and we expect to get the adults of Kansas City to come to the library by this method.

"Eight out of ten of these libraries were built with \$2,000,000 from a \$4,000,000 bond issue. The branch library, built in connection

with a school, costs less than if built like your Bay View branch; in fact, you can build several for what that cost and cover a larger territory and reach many more people."

The Omaha Public Library has established its first high school branch. This occupies a room on the first floor of the high school building.

At a meeting of representatives from the board of education and the library board, an arrangement was agreed upon whereby the board of education should supply the library room, properly furnished, pay the salary of the librarian and purchase all strictly reference books, and that the library board should purchase books for circulation and attend to all the details of cataloging and preparing the books for the shelves. The library is also to attend to the matter of the transportation of books to and from the school. By action of the board of education this library was placed under the management of the city librarian, with Miss Zora Shields, formerly of the department of English of the High School, as High School librarian.

The library was opened at the beginning of the school year, Sept. 7. As action for the establishment of this branch was taken late in the summer, the necessary equipment was not available, but the response from both teachers and pupils has far exceeded all expectations. Although this library is only six blocks from the main library, those in charge believe that it will soon surpass in usefulness any other outside agency. In former years the main library served regularly less than one-fourth of the student body of the high school, which numbers two thousand. It is expected the new library will win every student in the school.

BUDGET, Library

See

FINANCE

BUILDINGS, Library

See also

CLUB ROOMS
DECORATION OF ROOMS
FLOORS AND FLOOR COVERINGS
LIGHTING
STACKS, BOOK
TELEPHONE SERVICE

Importance of library building. *N. Y. Libs.*, Ag., 1915. p. 259-260.

A discussion of the questions "What particular help is it to a library to have a building of its own? Isn't the importance of the building very much overestimated?"

The second question is answered by quotations from the State Committee on Library Institutes and from an editorial in *Public*

Libraries. Both point out the danger of over-emphasis on the building with the consequent neglect of the true work of the library thru the diversion of interest and money to the mere building.

"Admitting that the owning of a building is not a thing of first importance, it is nevertheless a thing greatly to be desired." Some of the unquestioned advantages of ownership of the library building are:

1. It is an important factor in library publicity by compelling attention, promoting a feeling of respect, and by giving the library individuality.

2. It develops and maintains a strong library *esprit de corps*; it gains the same help in its morale as does the church from a similarly appropriate building.

3. If erected thru efforts of individuals, it serves as a bond to hold them to its continuous support and use.

4. It improves the outward appearance of the town and so increases property values.

5. It can be made the means of securing increased tax supports by appealing to a class of voters not interested in books themselves.

6. A building erected specifically for its use will provide added conveniences for the public, added accessibility to books and increased efficiency in administration.

7. It will aid in making the library a real community center.

8. In its own building the library pays no tax in New York; in paying rent, it pays the full tax on those quarters.

—Cleaning and Care of

See also

ANTS

The general routine in the campaign against dust employed in the University of Colorado Library is described as follows in the *Occasional Leaflet*: At the end of the school year a squad of ten cleaners commences by wiping the books with dry rags, then all furniture, steel stacks and fixtures, except light globes, are gone over with oiled rags, followed by a thorough mopping of the floors, which upon drying are oiled. Early in September all books are vacuum cleaned, then follows fumigation. Calking up the windows, doors and ventilators requires a half day. Saturday evening is selected for the ordeal of fumigating, allowing a thorough airing Sunday.

The general system employed has been to burn a combination of potassium permanganate and formaldehyde, costing about \$30 for material to saturate the 300,000 cubic feet of air space. War prices have made this process too costly, present estimates being \$160 for the same amount of material, consequently 80 No. 2 formaldehyde candles were used this year at a cost of

\$16. Books receive a second vacuum cleaning during the spring vacation.

—Design and Planning of

See also

CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST— REPORT

FIRE PROTECTION

The country library *versus* the donor and the architect. Alice G. Chandler. *Mass. L. Club Bull.*, Mr., 1915. p. 10-17. Also issued in an illustrated pamphlet by the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission.

Miss Chandler is a trustee of the Lancaster Town library and an advisory visitor for the state commission, and has visited much among the smaller libraries of the state. Many of them she finds contain "a lofty hall, occupying the whole height of the building, with reading rooms on either hand. The latter may be partly separated by low partitions and handsome columns, sometimes of real marble with carved capitals, on which, with the beautifully decorated ceiling, much money has been expended. Everything is most elaborately finished, and to put up a list of books without a Florentine frame or stretch wire for a row of pictures would seem a desecration. Now, as none of us country folk live in marble halls, and never even dream that we do," she continues, "would it not be more in keeping with the character of a New England village to have these apartments of the height and general style of a comfortable private sitting-room?" Attractive and cosy reading rooms can be more easily arranged, the rooms in the second story will be useful, and the cost of heating will be much reduced. The question of lighting should also be more carefully considered in many cases. Skylights in low rooms should be avoided as much as possible, and generous ventilation provided, and windows should be placed with reference to their usefulness rather than their appearance on the outside.

The provision of a single large room with shelves around the walls and tables and chairs in the middle is an excellent arrangement for a small library, provided a small corner is provided somewhere for the librarian's personal use. Sufficient room for expansion is seldom provided in small libraries, and in too many cases the librarian is not consulted about plans, though often the person best qualified to give them intelligent consideration.

Miss Chandler ends her article with the following admonitions:

"Don't put a Greek temple or the Pennsylvania Railroad station in a New England village for a library.

"Don't have a reading room look like an institution, but like a home.

"Don't forget that winters are long and cold, and if your building will need fifty tons of coal to heat it, provide funds to pay for this.

"Don't forget that daylight is more pleasant to read by than any other light, and that there should be plenty of it.

"Don't forget that a library is a building for books, and that they will continually increase.

"Don't forget that nothing furnishes a room as handsomely as books, and a panelled wainscot is not as useful nor as ornamental as a bookcase.

"Don't forget that it is for the public interest to have a library comfortable and convenient for the librarian.

"Don't forget to consult the librarian frequently as to the plans, and heed the opinions given.

"Remember to show your plans to the Free Public Library Commission for criticism and improvement."

—Remodeling Old Buildings

Plans have been completed and work commenced for remodelling the Janes house in Waterbury, Vt., which was willed by the late Dr. Henry Janes to the Waterbury Public Library Association. An addition is being built on the north side of the house, 16x24 feet, which will be part of the stack room. This will have shelf room for 1,600 volumes. The two rooms in the front part of the house will be reading rooms. These will contain large fire-places, and will have magazines and reference books upon low stacks around the walls of the rooms. At the left of the hall will be a children's reading room, 11 by 14 feet. On this floor will also be the librarian's room and cloak-room. On the second floor the partition separating the two large bedrooms in the front of the house, and over the two reading rooms, will be removed making one large room to be known as the music room, or small assembly hall. This will seat from 75 to 100 people. On the second floor over the children's room will be the historical room, which will contain the many interesting historical relics formerly belonging to Dr. Janes, and it is hoped that other historical collections will be presented for exhibition from time to time. The ell part of the house will be made into a tenement to accommodate the janitor and family. A modern steam-heating plant will be installed and the whole building will be lighted by electricity.

BULLETIN BOARDS

One means which an Ohio library has found effective in securing new patrons is a bulletin board at the entrance to the building. On this are placed the best photo reproductions from newspaper supplements illustrative of current

events. Books dealing with the same subjects are placed in a nearby rack. This combination of pictures and books brings new readers into the library.

BUSINESS BOOKS

Books and the advertiser. Merle Sidener. *Spec. Libs.*, Ap. 1916. p. 59-60.

To-day the business man need not obtain all his knowledge from experience. Publishers are issuing business books and libraries are opening special departments for business literature, and the wide-awake man has been quick to realize the value to him of books and publications which present in a practical way the thoughts and experiences of others in meeting his problems.

The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, with headquarters in Indianapolis, maintains in its offices a model business library and through the efforts of this organization, many public libraries have been helped to install special departments of business literature, and thousands of individuals have been inspired to purchase for their private libraries volumes on business subjects.

Through the co-operation of Doubleday, Page & Company this organization has published several of the best business books, and Mr. Sidener discusses several that he considers especially valuable, largely in the field of advertising.

In the office of his own firm, the Sidener-Van Riper Advertising Agency of Indianapolis, the books described are in constant use. In addition, *Printers' Ink*, *Advertising and Selling*, and *System Magazine* are indexed and cross indexed as the current numbers arrive, and the magazines are bound as each volume is completed. These are of even more use for reference purposes than the books, because the magazines are constantly presenting the actual experience of advertisers.

BUSINESS LIBRARIES

See also references under SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Organized information in the use of business. John A. Lapp. *Spec. Libs.*, Ap., 1915. p. 57-61.

The idea of organizing information for the managers and men who are doing things in varied lines of industry and business has been an inevitable result of industrial and commercial growth, and the library so organized may contain few books but many pamphlets, clippings, charts, drawings, catalogs, etc. Upwards of a hundred large concerns have such libraries, extensively equipped for dividend-paying service. On the theory that the true test of efficiency is not what a man knows but what he knows where to find, the

Burroughs Adding Machine Co. is planning to prepare a classified index to its collected data and give a vest pocket copy to every employee.

As a developer of the human factor in business the organized information bureau or library promotes personal and business efficiency, and therefore national efficiency. Another practical application of the special library is in the field of industrial and chemical research, where a careful record of past experiments would be of inestimable value.

Handling a large circulation in an office library. Mari Fay Lindholm. *Spec. Libs.*, Ap., 1915. p. 61-63.

The library of the Public Service Commission for the First District, New York City, is referred to. The commission regulates gas, electric, and transportation companies, and is planning a system of rapid transit subways for the city. It has 2000 employees, mostly engineers. In 1907 a library was established, which now contains about 5000 books and 14,000 single articles and pamphlets.

To reach the employees, the library distributes three stencilled bulletins weekly to all employees, 1200 copies being made. Two of these include references to current periodicals, pamphlets, special reports, and new books of interest. The third is an instalment of a subject catalog of the material in the library.

The forms used in charging books and making reserves are reproduced, and the rules governing use are described. No fines are imposed, but lost books must be paid for if responsibility of loss can be directly placed on the borrower.

Besides the main offices occupying seven floors of the Tribune building, there are 45 sub-offices in different parts of Greater New York, and delivery of material is handled by messengers, in most cases by the library's own special messenger.

In 1914 the circulation increased 53% and the reference use 90%. The combined circulation and reference use for 1913 was 15,322, while for 1914 it was 23,561.

Libraries in business houses. Frank Chitham. *Lib. Asst.*, N., 1915. p. 172-175.

Mr. Chitham is a director of the great London department store of Selfridge & Co., and at a joint meeting of the Library Association and Library Assistants' Association, held on Oct. 13, 1915, gave an address in which he emphasized the fact that business men usually read with some practical object in view. In business the great aim and object is to eliminate wasted effort, and this principle is applied to their reading. The knowledge which

merchants wish to acquire is the knowledge of the merchandise which they distribute. A complete technical knowledge of the various processes of manufacture is not needed. Business men are almost solely concerned with a complete and thorough knowledge of the finished article. This knowledge is called "selling points," and is the means of valuable education to the sales staff, and of assistance to customers. Information such as this is not found in text-books: and it cannot be prepared in any permanent form, because conditions governing merchandising are constantly changing. To meet these changing conditions and to keep quickly informed, the great trade papers were established, and it is there that the most useful results are looked for from what may be called the trade library.

No less than 86 copies of these trade papers, covering and dealing with 24 trades, are subscribed for by Selfridge's. There is also a small reference library, in which books dealing with the technical processes are kept, but Mr. Chitham finds that they are very little used, and is surprised that they are not used more. The experience is similar to that of other great houses where the staff lives out. In places where the staff lives in, house libraries are provided, usually of good standard fiction and some technical works. The former are freely used, but there is little demand for literature of a heavier kind. In America, a more ample provision is made. The libraries are larger and contain a good collection of works dealing with the manufacture of the various products sold. The American stores are proud of their house libraries, but, "without being unkind," says Mr. Chitham, "I think it is a pride of possession rather than of usefulness. As lending libraries, they are little used, but the books are freely used in connection with the educational systems that are operative in the great stores. In Wanamaker's, Philadelphia, for instance, whose school is now a branch of the American University of Trade and Applied Commerce, these text-books are used by the teachers to illustrate the various points in connection with the merchandise that is sold. They are of very great value in this respect, and I think in this direction lies the future of technical libraries in business houses, both in this country and in America."

BUSINESS MEN, Library Work for

Getting the new ideas first. Carroll D. Murphy. *System*, Ag., 1916. vol. 30; p. 170-179.

An account of how 3000 business and professional men read in search of data that will help their business, and store up the information, and finally assemble it for use. Only a few of these business men use the public

library, but the article is suggestive as to how the library can make itself more useful to business men.

CAMPS LIBRARIES

See

EUROPEAN WAR—TRAVELING LIBRARIES

CARD CATALOGS

"Reorganizing a card catalog" was the subject of a paper read before the Massachusetts Library Club in January, 1916, by T. Franklin Currier, assistant librarian in charge of shelf and catalog department, Harvard College Library. Mr. Currier stated that on February 1, 1911, the first standard-sized cards were ready for use in the catalog of the Harvard College Library. Previous to this the public catalog consisted of index-sized cards, and was in three parts—author catalog, classed subject catalog and a recently formed dictionary catalog of place headings. A catalog has been formed for use in the delivery room and a duplicate author catalog for staff use. About 2,000,000 cards have been filed, aside from the filing incidental to the consolidation of the official and the Library of Congress depository catalogs. "About half a million cards," Mr. Currier said, "have been typed for the public catalog and 250,000 titles replaced by Library of Congress cards. Until June, 1915, the question of treating the subject catalog had been postponed, but at that time it was decided to establish a dictionary catalog, and during the following summer and fall the cards forming the classed catalog were thrown into dictionary form and on our moving into this building were incorporated into the main catalog. During the whole five-year period the classifiers have been completing the reclassification of the library, and as a result some 175,000 volumes have suffered a change of call number, necessitating corresponding changes in the catalog. It is needless to say that we do not make claim that to-day the work is finally completed or that we have constructed a perfect catalog, for cards had to be treated in blocks rather than individually in order that the work be accomplished at all. At least we have established a definite policy, we have made available in the public catalog some fifty or sixty thousand titles hitherto accessible only to the staff, and we have at last fallen in line and adopted a standard card. In developing our policy three classes of persons must be considered: (1) the undergraduate, (2) the student in training to become a specialist, (3) the trained worker. In a university library like this, with the neighboring cities and towns provided with excellent public libraries, we are almost entirely freed from the demands of the desultory reader. To the undergrad-

uate we hope our catalog may be a tool suited to all his legitimate needs. The advanced students and the trained workers have access to the stacks where the books are carefully classed, and except for the introductory survey which the catalog should afford, they must by direct contact with the books gather together their sources and compile their bibliographies, if none exist. The presence of a more exhaustive catalog might lighten their labors, but certainly would not obviate the need of this preliminary work on their part, for no scholar could accept the catalog as definitive. There is an old argument for the catalog that it presents quickly to the reader the books available in the given library, while the bibliography presents so much not available that time and patience are lost in checking up what can be procured. This is undoubtedly true in a smaller library center than Boston, and is also true so far as introductory and less technical material is concerned, but for serious work in a place like Cambridge the argument loses much of its force, for, in the first place, a scholar can seldom make use of a substitute work—he must have what he asks for and nothing else—and, second, with the increase of library resources here the bibliography is becoming to an ever-increasing degree a catalog of books available. With these considerations in mind, we have adopted the policy of a selective subject catalog. To sum up, our catalog aims to record each book under its author and to supply for each title a sufficiency of added entries; to do the same for pamphlets, so far as seems wise or as money permits, but to omit subject headings for highly technical treatises, out-of-date books and books in lesser known languages. We supply to the beginner what he needs starting him on his path, but leaving to him the task of exploring his chosen field."

—Instruction in Use of

Cards like the following were devised by Charles R. Green, librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, to facilitate the use of the public card catalog in his library, and the same idea has been adopted by the City Library of Springfield, Mass. The cards are about three-eighths of an inch higher than the regular catalog card, and are scattered thru the drawers, where their extra height makes them conspicuous.

How to Use This Catalog

Cards for authors, subjects and in many cases titles of books are filed here in one alphabet. Look just as you would for a word in the dictionary—
 under Lloyd, John W. Productive vegetable growing.
 or Productive vegetable growing by Lloyd, J. W.
 or Vegetable gardening. Lloyd, J. W. Productive vegetable growing.

Copy from the card all of the call number in the upper left hand corner; including the volume, year or bulletin number if needed.

The words, *Botany department, Reference collection, Office, Zoology department*, and others which appear on some cards indicate that the books are in special collections.

Per as part of the call number refers to the collection of general periodicals.

The sign + after some call numbers, indicates a book too large for its regular place which may be found in a collection of quartos and folios near by.

If you cannot find what you want, do not hesitate to ask for assistance.

CARD INDEXES

See

INDEXES

CARDS

—Borrowers

See

BORROWERS—CARDS

CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST

—Report by Prof. Adams

Papers on the "Report on library provision and policy, by Prof. W. G. S. Adams, to the Carnegie United Kingdom trustees, 1915." Read at the annual meeting, Sept., 1915, of the Library association, at Caxton Hall, Westminster. *Lib. Assn. Record*, D., 1915. p. 510-539.

Some general considerations arising out of the report. John Ballinger. p. 510-516.

The speaker, who is librarian of the National Library, Wales, expressed first his appreciation of Mr. Carnegie's "large-hearted generosity in continuing the assistance he had given on so large a scale for some years, and of the ample powers given trustees, who had at their disposal, roughly, £100,000 a year." He added:

"The first observation I wish to make is that this great endowment offers the opportunity, long desired by most of us, to bring the library movement into line with the other great educational movements of our time: to organize the library service of the country so that it may become a definite (not an incidental) factor, in the training of men and women as good and useful citizens. It would be a source of strength if the local libraries could draw upon a specialized central library in certain cases, but this does not apply to the books required by the average student, except perhaps where duplication is necessary to meet the demand." For such students he felt there was a two-fold danger if they obtained their books from other libraries than the one in their own area—first, the lack of contact with the wider range of the public library, and second, the probable ultimate failure of the libraries with limited funds to keep well-rounded collections.

Two matters not mentioned in the report which Mr. Ballinger would like the Trustees

to take up, are the fixing of a standard quality for paper for library books, and the better provision for extension of book storage space in planning library buildings.

The need for more books and for an improved status and remuneration for librarians and assistants is a significant feature of the report, and of this Mr. Ballinger says:

"To me there is one outstanding fact revealed by the report—unless the present limit on the rate which can be levied for library purposes is removed, even the large funds at the disposal of the Carnegie Trustees will not secure permanently such an extension of efficient library service as will meet the needs of the United Kingdom. The absurdity of a limited rate based on the assessment for calculating the income necessary to support a library is shown in one of the replies quoted by Prof. Adams. In one town of 55,000 inhabitants the penny rate produces £1850, while in another place with 115,000 inhabitants only £1830 is produced by a similar rate. These are not isolated cases; they could be multiplied almost indefinitely. Further efforts must be made to demonstrate to members of Parliament the desirability of entrusting local authorities with fuller powers under this head."

A short review of the statistical tables and summaries embodied in the report. G. E. Roebuck. p. 516-522.

"We learn that there are 522 establishments—366 in England, 57 in Wales, 73 in Scotland, and 26 in Ireland. One table compares the populations resident in library areas in 1884 and in 1914—a very fair period to take. From this we gather that in the thirty years intervening the number of people to whom library facilities were extended increased nearly four times; the most marked increases being in Scotland where the number was eight times increased, and in Ireland where it increased over five times. There is food for reflection, however, in the footnote reminding us that 43 per cent of our total population were still outside the reach of public library effort in 1914. This statement must be taken carefully, seeing that it is arrived at by the inclusion of Ireland's 72 per cent of outsiders."

There follows a detailed discussion of the tables of benefactions and expenditures, leading to the same conclusion as the preceding paper, that the library income must be increased before the libraries can be really successful.

"I have said that a classification of library workers into grades would have been interesting, but one need is common to all—they must *live*! Let us see now how we are paid,

whether we polish brass or brains. The 3093 library workers in England are paid on an average £67 12s. per annum; the 596 in Scotland get an average of £50 13s., while in Wales the average wage is £46 15s., and in Ireland it stands at £45 6s. Comment is almost superfluous. Yet, I claim, here we have the proper starting-point for our many airy discussions on lack of qualifications, need for certification, questions of opportunity, etc. I wish it to be understood that it takes the vast sums annually earned by chief librarians to bring these averages up to the dazzling standards I have cited."

The criticisms and suggestions relating to Carnegie library benefactions in the past and in the future. Henry Bond. p. 522-529.

"Mr. Carnegie, as well as Heaven, helps those who help themselves, but amongst those who have written to Prof. Adams are some who would have the Carnegie Trustees depart considerably from this policy. I think, however, that to change this policy as a working principle would be a mistake. Public libraries are democratic institutions. I call attention to what is perhaps the most important suggestion in the extracts from the letters which appear in the Report, and which is made by several correspondents, as follows:—

"A special aim of the Trust should be the removal of the limit to the rate. Scarcely any greater service could be rendered to the movement. Owing to the hostility referred to, a bill to effect this reform cannot be passed without influential backing and financial support. I believe the Trust, if it worked in combination with the Library Association, would be able to succeed where the Association, working alone, has hitherto failed. And if the bill *were* passed, the calls upon Dr. Carnegie's generosity would be fewer, and the Trust would probably find it necessary to give assistance only in those districts where the inhabitants are poor and the rates high."

The question of over-building. L. Stanley Jast. p. 529-532.

"We need not go away from London and its neighbourhood to find cases of districts attempting to support three or four buildings on an income utterly insufficient for the purpose. A true library may be said to consist of the three B's, *vis.* Building, Books, and Brains; all three are necessary, but although Books and Brains cannot perhaps be said to be more important than some sort of building, seeing that you cannot collect books or administer them without space, yet it is true that Books and Brains may make a very efficient library service in a very simple and unpretentious building. It is not enough to put

books on the shelves and wait for people to ask for them. We must use all legitimate means to bring people and books in contact, and to insure that the material on the shelves is productive material. A fine building, with a starved book fund, and no money for extension activities, is not a library; it is a melancholy example of arrested development, and the worst kind of advertisement of the movement of which it is an ineffective outcome. The remedy for over-building is obvious but not very easy to apply. It consists in the education and re-education of the public as to what a library really is."

The report and rural libraries. Butler Wood. p. 533-539.

To Prof. Adams' suggestions, there is practical agreement on the following points: That the time is ripe for action, that the County Council should replace the Parish Council as library authority; that co-operation between authorities should be effected where desirable; that a system of travelling libraries is most suited to the needs of rural districts. "It is clear that the court is with him in urging the transfer of the library authority to the County Councils, and I have no doubt that his desire to see the removal of the penny-rate limit will be shared by all who have the library movement at heart. I think we shall agree with him in desiring that the rural library system should be a public State organization, supported by rates, and universal in application. But there will be a divided opinion on his remark that it should be associated with, if not under the control of, the educational authority. I feel it would be a huge mistake to place a scheme of this magnitude in the hands of a department already overburdened with work. Let there be the most hearty co-operation possible, but the work must be in the hands of an executive entirely independent of the county education committee.

"Assuming that we eliminate the school children from our calculations, the question arises as to the number of volumes it will be necessary to provide per head for the adults in each village district. It is difficult to arrive at a satisfactory solution, but my own experience may be taken for what it is worth. Out of a population of 290,000, we have 20,000 active borrowers from the lending libraries in our city; say one in fifteen. That fifteen includes, of course, infants, school children, old people, and those who don't read books. Now the 20,000 borrowers have a stock of books at their command numbering 100,000 volumes, or five per head. It is likely, however, that a village population would yield a much larger number of active borrowers than

one in fifteen. Let us, for the sake of argument, put it at one in five. A village of 300 inhabitants would thus yield sixty borrowers, and at five per head we should need 300 volumes, or really one per head of the population. In actual practice this may need revision, but in any case it furnishes a basis on which to calculate the number of books necessary to start the scheme."

CATALOGING

See also

ANALYTICALS
BOOKLISTS
CLASSIFICATION
CLIPPINGS
INDEXES

In the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1915 is described the new method of handling, in the cataloging department, the increasing masses of minor publications, unbound material, announcements, programs, lists, statements, etc., of societies, universities, schools, and other institutions, departments of government, etc., briefs and other records of law cases, and separates of periodical articles of varying degrees of value. Some of this material is noted in scientific bibliographies and indexes and is of interest to investigators. Little headway can be made in attempting to treat it regularly, cataloging and shelf listing each item individually. By a method of collective entry by means of which it can be brought out under (corporate) author and under subjects in the catalogs, and shelf listed and marked, it is made fairly accessible. The method had not been in use long enough to affect the statistics of the past year, but long enough to promise appreciable results, and it will be extended to other groups besides the classes of publications covered by the specimens subjoined.

International harvester company of New Jersey, defendant.

(United States, plaintiff)

Action brought under the Sherman anti-trust law of 1890.

Briefs and other records in this case, 1912— not separately listed or cataloged are to be found on shelf: HD2780.I6

1. Trusts, Industrial—Law. 2. Harvesting machinery. 1. United States, plaintiff.

Library of Congress

CA 15-117 Unrev'd
HD2780.I6

Elerding, Edward H. plaintiff-in-error.

(Illinois, defendant-in-error)

Action brought under the Women's ten hour law of 1911.

Briefs and others records in this case, 1911— not separately listed or cataloged are to be found on shelf: HD6064.E5

1. Hours of labor. 2. Woman—Employment—Illinois. 1. Illinois, defendant-in-error. 11. Title: Women's ten hour law of 1911. 111. Title: Ten hour law.

Library of Congress

CA 15-118 Unrev'd
HD6064.E5

London and Middlesex archaeological society.

Miscellaneous printed matter published by this body is classified in

DA675
.L848

Neuchâtel. Université.

Programs (with or without dissertations), reports, announcements, miscellaneous serial lists, and occasional publications that have not been separately listed or cataloged are to be found on Shelf:

LF 5001

.C99

University and school publications to be in part regularly cataloged later.

In recataloging the Massachusetts State Library it has been found essential to have the work well systematized, and the processes are described in the 1915 report of the librarian, C. F. D. Belden, as follows:

"Books as needed by each cataloger are brought from shelves and the old indexed cards, if such exist, are removed from the catalog by tracings found only in the book. These, with the Library of Congress card, if found in the depository file, are put into a folder double the size of a catalog card. It was found that greater speed could be gained if the work of recording the information was separated from that which determines what shall be recorded. By means of this folder such a division of labor is effected.

Facsimile of Folder.

Call No.	Author's full name
Joint Author	
Title (partial title)	
Edition, translation, etc.	
Date, etc.	Series
Subject headings	
Analytics	
Cross references	
STATE LIBRARY OF MASSACHUSETTS	
Note—Indicate title, editor, translator cards to be made by underlying names.	

"On this folder is recorded, under the proper heading, the classification, form of entry, bibliographic data, subject headings, analytics and cross-references which the cataloger considers will render the book most valuable to its varied users. This folder is revised with the book, after which the book is sent to the shelves at once, and its shelf-list completed and filed. The ordering and completing of Library of Congress cards, or typing of cards, can be done from this folder, and here the persons who specialize on the exact form of recording the information—the typists and proofreaders—take up the work. They alone are accountable for keeping the catalog uniform in expression, and are, therefore, far more than copyists, for they must know much of the form detail of cataloging. All such decisions they undertake to carry out, and the catalogers are freed from these details. By using a unit form of card this is possible, even when cards are typed. This plan develops two lines of responsibility, and as the powers of individuals become apparent they are assigned as nearly as practicable to the most difficult work for which each is capable. An effort is made to have an understudy in every case, and to add to the staff, when necessary, persons fitted for whatever line is falling behind."

CATALOGS

See also

BIBLIOGRAPHY
CARD CATALOGS

The classified or the dictionary catalog; a summary. Wilfrid S. Robertshaw. *The Librarian*, S.-O., 1915. p. 29-32; p. 49-53.

"What better can be desired than the logical arrangement of a classified catalog? Surely it is more educative, and an improvement upon one which hitherto has followed the order of the alphabet. The subjects in a dictionary catalog may show, by references, all their cognate subjects, but it is to numerous parts of the catalog that we are referred. As an example of this logical order, take the subject, Medicine. In the consultation of the A. L. A. Catalog, a reader sees at class no. 610 the heading Medicine, followed by its subdivisions as Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene and Public Health—all the works on medicine being contained in four pages. But the same reader turns to the Chelsea or similar dictionary catalog and finds that he has to look under several headings, this being due to the fact that the specific entry principle is followed throughout. This means that the reader has to look for books on Anatomy under Anatomy, and for works on Veterinary Hygiene under Veterinary Hygiene. If the scheme of classification is followed, all works on Medicine

will be collected in systematic order, while by the aid of the alphabetical index of subjects at the end of the catalog the reader is directed immediately to any specific subject if such is desired. That the wants of such a reader as the above are far better met by the classified catalog is quite obvious.

"Judging by the statements set forth on the subject of classified and dictionary catalogs, it would appear from the general tone that the classified catalog is the better form for a reference library. On the other hand, the dictionary catalog seems to me to be quite as adaptable to the reference library as the classified form. Proof of this is forthcoming, an attempt being made to show how it can claim the dual merit—that of adequately catering for both departments. Take, for example, the two common subjects, Philology and Psychology, which are the technical terms for Language and Mind, respectively. Granting that the popular terms are employed for subject headings, the student need not fear that the cataloger has altogether forgotten him. When he looks in the catalog under the technical names he finds he is directed to Language and Mind. Under these two headings he will find all that he otherwise would under the catalog. It is only when the dictionary catalog fails to provide the necessary references that its claim to serve for a reference library is resented. Within the two covers of a dictionary catalog we find all classes of people catered for; which is the exact reverse to providing, primarily, for specialists in some particular literature as a classified catalog does."

CATHOLICS, Books for

See

INDEX LIBRORUM PROHIBITORUM

CERTIFICATION

See

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—CERTIFICATION

CHILDREN, Library Work with

See also

BIRD-GUESSING CONTEST
CLURS
DISCIPLINE—IN HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES
DRAWING CONTEST
FINES—IN CHILDREN'S ROOMS
GOOD BOOK WEEK
INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARIES—OF CHILDREN
MOVING PICTURES
PICTURES
READING TABLE
SCHOOLS, LIBRARY RELATIONS WITH
STORY-TELLING
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

A feature of the Saturday afternoon story hour in the Public Library of Redlands, Cal., has been the hike or tramp taken every fourth Saturday by the older boys. Out of "Tramp Saturday" grew the "Story Hour Hiker's Book" and "Hiker's Shelf." In the Story Hour Hiker's Book are kept a record of the story of the tramps, map of the route taken, pressed specimens of flowers found on the tramp and a series of camera pictures telling the story; also a list of the trampers. On the Hiker's Shelf are various curios found during the tramps.

The development of a taste for literature in children. Orton Lowe. *The Child* (London), D., 1915. p. 133-136.

The author is assistant superintendent of schools of Alleghany County, Pa., in the Pittsburgh district. He maintains that suggestion is the "master method" for instilling a taste for good books, and that "the indulgence of a child in reading only what he likes and as much as he likes, if carried out in many phases of his activity, will result in mental and moral confusion."

An interesting experiment has been tried in the children's room of the library at Wellesley, Mass. Picture covers of books purchased during the year, the titles being removed, have been placed on the bulletin boards three at a time for a few days and the children have been allowed to guess what book is represented. They could look on the shelves constantly to help decide and each child could vote once. At the end of the contest a book was presented to the boy and the girl guessing the largest number.

A Library League has been formed in the Lowell (Mass.) Public Library through the efforts of Miss Bertha G. Kyle, the children's librarian, to promote and foster the love of good reading among children; to encourage the purchase of the best books for children; and to co-operate with the city library toward these ends.

At the present time there are over one hundred members in the Library League, 26 of these members being adults. Those under fifteen years of age who join the league pledge themselves to handle all library books carefully; to be quiet and orderly in the children's room or in any part of the city library; to invite others to join the Library League, and to try to interest them in good books.

The active members of the league must be registered as card holders at the library.

There is also a clause, or an agreement, for associate members (young people over fifteen and adults) which reads as follows: "The

object of the Library League meets with my approval; and I will lend it my support in some of the ways indicated over my signature."

Those who sign the agreement stipulate one or more of the following things:

I agree to interest residents of neighborhood in objects of Library League.

Obtain information concerning the best literature for children.

Observe the kind of books children are reading.

Use influence in promoting the sale of the best juvenile literature in Lowell.

Assist in making the best children's books popular throughout the city.

Advocate careful book-buying at Christmas time.

Encourage children to begin carefully chosen libraries of their own.

Read aloud to children.

Take an interest in children's reading matter in hospitals and institutions.

Introduce topic of children's reading in club or social circle.

Encourage children and parents to visit the children's room in the city library.

Take charge of a "Home Library" group.

Give talks on literary topics.

Conduct story hours.

Interest Library League groups in nature study, and act as guide on "hikes."

Assist in bringing a knowledge of books to blind children.

Take interest in Sunday school library.

Circulate city library book lists.

Make lists for library, of good books read.

Assist the city library in work among foreign children.

Jewish children in the public library; their love of reading and the books they read. Celia Silbert. (*Amer. Jewish Chronicle*, O. 13, 1916. vol. I, p. 701-702.)

A popular account of the work with Jewish children in the New York Public Library.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

—Exhibits of

The Hartford Public Library holiday exhibit of children's books. Caroline M. Hewins. *Bull. of Bibl.*, O., 1915. p. 214-215.

An interesting description of conditions affecting the collection and buying of children's books for the annual holiday exhibit. Besides the books procured through local dealers and during a visit to New York, sale catalogs are watched all the year so as to buy wherever possible books that often cannot be afforded at the first price; Mary Macgregor's "Story of France," for example, reduced to \$1.50, and the "Baby birds," "Baby beasts," and "Baby pets" for about the same amount. Books are also shown that have been published for several years, like Scudder's "Children's book," to remind mothers who think it expensive, that it is a good investment as a gift to the whole family. When the stock is collected, press notices of the date and scope of the exhibit are written, and postcards of invitation are sent to mothers' clubs and libraries in nearby towns. Several of the libraries have book displays of their own for a few days or a week in December, and the members of a little informal club of

children's librarians within fifteen miles often come to see the exhibition before ordering their own new books. The exhibit makes leading and guiding suggestions of the most practical and useful order, including a special exhibit of suggested—not required—reading for every one of the four school years; recent editions of Shakespeare's plays with colored plates, published separately, and suggestive of the tercentenary commemoration of April 23, 1916; and the Everyman editions of general literature. The father and mother of school children, who have small incomes, and the country minister and his wife, college bred and lovers of the best, who have five dollars or less to spend for Christmas books, are borne in mind. The exhibit is open from nine till six on week-days, and from two till six on Sunday afternoons, when fathers sometimes like to browse among the books. Miss Hewins gives as much time and personal supervision as is possible, and is always ready to suggest names of books or give opinions on their value. Besides lists for reference, there are special lists for free distribution and also the "Pratt" and "Wilson" lists for sale.

—Selection of

Standards in children's literature. Effie L. Power. *New Jersey Lib. Bull.*, Ja., 1916. p. 10-15.

Never before has so much thought and effort been lavished on children's books, and the book problem to-day is one of selection. For convenience in discussing standards, Miss Power divides child life into three periods: the period of early childhood, or the first seven years; the later period of childhood, between eight and twelve; and the adolescent period, between twelve and sixteen. The literature of early childhood consists of nursery songs, rhymes, story poems and folk-tales which appeal primarily to the ear. Next come the cumulative nonsense tales. Folk-tales, with their direct, impersonal style, are told chiefly to amuse, but they do also enrich and direct the imagination, train the attention, increase the child's use of words, and give inspiration to the process of learning to read.

As soon as the imagination is sufficiently developed for the child to picture situations, the realistic story, descriptive poem and heroic folk-tale take their places among his books. Most modern nature books fail at this point, but Kipling's jungle books are splendid examples of an imaginative treatment of nature interests. Even young children like a scientific treatment when looking for facts. Their reference books should be concise, not too technical, well arranged, well indexed, and pictorially illustrated. Most of the modern

books available for use with little children are lacking in literary quality, but they may teach manners and customs and suggest ideas of conduct. The longer folk-tales bring out the cardinal virtues of childhood, and when properly selected establish moral sense and tend toward a constructive philosophy of life. They introduce a heroic ideal which is later developed in myth, saga, legend, and biography. As a boy grows older his life becomes active and objective, and he immediately imitates his heroes. If you can choose a boy's heroes at this age, you have given his life its trend, since his instinct toward hero worship is the strongest factor in his development. As he passes into the adolescent period the social feeling moves him. This is the age when the gang spirit develops, and along with an excess of animal spirits comes a rapid awakening of his spiritual nature. He is more than ever a hero worshipper, but he wants the facts of wide experience. Stories of adventure at sea, books of travel, historical adventures, biography and travel become popular.

The girl reads fairy tales far into the years of later childhood. She develops emotionally more rapidly than the boy and may be more easily led to poetry and the higher forms of great world literature. She is more personal in her attitude toward life in books and out of books, and needs a sympathetic leader. She is also much more limited in her range of interests than the boy. The best love stories for girls from twelve to sixteen are the stories of romantic adventure. Well-selected adult fiction may be given her, but beware of the modern girl's novel, in which a self-conscious girl heroine occupies the center of the stage. We need never be afraid of great works of fiction. They present life broadly, but in right perspective.

CHILDREN'S READING

When the new library building was opened for circulation in Swanton, Vt., small note-books with pencils were given to all children who registered, so that they might readily keep a list of all books read during 1916.

What children read in the library. Emma R. Engle. *Pa. Lib. Notes*, O., 1915. p. 175-182.

Miss Engle, who is chief of the children's department of the Philadelphia Free Public Library, opens her paper (read at the state meeting at Butler in October, 1915) with an enumeration of the five points to be borne in mind in considering this question:

1st. The class from which the readers are drawn, their racial traits and preferences.

2d. The age at which children have been admitted to the library, to show period of influence.

3d. The amount and quality of school co-operation.

4th. The inspirational influence of the librarian.

5th. And most important of all—*What children can actually get to read in the library.*

"A great majority of the books actually taken out for home reading represent voluntary, independent and conscious choice on the part of the readers. The second largest percentage in the circulation is found in the books in which their interest has been aroused, and their reading encouraged by the library practice of the story hour, poetry readings, organized clubs, posted lists, etc. The third and smallest class is the reading imposed by classroom work and the required reading in the schools. The cheering and really enlightening point is—the best still holds its own. If you will name twenty-five books of recognized worth that have come to be known as children's classics, we will point to them as the most read books on the fiction shelves, the books that are most duplicated year by year, and best known to the mass of children. While books by Alcott, Kipling, George MacDonald, Defoe, Stevenson, Richards, Dodge and Clemens are still being read by the thousands, why morbidly turn the spotlight on Barbour and Nina Rhoades, when some of us will live long enough to see them tenderly pushed into Styxlike oblivion with the obsolete Oliver Optic and the tearful Elsie.

"As soon as the child reads understandingly, he finds his natural heritage in the fairy tale, wonder story and myth. . . . The boy's persistent demand for information relating to his amateur mechanics and ingenious devices is responsible for another wide and popular class of books which are read freely. . . . It is my belief that at present it is the exceptional and not the average child who is conscious of any love of nature. Books about birds, plants, trees, flowers, insects and minerals, being chiefly informational, are consulted only as the occasion demands. So the optimistic children's librarian sees her most artistic posters failing. . . . It is noticed that the children in the library like to handle freely the complete editions of most of the well-known poets, as well as the best collections, and I think it is the common experience to find that the favorite volumes are those made up of patriotic songs and poems of action. . . . The natural inclinations of the reading child take him more frequently to the history shelf than to any other section where he finds books relating to classroom topics. Even the classroom histories of the United States are read again and again, and if the library has invested liberally in those well-known historic readers and selected biographical tales, where

the human quality is emphasized and the dramatic element is well handled, the number of volumes circulated here should, at least, evenly balance the fairy tales and folklore circulation. Especially among the children of foreign parentage, there is a constant leaning towards lives of great Americans; lives of Washington, Franklin, Boone and Lincoln are read and re-read."

Making worth while boys' recreational reading. Franklin K. Mathiews. *Pub. Libs.*, J1., 1916. p. 300-303.

The boy in his early teens is likely to read more books than at any other time, frequently as many as three or four books a week. What is true of boys is also true of girls, and they have a similar interest in the story of adventure. The unusual physical growth and the differentiation of sex during the early 'teen age explains in part both boys' and girls' interest in the story of action; this type of story serves as a prophylactic for the adolescent, and careful consideration should be given that as far as possible boys and girls be guided and directed in their choice of books. These experiences of the body give a physical basis for the rise and growth of the imagination, making necessary proper exercise for its wholesome development. The test of the worthwhileness of these adventure stories is not whether they teach morality, but as to whether they provide a kind of mental gymnastic paraphernalia for the exercise of the boy's imagination and emotional nature.

The practical value of imagination is great, for chief among the qualities that distinguish successful men are initiative and resourcefulness, and these can come only from creative and constructive imagination. "Is it too much to conclude, then, that when boys read stories of adventure of the right kind, these books will stimulate such initiative, awaken such resourcefulness as will aid the boy to change capacity into capability and so vocationally help him to find himself?"

Boys are increasingly interested in the "What and How to do" books, that is, books on handicraft, machinery, and applied electricity; the aroused imagination seeks to express itself. *Popular Mechanics* and *Popular Electricity* are the greatest competitors of nickel thrillers. "Only recently we have learned how to mend morals by making muscles. In reform schools, manual training is working many miracles in the transformation of boys' characters. And we are latterly learning that what has such merit for the bad boy is of equal worth for the good one. . . . He, too, may learn thru his 'hobbies' the power of application, neatness, initiative, resource-

fulness, carefulness, honesty and many more of the elemental moral qualities."

With his insatiable appetite for stories the boy develops a hunger for facts; his mind needs fact as well as fiction. Facts must, however, be presented in as fascinating and vivid style as fiction so that they will delight the boy. Even in his fiction care should be taken that the boy gets only such adventure tales as represent facts in the form of fiction.

The boy's recreational reading should contain these three chief interests. "On the one hand, the stories awaken and develop his imagination and on the other, the 'What and How to do' books makes possible a wholesome and practical expression, while the books of fact and information serve to modify imagination by always reminding a boy that he is living in a world not of fiction, but of hard and stubborn reality."

CHILDREN'S ROOMS

See

DECORATION OF LIBRARIES — CHILDREN'S ROOMS

CINEMATOGRAPH

See

MOVING PICTURES

CIRCULAR LETTERS

Here is a letter that Miss Roberts, librarian in Pottsville, Pa., has had inserted in the pay envelopes of the employees of the silk mill in that town:

To the Employees of the Silk Mill:

Have you ever used the Pottsville Free Public Library? There are all sorts of books there for you. Good stories to read when you are tired, interesting true stories about other people, descriptions of your country and other countries; then there are books about different trades and occupations if you want to fit yourself for a better job. It's the man (and woman) who knows who gets ahead these days, and the books have been written by people who know. Listen to what they say, and then you will know.

All who live in Pottsville may have the free use of the library, and those who live out of town but work in Pottsville may also have the books. Try the library some day, and see if you don't find just the books to make you glad.

Very sincerely yours,
FLORA B. ROBERTS,
Librarian.

Miss Roberts has also used to advantage printed blotters like these:

Let The
Pottsville Public Library
Assist You in Your
Business

United Telephone
440Y

"Ask the Librarian."

CIRCULATION

See

BUSINESS LIBRARIES

FACTORIES—DEPOSIT STATIONS IN

FICTION—CIRCULATION OF

NON-FICTION—STIMULATING INTEREST IN

PICTURES—CIRCULATION OF PLAYER-PIANO ROLLS

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES, Commercial

The commercial library: its organization, administration, and service. John C. Willmer. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Mr., 1916. p. 98-108.

From scanty material available, Mr. Willmer gives some practical information on past commercial libraries, leading up to the present-day commercial circulating library. The first circulating library in London of which he can learn was established in 1740 by Messrs. Cawthorn and Hutt at 132 Strand, and called the "British Library." Later it was removed to 24 Cockspur street, Charing Cross, where it remained until the end of the year 1913, being then purchased by Day's Library, Ltd., and merged in their library business.

Altho this was the beginning of circulating libraries with a formulated system, the lending of books for hire was of much greater antiquity. The times appear to have been ripe for circulating libraries, because soon after the establishment of the "British Library" in 1740, one is mentioned as being kept by Robert Watts at Cambridge in 1745, another at Birmingham by William Hutton in 1751, and another at Liverpool in 1756, the latter still in existence. Up to the end of 1913, Day's Library, Ltd., established in 1776, was the second oldest circulating library in London, and having acquired Cawthorn and Hutt's Library, it has now taken the first place as the oldest in London. It was removed in 1890 to its present home, a building especially constructed for the requirements of a library.

Owing to limitations of space, passing mention only is made of other commercial libraries, Hookham's, Mitchell's, Grosvenor Gallery Library, Times' Book Club, Harrod's, Mudie's, and Smith and Son. Mr. Willmer gives interesting extracts from the courteously worded announcements of the old established firms, concerning changes of address, terms of subscription, methods of business, and the varied advantages of their respective institutions to subscribers and non-subscribers. "The functions of a library," from a recent issue of the *Saturday Review*, is also drawn upon, and some amusing illustrations of the misconceptions that many applicants for vacancies in libraries seem to have with reference to general library work close a paper containing much valuable information.

CIVIL SERVICE FOR LIBRARIES

See

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS — CERTIFICATION OF

CLASSED CATALOGS

See

CATALOGS

CLASSIFICATION*See also*

CATALOGING

EUROPEAN WAR—CLASSIFICATION OF LITERATURE OF

PAMPHLETS—HANDLING AND PHYSICAL TREATMENT OF

PERIODICALS—CLASSIFICATION OF

PHOTOGRAPHS—CLASSIFICATION OF

—Systems of

The July number of the *Bodleian Quarterly Record* contains the first instalment of an article on "Bodleian press-marks in relation to classification." During the three hundred years of the Bodleian Library's history many methods of classification and shelf-notation have been in use for periods of varying length. As each in turn was limited to current accessions, leaving earlier systems unchanged, the library offers an unusual field for the study of classification methods. The classification of manuscripts, and of classes of literature, which were for many years omitted from the schemes of classification, and of special collections will be dismissed with brief notice. Up to within a few years the books have always been separated according to size, but aside from that common feature, the history of Bodleian classification can be roughly divided into three periods. The first (1602-1789) is called that of "classification by faculties"; the second (a, 1789-1823; b, 1824-60), when subject division was entirely ignored, that of "numerical sequence"; the third (a, 1861-83; b, 1883 to the present), that of "detailed subject classification by numbers," which began with a small division of subjects, was expanded a few years later, and increased almost a thousandfold in 1883. The first two periods form the theme of the first paper.

CLEANING BUILDINGS*See*

BUILDINGS—CARE AND CLEANING OF

CLIPPINGS*See also*

CATALOGING

SCRAPBOOK

Concerning the material in its newly organized civics division, the November *Bulletin* of the Detroit Public Library says:

"Although the civics division possesses a fair collection of the latest or most authoritative books on subjects within its field, by far its most important material consists of pamphlets and clippings. Much valuable material, the result of painstaking research and investigation in colleges and universities, business houses, social service bureaus, and other agencies, is available in pamphlet form long before it is reprinted in books. A systematic

effort is made to obtain such material for the clipping collection. About fifteen daily newspapers, representing various sections of the country, are regularly clipped for items bearing on the subjects mentioned. At the present time this 'box material,' so-called from the manner in which it is cared for, is available through a broadly classified index, but a minute subject index, planned for the near future, is expected to make the collection much more valuable.

"This material has already proved its usefulness. Practically the only material on the much-discussed 'Seamen's bill' has appeared in the magazines and newspapers, and, in clipping form, has served several persons making a study of the reception of this measure. Questions on the Anglo-French loan, on the short ballot, brought again into prominence through the constitutional convention of the state of New York, on the Ford peace plan, on recreation in Detroit, on various phases of industrial welfare, and on many similar topics, have been answered through this 'box material.' A teacher in one of the high schools of the city was so much impressed with the collection that she sent her entire class in English to look it over, with instructions to write a short paper on some subject represented."

The New York Public Library has installed a clipping collection in the main building at Fifth avenue and Forty-second street for the use of persons wishing to inform themselves on current civic, industrial, commercial, social welfare and kindred subjects. There are booklets, pamphlets, circulars and clippings from the daily papers.

From the nature of the collection, the material may be consulted only in the building, where it is at the service of all applicants. It contains 45,600 pieces.

One important part of the collection relates to co-operation between employers and employees concerning all phases of welfare work, including profit sharing, benefits, savings, co-operative buying, building and loan plans, insurance, industrial education, lunch rooms and recreation.

Valuable pamphlets on South America were obtained for the collection at the Pan-American Financial Congress in Washington last May. There are 3025 pieces on the European War, 2750 on New York City, 100 on the State Constitutional Convention, of which the proceedings are kept in separate files.

Child labor, cost of living, the minimum wage, workmen's compensation, industrial insurance, immigration, commerce of various countries, increase in the army and navy and material on the Federal Reserve banks are among the subjects available.

The collection gives much information concerning the dyestuff shortage caused by the war, the price maintenance of retail goods, use of coupons in retail trade, liquor license statistics and the agricultural credit banks of Germany. It has been started to meet demands of visitors who could not find in reference books or elsewhere the up-to-date information they wished.

CLUBROOMS

The clubrooms of the Chisholm (Minn.) Public Library are becoming generally used as a community social center. Several social clubs hold weekly or semi-weekly meetings in the clubrooms, and occasionally the rooms are used by the church people for receptions or social gatherings. The night class in agricultural work meets in the auditorium on Monday and Thursday evenings of each week. Last spring educational motion picture programs were given twice each week in the auditorium free of charge. These were well attended by both adults and children and it is probable that similar programs will be given during the coming winter.

CLUBS

See also

BIRD CLUBS

READING CIRCLES

"An interesting and successful experiment was made at the Girls' Friendly Club, and we hope to repeat it at some other place," writes the assistant in charge of one of the Cleveland Library's stations. "At the suggestion of the head of the Popular Library, Main Library, folders advertising many different trips both at home and abroad, were obtained and taken to the club and the girls invited to join our travel party. After much discussion a trip to California was chosen. The trip was carefully gone over and stop-over cities picked out. Before the next meeting, books and magazine articles on the first cities to be visited were sent to the club, and looked over by the girls. At the second meeting, we visited all the principal points of interest in the first stop-over cities and the country between. The entire trip was covered in this way. The Panama-Pacific Exposition was thoroly discussed and enjoyed. Some fiction which had its scenes laid in and around the part of the country covered was read. The club supervisor says in a letter written a little later, 'There were altogether 20 books of travel, two novels, and three magazines read during the four weeks' trip. Three of the girls had never read a travel book before and I think this result is most gratifying.'"

CLUBS, Library

See

ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS

CODES, Staff

See

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—RULES FOR GOVERNANCE OF

COLLECTIONS, Special

See references under LIBRARIES—SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

COLLEGE LIBRARIES

See also

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

A recent enumeration and classification of books in the different libraries of Harvard University shows that the Cambridge institution owns 183,317 more books than Yale, the next largest college library, and if, in the total number, Harvard's 705,225 pamphlets are included, the university has 888,542 more volumes than the next largest college library in the country. The number of volumes owned by Yale University is approximately one million. Columbia ranks third with 550,000 books; Cornell is fourth with 455,129; Pennsylvania fifth with 400,000; Princeton sixth with 353,845; and Michigan seventh with 352,718. Harvard University has 1,183,317 volumes and 705,225 pamphlets, which makes a total of 1,888,542. The main collection in the college library totals 1,113,678 and in the special libraries are 78,056 volumes. The remainder are distributed in the different departmental libraries as follows:

Law School.....	183,723
Andover Theological School.....	157,724
Zoology Museum.....	94,555
Medical School.....	73,067
Phillips Library.....	49,404
Arnold Arboretum.....	37,463
Gray Herbarium.....	26,625
Blue Hill Observatory.....	22,981
Bussey Institute.....	19,271
Peabody Museum.....	12,767
Dental School.....	12,228

In addition to the large numbers in the collection of first editions and valuable books, there is the Harry Elkins Widener collection at Harvard, and other groups of rare books which have been bequeathed to the University Library.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT IN LIBRARIES

See

ADMINISTRATION, LIBRARY—BY COMMISSION

CONTAGION AND DISINFECTION

The risks from tuberculous infection retained in books. Henry R. Kenwood and Emily L. Dove. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Sept. 15, 1915. p. 409-415.

The results of a few experiments undertaken as a basis and guide to advice sought

by a large public library on the policy which should be followed in reference to books returned from houses in which cases of consumption had been recently reported. These experiments were designated to test the risks of transmission of the disease by books. There does not appear to be on record any case of tuberculosis transmitted by means of books. In 1899 Flügge sought to show that consumptive patients spread infection by means of the minute droplets of tuberculosis sputum discharged ("sprayed") in the act of coughing, sneezing and speaking. This theory has not met with general acceptance and is seriously discounted by the more recent experiments of Chausée and others.

Although it is rare to find tubercle bacilli in the saliva of the consumptive patient, the habit of wetting the thumb to facilitate the turning of pages is likely to convey infection to books, for the patient's hands become infected from the handling of handkerchiefs, etc. There is experimental evidence, however, that if tubercle bacilli survive at all, their virulence is lost in a few days after drying and exposure to light; and speaking generally, infective organisms (however introduced) which survive in books must be few in number and of reduced vitality, owing to drying, exclusion of air, or a saprophyx existence at unfavorable temperatures. The procedure and results in several experiments are given which warrant the conclusion that, although a library book may be grossly infected by the cough of a tuberculous patient, and while that infection may remain active for at least a few days, the infection does not survive a period of one month. These experiments confirm the results obtained by certain other workers, although in conflict with those obtained from some of the soiled books of the Berlin Municipal Library similarly tested a few years ago. In a final summary the authors state that the following conclusions appear to be warranted:—

1. There is probably no material risk involved in the reissue of books recently read by consumptives, unless the books are obviously soiled. Even then the risks are very slight.

2. Nevertheless, it is desirable to provide against a possible risk, however slight. This will be secured if dirty books recently received from houses in which there is a consumptive reader are not re-issued until such books have been either disinfected or placed "in quarantine" in a separate room for the period of a month. It will be desirable to disinfect such a room from time to time. When such books are very dirty they should be withdrawn from circulation. The loss involved would be much reduced in time if the borrower could be temporarily deprived of

his right to borrow when a book is brought back in a badly soiled condition.

3. It would be well to demand (upon a printed and gummed slip) the following precautions of all readers: (a) Not to cough into a book; always to cough into a handkerchief. (b) Not to moisten the fingers when reading; the hands should always be dry and clean. (c) Always to keep the book closed when it is not being read.

4. Moist heat is a simple means of destroying the infection of tuberculosis on those library books which are not likely to be injured by such a method. For this purpose it is not necessary that the temperature should reach 100° C., although it should approximate to that; nor that the exposure should exceed thirty minutes.

It is proposed to extend these experiments with the object of learning if hot moist air can be efficiently employed for disinfecting purposes without causing injury to well-bound books.

The Montclair Public Library has adopted the following rules for subscribers: "First, do not cough or sneeze into the book; always use a handkerchief. Second, do not moisten the fingers in turning the pages; the hand should always be clean and dry. Third, always keep the book closed when it is not being read." As an additional precaution against germs the library books are sterilized.

CO-OPERATION

See

BOOK LISTS

PUBLICITY

SCHOOL LIBRARIES—HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

SCHOOLS, LIBRARY RELATIONS WITH

COPYING METHODS AND DEVICES

Copy process for printed matter without use of photography. Walther Blumenthal, *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, Leipzig, Oct.-Nov., 1915. p 321-326.

Article describing a new process, already patented for the German Empire, by means of which any student can make copies of text pages, tables, drawings, or any sort of pictures from library reference books without any damage to the books, and at a very slight expense to himself. No machinery or similar apparatus is necessary, merely sheets of a particular sort of paper, prepared by chemicals which can be produced by any photographic or dye-making establishment at slight cost.

The chemical process depends on the effect of gas from volatile oils on the page to be copied, a slight pressure only (which can be produced by leaning or sitting on the book) being necessary to print the copy.

The original work is not damaged, which is of course an important consideration where rare and costly books are concerned.

The prepared paper has successfully endured a number of difficult tests, a fact vouched for, in a postscript to the article, by Dr. Paul Schwenke, editor of the *Zentralblatt*.

Should the cost of making the copy paper prove as low as is supposed, the new process would be a great boon in saving of time and labor to thousands of students of technical or scientific subjects. The saving of time in the one matter of the copying of pages of statistics would be incalculable.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

See also

TRAVELING LIBRARIES

Rural library service for millers. H. Winslow Fegley. *The American Miller*, F., 1916. p. 121-122. Illustrated.

A brief historical account of the Washington County, Maryland, Free Library, and its delivery service. The article emphasizes the use of the service by millers.

The Frederick County Free Library in Maryland. S. M. Akin. *Pub. Libs.*, J1., 1916. p. 313-314.

"In the fall of 1913, the women of the Civic Club of this place conceived the idea of getting up for the town a public library. . . . In nine months they had raised \$2000, enough to equip and run the library for a year. . . . To have taken the attitude that it was going to be a little library would have been to kill it. . . . So we have always been a 'big' library. Big in plans, ambitions and visions. . . . We promptly made it a county library, emphasizing that and the *freeness* of it in its name—the Frederick County Free Library. . . . Money has been scarce, and most of the books have been given, and people have been generous."

In response to an early invitation, the school children swamped the library, within a week taking every juvenile book. The schools of the town, and county have co-operated, a special effort was made to reach the night students, and next year books are to be circulated from the night schools.

"Of course, being a new enterprise, we have advertised. Notices have been posted at all the toll-gates, in the court house, the armory, at the county fair, the Interurban station, the hotels, and many sent to stores in the county. Floats in both the Sane and Safe Fourth, and the homecoming parades, slides at two moving pictures, and the Chautauqua pictures, are some of the advertisings we have done."

The results have more than justified the effort. Seventeen towns are represented in the registration, nine are branches; the registration is already over 1700. Requests for

aid in selecting books for presents, in securing library equipment for the Sunday school and the State School for the Deaf—all these indicate that the library is beginning to stand for something in the county.

It is significant of the growing interest in libraries and library work on the part of educators that in his annual report to the state board of library commissioners, County School Commissioner A. M. Freeland, of Kent county, Michigan, recommends the establishment of a county library system. In Kent, according to Mr. Freeland's recommendation, the library in Grand Rapids would be the central one, with branches in all the large villages which would be the centers of distribution for the smaller districts.

"The chief fault with our rural libraries," says Mr. Freeland in his report, "is the small number of books in each library and the lack of variety. In districts having a one-room school the library is almost a fixed quantity. An average of ten to twenty books are added to the library each year. In a library having about 250 volumes it is not long before the pupil has read all the books that are of particular interest to him or her. This condition would be remedied by the county plan."

"Under this system the library funds of the county, including the city, would be handled by a central board. As it is now, the library funds of Kent county are divided into 199 parts, controlled by as many different boards, and, as a consequence, there is a great waste in duplication of books."

"Kent county, with 205 school districts, has 197 district libraries and one township library. Lowell is the only township still maintaining the township library."

DECORATION OF LIBRARIES

—Children's Rooms

The walls of the children's room in the Public Library of Huntington, West Virginia, have been decorated with silhouette figures, so cut and arranged as to illustrate fairy stories, myths and legends, and nursery rhymes, such as are familiar to the youngsters. Many of the stories thus illustrated have been told to the children at the story hours which are conducted each Saturday.

The design is an elaborate one and required several weeks for execution. The plan was conceived and executed by Miss Edith Hall, with some assistance from other workers in the library. Among the illustrations are the following:

The Mad Hatter; the Rabbit; The Cheshire Cat—Alice In Wonderland.

Little Miss Muffet; Jack and Jill; The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe—Nursery rhymes.

The Pied Piper of Hamelin—This is a frieze extending for some distance along the cornice of the room.

The Lion and the Mouse—Æsop's fables.

Europa and the Bull—Western mythology.

Seigfried and Lohengrin—Norse myths.

Hiawatha—Longfellow.

Little Red Riding Hood.

Sinbad the Sailor; Hans and Gretel; Mermaid; Narcissus; The Ugly Duckling; Cinderella.

The decorations have already attracted much attention from the children and have brought visitors to the department to see them. The children are much interested in seeing how many they can identify.

DELIVERY OF BOOKS

See

PARCEL POST DELIVERY

DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES

See

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES—DEPARTMENTAL
AND SEMINAR LIBRARIES

DEPOSIT STATIONS

See

FACTORIES, DEPOSIT STATIONS IN

DESKS

Walter C. Green, librarian of the Meadville (Pa.) Theological School, has sent us the following suggestion:

"It has occurred to me that some of your readers might be interested in knowing what I do with the little round or square empty typewriter boxes in which the ribbons come. I put them in a row in the middle drawer of my desk, close to the edge, cut a thin piece of wood or cut down a yardstick such as you may get free from a store, and fasten it in the drawer with a couple of screws, or with the drawer partition to be obtained from Gaylord Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y. They make very convenient little places for holding pins, paper fasteners, stamps, and the like. There can be easily placed in the average drawer two or even three rows of these little boxes."

DICTIONARY CATALOGS

See

CATALOGS

DISCARDED BOOKS

See

PRISONS, WORK WITH

DIRECTORS

See

TRUSTEES

DISCIPLINE

—In High School Libraries

"Few libraries exist which do not have to meet the discipline problem, and in many

cases it is a very serious one," says a writer in the March issue of the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*. "The following scheme to get the co-operation and interest of high school pupils in the matter of proper behavior has been tried out by Miss Miller, of Menominee, Mich., and will be suggestive to other libraries.

"In the library work of the junior English classes of the high school, each pupil was requested to write three rules from which the following eight have been chosen by a committee composed of three members of the junior class:

BE COURTEOUS.

AVOID TOO MUCH WALKING AROUND.

AVOID UNNECESSARY TALKING.

DO NOT VISIT WITH THE LIBRARIANS.

DO NOT VISIT WITH YOUR NEIGHBORS.

DO NOT LINGER BETWEEN THE BOOK

STACKS.

REPLACE BOOKS AND MAGAZINES AFTER

USING.

DO NOT BEND OR BREAK THE BINDING

OF BOOKS.

"These rules, which were printed in the newspaper, are posted in the library for the guidance not only of high school students, but as a gentle reminder to the general public."

DISEASE

See

CONTAGION AND DISINFECTION

DISINFECTION

See

CONTAGION AND DISINFECTION

DRAWING CONTEST

The "Silhouette game" and "Drawing contest" were used in one of the branches of the Free Library of Philadelphia. The silhouette game is a guessing game, and was made in the form of a poster with "Guess Who We Are" at the top. There were three blank places in which were placed silhouettes of illustrations from various books, cut from black paper and mounted on light paper measuring about three and one-half by four and one-half inches. The notice, "Put your name and the name of the figures on a piece of paper and drop it in the box. If you guess correctly, your name will be put on the Honor Roll," was printed under these pictures. Under this was "The Honor Roll" in large letters, beneath which was pasted, at the end of each week, a typewritten list of the children's names. A small box in which a slit had been cut was placed to one side of the poster to receive the answers.

The first week were posted pictures from the "Goops," "Alice in Wonderland" and "East o' the sun and west o' the moon"; the second week, "The tar baby," "Puss in boots" and "The little lame prince"; the following week, "The elephant's child," "Singing," from

Stevenson's "Child's garden of verses" and Rip Van Winkle were tried.

The books containing these illustrations were not allowed to circulate during the contest. Most of them were on the tables, as the rule was that no questions were to be answered. The children were expected to refer to these books to prove whether they had guessed right or not.

This game could be used in many ways, substituting famous pictures, buildings, photographs of great men and women, authors, etc.

The fourth week a drawing contest was tried. The children were told to draw free hand from some book in the children's room, and their drawings would be posted at the end of the week. The drawings were posted with a notice reading as follows: "Choose the drawing you think is the best. Put its number on a piece of paper with your name and drop it in the box. The picture getting the greatest number of votes will receive a blue ribbon and a place of honor on the Bulletin Board." A list of the artists' names was also placed on the board and the numbers of votes each received, helping to mitigate any lingering pangs of disappointment. More boys than girls entered the contest. During both of these games there was no confusion, as paper and stubs of pencils were always to be found in boxes under the bulletin board, saving the annoyance of having the children running to the desk.

DUTCH BOOK SELECTION

The Public Library of The Hague (not the same as the Royal Library of the same city) has published some interesting statistical data of the most popular works of Dutch fiction, based on the public demand for such works. The result of this compilation gives the following list, which may be considered a fair guide to the most popular authors in present day Dutch literature and their works:

Aletrino. Zuster Bertha.
Borel. Het recht der liefde; Het jongetje; Het zusje.
Boudier-Bakker. Kinderen; Het beloofde land; Machten.
Brusse. Boefje; In de nachtbuurt.
Chapelle-Roobol. De speelbal.
Cohen. Ver van de menschen.
Couperus. Eline Vere; De stille kracht.
Van Eeden. De kleine Johannes.
Eigenhuis. De jonge dominee.
Feith. Op het dievenpad.
Goedkoop-de Jong. Hilda van Suylenberg.
Van Gogh-Kaulbach. Moeder.
Heijermans. Sabbath; Wat niet kon; De roode sibustier; etc.
Hoven, Therese. Met verlof; Nonnie Hubrechts; Naar Holland en terug.
De Meester. Geertje; Een huwelijk.
Noordwal, Cornelia. Ursula Hagen.
Reynke van Stuwe. Het kind; Het leeg leven; Zestien.
Querido. Menschenwee.
Robbers. De bruidstijd van Annie de Boogh.
De Savornin-Lohman. Vragensmoede; Uit Christelijke kringen.

EDUCATION, Library

See

LIBRARY ECONOMY—INSTRUCTION IN

EDUCATIONAL LIBRARIES

The Marja Hosmer Penniman memorial library of education. Frank P. Graves. *Journal of Education* (Boston), Ja. 6, 1916. vol. 83, p. 6-8.

This article by the dean of the School of Education of the University of Pennsylvania, is a description of the memorial library of education presented to this school by Dr. James Hosmer Penniman, in memory of his mother, the late Mrs. James Lanman Penniman. Although the newest school of education in the country, the library in connection with it compares alone with the educational libraries of Harvard and Columbia. There are over 6000 volumes in the library, many of them very rare. The author describes a number of these rare books in some detail.

The state superintendent of schools for Maine, Payson Smith, is sending out information cards in relation to teachers' professional libraries. The Maine State Library has a limited number of traveling libraries of professional books for teachers. These libraries of 25 volumes each are available for the use of teachers' clubs and for groups of village or rural teachers. Each library has books dealing with the various phases of educational activity and will appeal to teachers of all grades and secondary schools. A small fee to cover transportation charge is the only expense for use of a library for a period of six months.

What will be the largest library of educational documents in Kansas is being formed by W. H. Kerr, librarian of the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia. Mr. Kerr has organized a system for collecting educational documents in Kansas and the United States, which will enlarge the present educational library at the Normal School one-third.

Letters have been sent to all the cities of Kansas, and all the county superintendents of Kansas, requesting copies of all educational documents published in the district, and offering in exchange the Normal School educational journal, *Teaching*. Four hundred cities outside of Kansas will receive like requests. Mr. Kerr's plan is to make the Normal Library a center for research in educational documents.

EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF LIBRARIES

See

LIBRARIES—EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF

ELECTRIC LIGHTING

See

LIGHTING

ENGINEERING LIBRARIES

The technical library's field of service. W. P. Cutter. *Spec. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 150-152.

Mr. Cutter, the librarian of the Engineering Societies Library in New York, maintains a library service bureau for his clients, and receives inquiries from engineers in Chile, Penang, Alaska, Buenos Aires, Queensland, etc. The services rendered range from a complete list of references on magnesite to specifications for the 7 mm. Mauser cartridge, 1893 model.

Many questions are answered from reference lists made for other persons, and the library prepares bibliographies on subjects in demand. War conditions are responsible for many requests for information. Many orders for photostat reprints are received by telephone.

The library has recently published a "Catalogue of technical periodicals in New York and vicinity," in which 2600 publications are listed. A current index to leading articles in 1000 periodicals received is also extremely useful. A committee has been appointed to devise a standard system of classification for technical literature, which may be used by the Engineering Societies and as a basis for an index to technical literature.

A schedule of charges covers the cost of the work of the bureau, and it is hoped to make it self-supporting, with branch research offices in other places.

—Administration of

For a year careful statistics were kept by the library of the American Society of Civil Engineers as to the number of hours spent on library work and the cost of such work. The results of this investigation are stated briefly in the society's report for 1915.

"The library is open for 13 hours each week-day," says the report, "and the desk work therefore has to be taken care of in relays. There are six librarians employed. Part of their time (12½%), however, is used, when necessary, in office work of the society not connected with the library, and this part is not included in the following statement.

"The total salaries charged to library work for the year amounted to \$6137. About 10% of the total time was used for desk work, the time charged to this item being only that devoted to attendance on visitors. 18% was spent in cataloging, 8½% in research work for the membership, 7% in the compilation of the published list of current technical literature, and 56½% in other library work. This latter item includes the work preliminary to securing additions to the library, either by purchase or gift, such as the examination of catalogs of publishers, lists of government and

state publications, and book reviews in technical periodicals; the ordering of new books; requests for donations of books, periodicals, reports, etc.; acknowledgment of donations; all the detail of making entries for accessions; preparation for the binding of volumes; care of books on the stacks; periodical inventories; preparation of book notices and other matter published in *Proceedings*; the care of the various weekly and monthly publications, and other minor details which cannot well be specified.

"During the year for which these statistics were kept, 5000 accessions were received and cataloged. These comprised the general run of accessions; bound and unbound volumes; pamphlets; periodical additions to society publications, and other serials. The cost of cataloging, including the writing, checking, and filing of index cards, was 22 cents for each accession.

"Summing up—the total cost of the labor connected with the maintenance of the library may be stated as follows: Desk work, \$620.51; cataloging, \$1,102.57; research work, \$531.94; list of technical articles, \$504.94; other library work, \$3,377.19; total cost of labor, \$6,137.15.

"On the basis of the total number of hours devoted to library work, the average pay of the librarians employed by the society has been 55.8 cents per hour."

ENTERTAINMENTS, Library

A happy original thought of the social committee of the Keystone State Library Association at its last annual meeting was the game of "The Elusive Librarian."

Each guest was given a card upon which to write his name and library (or address), with the request that he wear it conspicuously as a means of identification. Then were distributed small envelopes containing cards, all blank except twelve which bore a cryptic "Keystone." Those who received the Keystone cards kept that fact secret, as they were the "elusive librarians."

The object of the game was to discover which they were, and a prize was offered to the one who first secured the names of all twelve of them.

The elusive ones could divulge their secret only to those who asked "Are you the Elusive Librarian?" to which question their reply was "Keystone." Upon hearing that word the happy questioner would record the elusive one's name on his card and hasten on to inquire for the eleven others.

This hunt and general questioning proved such an effective and pleasant method of introduction that those who completed their lists of twelve first felt that they were fully rewarded even before receiving the beautiful flower prizes.

EQUIPMENT, Library

See

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS
STACKS, BOOK**EUROPEAN WAR****—Classification of Literature of**

The classification of war books; a few notes. W. C. Berwick Sayers. *Lib. World*, N., 1915. p. 132-134.

The purpose of these notes is to discuss the eventual disposal of war books. In the first year of the war Messrs. Lange and Berry cataloged in their "Books on the great war" about 2000 separate works, but obviously did not include all foreign books, as the October *Hibbert Journal* mentions that 4518 works were published between August and May in Germany alone.

A setting out of a few of the many schemes of classification devised by librarians and others to arrange these books, and an attempt to adjust them to existing notations, are given. "The only satisfactory class in which to place them," says Mr. Sayers, "is in General History of Europe at the chronological place. A new period division, a new epoch in the world's history, began in 1914, and every classification hereafter must have a sharp line of cleavage at that date." Mr. Sayers suggests that 940.915 (Dewey) should be the "attracting" heading, and that sub-division should be made by an arbitrary alphabetic notation.

Where this is considered undesirable, the books may go into their usual places in the classification, by subject. This undoubtedly, will be their eventual place, but it does not focus them on the war, and a classification which does not do this has failed in its "essential purpose." These books should, therefore, be brought together in the catalog. One prominent librarian has used the usual places on the shelves in this way, but in his name card catalog has brought all their entries together under the general heading, European War.

A similar method by which the books, which cannot be said to have any geographical character, are placed in their usual divisions of the classification, but by which those which have are drawn out of their usual geographical place, is used in the Pittsburgh Public Library. It is as follows:

- 940.91 European War.
 - .9101 Allies.
 - .9102 England.
 - .9103 Germany and her Allies.
 - .91036 Austria.
 - .9104 France.
 - .9105
 - .9106
 - .9107 Russia
 - .9108

- .9109 Belgium, Servia
- 940.911 Political History. Causes.
- .912
- .913 Special campaigns and battles.
- .914 General military history.
- .915 Naval history.
- .916
- .917
- .918 Personal narratives.
- .919 Illustrated material.

For Diplomatic History, see 327.

Foreign Relations, see 327.

Military Art and Science, see 355.

Pan-Germanism, see 325.3.

Ethics of War, see 172.

Discussion of Peace and War, see 172.

Mr. Sayers also quotes an arrangement under the Brown system, and considers either one satisfactory. He believes the ideal, however, would be a complete and separate classification of all material which in any way touches the war, and not this dispersal of material at 900 and at 300 and 100.

—Effect on Libraries

The press and public libraries. *Lib. World*, Jan., 1916. p. 303-304.

The closing of newsrooms in some of London's libraries for the sake of economizing during war time has aroused a storm of disapproval from the English press.

The *Saturday Review* says: "More especially let English literature be the last thing to be cut out of the list of necessary things. Those who think of literature as a mere luxury, to be cut down with as little compunction as petrol or asparagus, are exceedingly ill advised. They can have very little idea as to what precisely it is we are fighting to preserve. The nation which is starved in mind and fancy is as little likely to survive the searching test of war as the nation which is starved for bread and cheese."

The *New Statesman* condenses an article from the *Librarian* on the saving of money normally spent on new books for libraries:

"The sum total of the economy thus effected throughout the whole country is perfectly trifling, and probably it is not an economy at all, even financially. For the smaller public expenditure must mean a larger private expenditure on books, and while every book added to a public library is read on the average by at least a hundred persons, privately owned books are read at most by five or six. The explanation of this foolish policy is no doubt the inability of most people . . . to understand that a reduction of public expenditure is of no national value whatever if it leads to private expenditure as great or greater. . . . If the nation cannot afford the trivial sum needed to keep public libraries more or less up to date, then it is time all

places of entertainment were closed, and publishers forbidden to publish new books."

War effects. *The Librarian*, Ap., 1916. p. 182-184.

Editorial. The war has already had far-reaching influences on libraries of all kinds, as well as on art galleries and museums. "The closing of the national museums while the equally great national libraries remain open has differentiated between these institutions in a way that will have its effect throughout the country. . . . Concerning the libraries, there are two points requiring early and careful consideration—the administration of libraries from which the librarian has been called to the army, and the craze for economy after the war.

"It is usual, when the librarian goes, whether as a volunteer or otherwise, to give the sub-librarian or chief assistant charge of the administration. In a few cases advisory or supervising librarians have been 'borrowed' from other neighboring libraries to 'keep an eye' on things; but as so many librarians have been called up this is impossible in most cases, even if it is desirable in any. Where the sub-librarian or chief assistant can remain either on account of sex or age or physical disability, this is undoubtedly the best solution of the problem."

But in many cases these also have joined the army, and some will not return. In these cases it is likely that the acting librarians will receive permanent appointments, and the conditions, the writer fears, will be thrown back twenty years. It will be pointed out that the library has "gone on" during the absence of librarian and staff, and so it can "go on" longer. It is only after the lapse of long periods of time that reduction in standard becomes apparent.

The second danger referred to will be one of means, and the National Association of Local Government Officers points out the danger. "Under the vicious system in which we live," says the writer of the editorial, "the object of the local authority is to obtain the best they can at the smallest cost, whereas the object of the librarian must be to obtain as much as he can in return for the best that is in him. The pressure of this 'system' is being felt already in certain directions . . . and whatever is possible to be done should be done quickly and effectively. Concerted action is suggested, but . . . individual action may do more. In many cases it is undoubtedly best to do nothing until some active steps are taken in opposition to the library. . . . But in *all* cases unobtrusive work may be done at all times to strengthen the position of the library—and it is only by doing this

that the position of the librarians and the staff can be strengthened."

What public libraries can do during and after the war. L. Stanley Jast. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Oct.-Nov., 1915. p. 439-445.

A paper read before the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Library Association in Caxton Hall, London, Aug 31, 1915, and also published separately by resolution of that meeting. The special contemporary functions of the public library are stated to be three in number: 1. The public library can help the British fight intellectual as well as material Germany, by providing literature which will enable the people to understand the causes of the present conflict, the meaning of the civilization for which the Allies stand, and the values of the various ideas and conceptions of the human mind. The library can also help in a vital way by supplying practical books which enable the people to see the happenings of the moment in true perspective, so as to defeat the campaign of mental suggestion which Germany is carrying on with a thoroughness and on a scale never before attempted in the world.

2. A time of war is necessarily a time of great emotional stress which creates a most favorable environment for the appreciation of the literature of active power. In this phrase is acknowledged De Quincey's celebrated division of the literature of knowledge and the literature of power, the latter being further subdivided into active and placid power, with Byron and Wordsworth as exemplars. The library can therefore supply this literature so that the people shall understand it better and sympathize with it more, when wrought to an abnormal emotional temperature by the play of great destructive forces in the world.

3. The public library can provide avenues of escape from too much thinking about the war, —from "obsession" with which the mind can easily become diseased. If people would put a strict limit on the amount of attention which they give to the daily press, and devote some time every day to the reading of a good book, there would be not only a steadier, but a far more effective national state of mind. A large increase in the work of the Paris municipal libraries, since the beginning of the war, is pointed out as one of the beneficial effects of the great struggle. Parisians have rediscovered the old truth that "Books are real friends; they bring consolation where everything else fails."

The libraries may mitigate the unfortunate political and social party strife which was rampant in the nation before the war. It is often said that nothing in the world will be the same after the war as it was before it. That is an exaggeration. Many issues will be

changed, but many of the old problems will remain. Toleration and mutual understanding can only come by a widened intellectual outlook, and the mass of the people should seize the present opportunity to read the best literature on either side of such subjects as electoral reform, woman's suffrage, the land question, poverty and unemployment, work and wages, housing and town planning, divorce, trade, and those questions of politics and history which are concerned with the present and future conditions of Europe. All conflicts in their fundamentals are conflicts of ideas. It is a few books which are at the present moment changing the face of Europe. The real war is not between the forces of the Allies and of the Central Powers, it is a war between antagonistic ideas. The forces now engaged in bloody decision in so many parts of the world, are brought into being, governed and inspired, by ideas.

The real difficulty in making the public libraries effective in the particular direction indicated, is the old difficulty of the very large number of books, which confuse and frighten off many a prospective reader. What the ordinary citizen wants is a very select list of one or two only of the best and most suitable books dealing with all the questions mentioned above. Then each citizen should read most carefully and pay most attention to the books on that side of each question which is antagonistic to his own views, if he has any views at all. One of the greatest and most common mistakes that most make is to read far too much along the lines of individual temperamental outlook—for outlook is far more a matter of temperament than of anything else. No one really knows the extent of personal knowledge, until individual beliefs have stood the shock of their contraries.

Acting on this suggestion, the following resolution was unanimously passed by the meeting: "That the Council be instructed to prepare and publish as soon as may be a short list of selected books on subjects deserving of special study during the war." A footnote states that no reference has been made to the part which the public library should take in the development of trade and manufacture after the war, by the adequate provision of technical books and papers, and the collection of information as to markets, and so forth. The United States (it adds) has already seen the vital importance of library development in this direction.

—Literature of

Literature of the war: origins, causes and inspiring ideas, Ernest A. Savage; Histories and descriptions of operations, A. Hilliard Atteridge; Economics and international law, J. E. G. de Montmorency; Medicine and

hygiene, Percy Dunn; Pure literature, Ernest A. Baker; Bibliography and select lists, R. A. Peddie. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Oct.-Nov. 1915. p. 446-480.

Under the heading, "The great war of German aggression," Mr. Savage suggests a short list of books which covers modern European history, German expansion, the inspiring ideas, and the immediate causes of the war. "Anybody who reads them carefully," he says, "is qualified to form an opinion on the origins of the catastrophe."

"A fairly complete and definite history of the war," Mr. Atteridge grants, "cannot be written while the war is in progress, nor indeed for many years after its close,—as history must deal with certainties." He gives the qualifications for an ideal war history and makes critical reference to the various publications now appearing as histories and summaries of the war.

Although "the general war literature on economics," says Mr. de Montmorency, "has not been particularly inspiring or fruitful," he mentions several publications as "practical books of considerable value" which amplify the innumerable pamphlets and articles that have for months endeavored to make the British nation realize that probably they are the most wasteful of people.

"The war," he also adds, "will create a new sanction for international law," and, commenting on several works on the subject, remarks that "it is a melancholy reflection that our keenest thinkers should have prophesied in detail and correctly how the aggressors would behave in the war."

Mr. Dunn states that "no medical book upon the war has been published by an English author. . . . The only medical war book which has been issued since the war is that by Edmond Delorme, the well-known medical inspector-general to the French army."

"War is rarely or never the inspiring cause of literature," says Dr. Baker, and "the great war has not yet brought forth much of the first importance in the realm of literature."

Of the early bibliographies which began to appear after the war started, Mr. Peddie says the most valuable list was that issued by the Library of Congress at Washington. Of national bibliographies, the German is by far the largest.

—Significance of to Librarians

Presidential address of J. Y. W. MacAlister, F.S.A., to the Library Association [England], Aug. 31, 1915. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Sept. 15, 1915. p. 405-408.

Reference is made to the fact that out of the total of about 3000 persons engaged in library work in the British Isles, nearly 400 are under arms. Several library men have

been wounded, and at least three have given the last pledge of their loyalty to their country. Beside the overwhelming and absorbing interest of the war, all other interests, including the work of the Library Association, are *and ought to be* secondary and almost negligible, President MacAlister declares. After referring to the burning of the Library of Louvain, and the campaign of destruction which has overwhelmed Europe, the causes which produced the war are clearly analyzed from the standpoint of a librarian of Allied interests. A telling illustration of American origin, concludes a forcible and serious address, which has been reprinted by resolution of the annual meeting of the Library Association and may be obtained in pamphlet form.

—Traveling Libraries in

A war-time innovation in the library work in Germany is the organization of traveling libraries for the various Army Corps. A library consists of 1500 to 2000 volumes, fitted up compactly on shelves in its own car, equipped and sent out from the Royal Library in Berlin. It has its own catalog, but each division to which a library is sent provides its own librarians and is responsible for the care of the books.

The work of the Camps Library. Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Oct.-Nov., 1915. p. 433-438.

A brief outline of the successful labors of a band of women volunteers who undertook at the beginning of the war the task of providing literature for British soldiers. The Camps Library owes its origin to the desire of the people of the homeland to prepare in every way for the arrival of their oversea brethren to join the great Imperial Army. An appeal through the press asked the public to send books and magazines to lighten the long autumn and winter evenings of the oversea soldiers who were to encamp on Salisbury Plain, before proceeding to the front. Within a very short time the 30,000 books asked for were obtained. The Association of Publishers sent large contributions of suitable literature. The books and magazines as received at headquarters in London were sorted and distinctively labelled "The property of the Overseas libraries." A division of the books had to be made afterwards for the soldiers in Egypt. Under the guidance of the senior chaplain, the chaplains of the Canadian Expeditionary Force undertook the care and distribution of the books on Salisbury Plain. The method of distribution was simple—merely a manuscript book in which each man wrote the name of the book, the date on which he obtained it, and his signature, the entry being

erased on its return. The results were in every way satisfactory, as also with the supply of books and magazines sent and distributed under similar conditions to the Australian and New Zealand troops encamped near the Pyramids in Egypt.

This first plan having been put in successful operation, a much larger enterprise, the necessity for which had become apparent during the overseas work, was undertaken. This was the provision of libraries for the camps of the territorial and new armies all over the United Kingdom. The problem, numerically, was much more difficult. The appeal to the public again met with generous response, but while the supply of books was ample at first, with success came daily increased demands from troops in every part of the United Kingdom, and it was necessary to consider and test almost daily fresh fields from which a literary harvest could be reaped. Especially, as a demand for books and magazines, even more urgent than that of the troops at home, came from the men in the trenches and in the convalescent and rest camps at the front. A system was organized under which once a fortnight boxes of books were sent to every unit in the Expeditionary Force, in proportion to their strength. The post-office department also lent valuable aid. The post-offices throughout the country are now collecting depots for books and magazines. The daily receipts average approximately 20,000. The weekly collection of contributions from places outside the London metropolitan postal area amounted on a recent occasion to over 160,000. These numbers though large, however, are only just sufficient to meet demands which flow in continuously and increasingly.

At the request of the postmaster-general the Camps Library organization also became the distributing agents for other institutions which were carrying out similar functions: the "War Library" which has the supplying of literature to the men in the hospitals and hospital ships; the Chamber of Commerce, which has undertaken the needs of the fleets; the Prisoners of War Help Committee which forwards books to the unfortunate brethren who come into this category; and all organizations for books and magazines approved by the Admiralty and War Office. Over a million books and magazines at the date of writing had been sent to the soldiers.

EXAMINATIONS, Library

See also

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS — CERTIFICATION OF

The Library Association examinations: the L. A. education committee's report. [A dis-

cussion.] James Ross. *Lib. Asst., Ag.,-S.*, 1915. p. 141-143.

Following a protest made in 1913 by the Library Assistants' Association and by branches of the Library Association, a special education enquiry committee of the Library Association was appointed. This committee recommends the provision of adequate and comfortable accommodation and the necessary books for the use of candidates during examinations, but little attention is given to the question of supervision at the various centers. Mr. Ross believes it to be desirable to secure the services of men outside the profession to supervise the giving of the examinations, and to hold the examinations in buildings other than public libraries.

The introduction of a preliminary test in English grammar and general information is approved, as eliminating at the outset undesirable candidates, but Mr. Ross raises the question how this will affect senior assistants of several years' experience, who may wish to proceed to the technical sections.

The committee realizes the importance of organizing classes for teaching in connection with libraries, universities, and technical schools. To ensure uniformity of teaching, lecturers are to be asked to adhere to the lines of the official syllabus. The correspondence classes are approved, and the hope expressed that they may be extended to include other subjects. It is agreed that henceforth in the examination in classification students will be permitted to consult the indexes to whatever system is under discussion.

Candidates who take honors in four subjects, in addition to presenting a thesis of distinction, henceforth will be awarded a diploma with honors. Then why not also a diploma with merit, to distinguish it from one obtained by six pass certificates, asks Mr. Ross.

EVALUATION OF BOOKS

Fiction while it is fresh is a slogan of the Minneapolis Public Library now.

A new system has been devised by Miss Gratia Countryman, librarian, to get books from the publishers as fast as they are out. It involves reading advance copies of new books by the staff assistant librarians. In the first week, which witnessed the inauguration of the new plan, the librarians had to consider 45 books.

The new scheme works like this: As soon as a local dealer or publisher has a batch of new books the library is notified and a representative looks them over and chooses what the library would be likely to want. The books are parceled out to the staff and every Wednesday morning a staff meeting is held and reports given. Classifications are as follows:

poor,
trivial,
trashy,
cheerful,
inspiring,
sensational,
worth while,
important,

good,
sentimental,
pleasant,
unpleasant,
morbid,
moralising
dull,
interesting,
pernicious

The new plan will result in getting books to library patrons much quicker than the library has had them before and will, make library assistants familiar with the library stock.

EXHIBITS

—In Libraries

See

BOOK EXHIBITS

CHILDREN'S BOOKS—EXHIBITS OF

FORESTRY EXHIBITS

GARDENING EXHIBITS

JAPANESE ART EXHIBIT

LOCAL PUBLICATIONS—EXHIBITS OF

PHOTOGRAPH EXHIBITS

PICTURE EXHIBITS

TOY EXHIBITS

—Of Library Work

The work of the Iowa Library Commission and the State Traveling Library were shown at the Iowa State Fair in a room in the Women and Children's Building. Selections from the books and pictures which may be borrowed from the commission were exhibited, posters and charts called attention to the resources of the Traveling Library, and maps showed the location of the public libraries and the traveling library stations in Iowa, of which there are 131 of the former and 1245 of the latter. Tho the walls and shelves were rough they were painted a dark red and with rugs of a harmonious color, pictures, ferns, tables and chairs, an attractive reading room was made where visitors were invited to read and rest as well as to learn of the books which might be borrowed for home use. The room also served to show that an attractive library room may be fitted up at small cost in any community.

EXTENSION WORK, Library

See also

ADVERTISING

BLIND, LIBRARY WORK FOR

BOOK EXHIBITS

EXHIBITS

FOREIGNERS, WORK WITH

GAMES AND CONTESTS

LECTURES

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE WORK

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE WORK

MUSEUMS
 PREFERENCE RECORDS
 READING CIRCLES
 READING COURSES
 RURAL COMMUNITIES, LIBRARY WORK IN
 SCHOOLS, LIBRARY RELATIONS WITH
 SURVEYS
 TRAVELING LIBRARIES
 UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, LIBRARY RELATIONS
 WITH
 VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE, LIBRARY HELP IN

Library extension was given special consideration at the recent meeting of the Colorado Library Association in Colorado Springs. An appreciation of more definite work in library extension over the state has been growing for several years, and it was made particularly pertinent this year through a library exhibit collected by the Denver Public Library. This showed what could be done through library extension and what was lacking in Colorado. Several posters were borrowed from New York illustrating the extension of library facilities into the rural districts of that state. With this exhibit was hung a map of Colorado showing that over half of the state was without a public library of any type. The counties which lack all library facilities are those in the mountainous sections of the state and along the extreme eastern border in the dry farming belt. Colorado public libraries are grouped along the eastern slope of the Rockies, and many of them are doing what extension work they can, but with no financial help from the districts outside the municipalities in which the libraries are situated. It was recommended at the meeting of the library association that the Colorado law be amended making county seat libraries county institutions. It was urged by several that the law permit the levying of a small tax on county property in return for this county service. Usually there are many hamlets and mining camps in each county which could serve as branch libraries, and distributing centres from the county seat libraries to the remoter sections of the counties.

FACTORIES, Deposit Stations in

The Hartford Public Library, in co-operation with members of the Young Women's Branch of the Women's Christian Association and factory managers, has undertaken an extension of its service for the benefit of women factory workers by maintaining branches for the circulation of books at factories in which women are employed in considerable numbers. By the plan adopted, the factory manager furnishes accommodations, the members of the association the service, and the library the books. A beginning was made with the Hart & Hegeman Co., The

Arrow Electric Co., and The Johns-Pratt Co., with the most satisfactory results. Preparations are being made to follow soon on a larger scale with the Underwood Typewriter Co. This enterprise appears to have much promise in it, and, thanks to the young ladies who volunteered their services in the care and delivery of the books, it is being accomplished at a minimum cost.

FAIRS, Library Exhibits at

See

EXHIBITS—OF LIBRARY WORK

FICTION

See also

EVALUATION
 NON-FICTION
 READING

In February, 1915, those in charge of the Pratt Institute Free Library removed all restrictions on the number of novels that may be taken on a single card, and thus set forth their position in the 1915 report:

"Assuming that our adult borrowers come to the library with an intelligent purpose, we have made our Free Library still freer by a liberty of choice and action as to which of the books, offered with ostensible freedom on our shelves, the borrowers may elect to read to satisfy their own requirements in reading. The books are placed on our shelves to be taken away and read. Who shall say that it is wiser for a reader to take more of one sort or another at a particular time?

"It happened that the first borrower to approach the charging desk, after the new freedom went into effect, was a school teacher sated with the study and improvement of mind which it is the higher purpose of the library to make possible. She brought to the desk five novels, chosen to meet her immediate need of diversion, and asked which she might have. When told that she could take any or all as she preferred, she discovered for the first time the full significance of a free library to an intelligent user of books.

"This indulgence does not mean that the newest novels widely in demand by the reputation of their first advertising can be appropriated by handfuls by a single individual. The 'seven-day' books are still issued only one on a card in justice to all comers, the duplicate pay collection providing for the impatient. Furthermore in this respect as in others, we feel that immature readers should not be given quite the same liberty as the older users of the library. Young people under eighteen who have been admitted to the general library now have their cards stamped Y, and with these the limit of two novels at one time still holds.

"But the separation of fiction from 'non-fiction,' as the goats from the sheep, no longer prevails in our fellowship of books. Nor does the maintenance of a low 'fiction percentage,' by artificial restrictions seem deserving of further anxiety."

Turning to the report of the circulating department, we find this interesting comment on the year's circulation figures, which amounted to 221,825 volumes.

"When the year 1914-1915 closed, the total figures for the whole library had reached a new summit, 14,038 higher than the previous year's ascent and 80,322, or nearly 57 per cent, above 1904-1905. Withdrawing the general restriction on fiction after the year was half over might be supposed to have contributed some impetus to the circulation and helped to secure our new record. But the tendency toward the unprecedented had already been established long before, and it is interesting to note that the 'fiction percentage' for the year was not affected by the new liberality. The average proportion of fiction read during the five years 1908-1913, had been 52 per cent, a year ago it was 52 per cent, last year again 52."

What about fiction in our public libraries? Caroline B. Clement. *Bull. of N. H. Pub. Libs.*, D., 1915. p. 138-139.

The librarian must decide to what extent the demand for current popular fiction must be met in each library, and the problem varies with different communities. The criticisms in the *Book Review Digest* and the *A. L. A. Booklist* are invaluable aids to judicious selection, and the latter at least is within the reach of every librarian. A library is not a newsstand for the free distribution of the latest publications, regardless of their contents, and it is just as important to select the best and most reliable fiction as it is in choosing non-fiction, if the public is to get a good return for its money invested.

The five tests given by Mrs. Belle Holcombe Johnson, of the Connecticut Library Committee, may be safely applied: (1) Test of good English; (2) simplicity and charm; (3) good taste; (4) truth; and (5) effect on the reader.

FILING AND FILING EQUIPMENT

See also

PAMPHLETS—HANDLING AND PHYSICAL TREATMENT OF
PHOTOGRAPHS—CARE OF

Filing. Mrs. A. L. Robinson. *Spec. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 147-149.

Mrs. Robinson has charge of the filing department of the Texas Company, of New York, a firm which produces and markets petroleum and its products.

She emphasizes the qualities of memory, imagination, intuition, tact, patience and love of order as requisite for the efficient filer.

The business man expects results quickly from his file, and cares little for niceties of indexing if letters are not forthcoming in a reasonable time.

Boys are useless as filers, according to Mrs. Robinson, because they see no chance for advancement in the file, and seek merely to get papers and documents out of sight. Girls who have had library experience are, of course, especially valuable.

Her own file combines subject filing with subdivisions of alphabetical, geographical and numerical filing, and is capable of great expansion. Her general file takes care of about 2000 sheets of paper, from 10 departments, in about 500 classifications, and gives out some 150 files a day. An index and a series of letter books, containing duplicates, help to check the file.

FINANCE, Library

See also

FINES

FORMS AND BLANKS

TAXATION FOR LIBRARIES

—Raising Funds

Adopting a plan launched by the principal, Miss Alice Lusher, to build up the library of the Sophie B. Wright High School in New Orleans, the girls of the three classes have elected members of a library board. The office of this board is to see that the books of the library are thoroughly circulated, and well taken care of. They are also to collect one cent per week from each of the 830 girls. Miss Agnes Collins, school librarian, says that the \$332 collected in this way will be used to buy 500 or more new books.

The library of the Sophie B. Wright School is already the largest high school library in the city. At present it contains 3225 volumes.

In Edgemont, N. C., a movement is on foot to secure a circulating library in the graded school.

The movement for a library was started at the close of last year, and it was the original plan to work through the pupils of the school to raise the money.

This year, however, the principal, Prof. W. M. Upchurch, has decided to work through a different method, and is calling upon the business men of the suburb to finance the library.

The idea is for each individual merchant to pay for as many books as he feels able and to put an acknowledgment in the back of each book he contributes which will be worth its purchase price to the contributor as advertising. Each 50 cents contributed by a

merchant will entitle him to an interest in one book. If he contributes \$5, ten books will be purchased and each will contain an acknowledgment of the donor in the back.

The merchants endorse the plan, both because it is a profitable advertising medium and because it is something which will be of permanent benefit to the community. Some books will be purchased immediately and the number will be increased later as the money comes in. The library contained about 75 books when the campaign began.

In Malvern, Ia., the proprietor of a moving-picture theater donated the receipts of two evening entertainments to the fund being raised to furnish the new Carnegie library.

The Wednesday Study Club of Anniston, Ala., carried on a brick-selling campaign to raise money for the public library. The real campaign began on Alabama Day, Dec. 14, when the first brick sold was again sold, and sold successively until the highest figure was reached. Each purchaser was considered as having been an owner of the brick, and entitled to honor on that account. There were three places in the city where bricks could be purchased—and they cost whatever the purchaser chose to give—from one cent up. Each purchaser was given a tag in lieu of the actual brick to prove that he had made a purchase.

FINANCIAL LIBRARIES

In her last report, presented before the American Bankers Association, Miss Marian R. Glenn, librarian, said that the original book collection of less than 400 volumes had been increased to nearly 3000, of which only about 700 have been purchased. Where there were only a few unused magazines 5 years ago, there is now a row of vertical filing cases containing nearly 40,000 articles, addresses, pamphlets, pictures and clippings, mounted and classified according to the hundreds of financial subjects which they cover. Information which, five years ago, was unavailable to bankers except at great expense of time and money is now easily supplied from the more than 30,000 card index entries which have been made to periodicals, books, reports and proceedings. Miss Glenn suggested for the consideration of the incoming library committee, the problem of how the library shall acquire that background of previous American experience in money and banking which it should possess, or to which it should have access, if it is to fulfill its function as the representative American financial library. There are several important private collections which will eventually be available for purchase, and which properly belong at association headquarters.

Financial provision should be made which will secure an option upon at least one of these collections or permit the purchase of portions of other collections as they come into the market.

FINES

In the Public Library in Syracuse, N. Y., an interesting experiment was tried this spring in an effort to get back to the library shelves the books which had been so long overdue that hope of their recovery by the ordinary routine had been abandoned. An "Overdue Book Day" was planned, and is described by Paul M. Paine, the librarian, in the following letter:

"I think the first suggestion for an Overdue Book Day came from Mrs. Cora M. Cahill, assistant in the circulation department. She thought something might be accomplished by making a big effort to get overdue books in all at once. We settled upon April 19th for the day and announced in the newspapers of three days previous that books returned on that day would not be subject to fine. This caused a little confusion on the part of some of our patrons who could not see why they were not allowed to return their books on the day before and have the fine remitted. As a matter of fact they should have been given exactly this privilege whenever they demanded it for that would have been to our advantage and would have caused a much better feeling than telling them they must wait until the exact day was announced.

"However I know of but one case where ill feeling resulted and on the whole the experiment succeeded, although the North branch was closed for repairs and the stations had hardly a fair chance to take advantage of the occasion. We got back to the library 160 books on that day, a few of which had been missing since last year and some of which had been charged off as lost. I think we shall try it again sometime next fall and with our present knowledge we can get better results. Letters were written to principals of the schools asking them to announce it to the pupils. Items were inserted in the newspapers and the students in the chapter houses and dormitories in the university were asked to help, but such a campaign to be really successful must have a wider and more thorough publicity."

—In Children's Rooms

"A procedure in the case of children who have had overdue books and failed to pay the fees has been worked out satisfactorily," says the 1915 report of the City Library of Springfield, Mass. "It seemed undesirable to deprive a child of the use of the library because of

his neglect, and yet to remit these fees would discourage children from paying them and lead to consequent carelessness in returning books on time. In occasional instances, children have been allowed to balance the charge by giving an equivalent of work in the library, but in more cases the payment of fines by installments has proved beneficial. At least one youngster was heard to announce that he had given up the 'movies' so that he could save the money to redeem his library card."

A new system of fines has been proposed for the juvenile department of the New Bedford (Mass.) Public Library. Instead of taxing small boys and girls who keep books out longer than the allotted time, two cents a day, it is proposed to penalize the juveniles by refusing them card privileges. If books are kept out a day longer than allowed, the card will not be recognized for two days; if books are returned two days overdue, no books can be taken out for three days, and so on. Children will be permitted to read books in the reading room during that time, but no books may be taken from the building.

FIRE PROTECTION

Fire protection in libraries. Sidney J. Williams. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, O., 1916. p. 344-346.

Mr. Williams is the state building inspector, and the suggestions he gives for fire protection are all for fire prevention. He warns against the accumulation of floor sweepings, oily rags, waste paper or other inflammable material; the storing of ashes in anything except metal, brick, or concrete receptacles; and against the careless handling of matches. All woodwork less than two feet from boiler or furnace, smoke pipe or hot-air pipe, should be protected with heavy asbestos paper covered with sheet metal. All wiring should be done by an experienced electrician. Fire extinguishers approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories should be provided and those in charge should have practice in using them.

In all but the smallest libraries at least two exits should be provided. A basement assembly room should have two separate exits to the outside. If a library is on the second floor, it is well to have two inside stairways at opposite ends of the building, the second stairway forming a safer emergency exit than an outside fire escape. The latter should be confined to old buildings where only one inside stairway has been provided, and should be of the stairway type, not ladders. They should be kept clear of snow and ice in winter and the exit to the fire escape should be a door wherever possible.

In the library a general fire drill is not practicable, since the occupants are continually

changing, but the librarian should think out and practice all the different actions she would perform if fire were discovered. These would include (1) getting the occupants out of the building; (2) calling the fire department; and (3) putting out the fire herself with the extinguishers if possible.

FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION

See

FIRE PROTECTION

FLOATS

See

PUBLICITY

FLOORS AND FLOOR COVERINGS

The Springfield *Republican* for Oct. 3 records the satisfactory results obtained from the special floor laid in the central library building at the time of its erection.

"When the new City Library was built, five years ago," says the *Republican*, "an experiment in one detail of construction was made that attracted wide-spread attention. This consisted of mixing sawdust in the top layer of cement on the floors for a thickness of about an inch so that the cork carpet or linoleum floor covering could be nailed direct to the cement. Ordinary cement is too hard to permit nails to penetrate, but by the admixture of a due proportion of sawdust, nails or brads may be driven in and will hold. After various trials the proportions of one part cement and two parts of sand and three-quarters part of sawdust were found best, the object being to make the resulting material as hard as possible and at the same time permit the penetration of ordinary nails. If too much sawdust is used the cement is unduly absorbent and is liable to crumble.

"Notices of this experiment appeared in some of the building and engineering magazines and as a result inquiries have been received at the library from time to time from all over the world—the latest inquiry came last week from Australia.

"The period of nearly five years' use has now offered a fair test of the sawdust cement. On the whole it has been satisfactory. There is one small place where the nails have not held well and the cement has shown a slight tendency to crumble. This was probably due to too large a proportion of sawdust at this particular point. Elsewhere thruout the building, however, the nails have held and the result has been good. Cement is apt to absorb water which runs down the seams in the cork carpet when the floors are mopped, and the sawdust perhaps increases this tendency. It seems probable that a coat of water-proof paint on the cement before the cork carpet was laid would be an improvement."

FOREIGN LANGUAGES, Books in*See also***FOREIGNERS, WORK WITH****—Selection of***See***DUTCH BOOK SELECTION****SPANISH BOOK SELECTION****FOREIGNERS, Work with**

A practical plan for educating foreigners through the public library is suggested by Miss Frances Earhart, librarian of the Public Library of Duluth. It is to procure the services of a purchasing agent, who is familiar with the best literature of all the foreign countries represented in the population of Duluth and the ranges. One of the most difficult features of the work among foreigners, she declares, is to obtain suitable books for them, and to keep in touch with the new literature of their countries.

The library is now putting forth its best efforts to educate the foreigners in this city and on the Iron Ranges, thus co-operating with the public schools and the Young Men's Christian Association, which are conducting night schools. This is done by the circulating of books for foreigners around a circuit of libraries within the Duluth district.

"There are six cities and towns in this exchange circuit," said Miss Earhart, "Books in the foreign languages, most appropriate for the classes of people we have to deal with, are sent around this circuit, each collection remaining in one place three months. These books are written in Swedish, Norwegian, Finnish, Italian, Croatian, and other languages and include both translations from the best French and English authors as well as their own writers.

"Our lists of books for foreigners are growing right along, and we shall soon have a large collection of them. With the securing of a purchasing agent, who could take over all this exchange work, we would be going a long way toward getting at the very bottom of the whole situation.

"In engaging such a person, though, great care would have to be exercised because of the great responsibility such an agent would have. Good character, knowledge of languages and literature, as well as good judgment would be necessary."

A course of lectures to prepare aliens for citizenship was started in November in the Public Library at Lynn, Mass. It is estimated that there are over 2000 foreigners in the city who have taken out their first papers. A large number of these men are hoping to attend the next session of the court for

naturalization, which was held in this county the second Monday in January. The speaker for the first meeting was Philip Emerson, principal of the Cobbet school, who is now in charge of the educational work for foreign-speaking people conducted by the public schools. Mr. Emerson spoke upon "The meaning of American citizenship." The second lecture was given by Frank E. Marble, on "The requirements for naturalization," and the third lecture was by Commissioner Roy F. Bergengren, who spoke upon "The government of Lynn." Seven other talks will be given upon state and national government, American history, and biography.

The "intermediate section" of the circulation department of the Public Library in Portland, Oregon, cares for the reading of students in the trade schools and also of the large dependent class of readers, those who "don't know what to read," or who are selecting books for others. Within supervision of this section are books in foreign languages, with volumes on citizenship and on learning the English language. The use of these books practically doubled during 1914-15. With the co-operation of the county clerk's office, the names of applicants for naturalization papers have been secured from time to time and circular letters of invitation, which emphasized the help the library could give in preparing for examinations, mailed to these prospective citizens. Many of the letters were brought to the library later as introductions. In an effort to appeal to the new citizens, dodgers were distributed in large numbers in Multnomah Field on Americanization day. One of the dodgers gave the location of the library and its branches and the other the number of languages represented in the book collection. Huge banners bearing similar legends were placed conspicuously on the field.

In Detroit the Public Library and the county clerk are co-operating in a movement to assist foreigners to become American citizens. The county clerk has a special "card of introduction" to the library which he gives to the aliens with whom he comes in contact:

CARD OF INTRODUCTION

*To the Public Library, Detroit, Mich.,
Please assist the bearer of this card with
your advice in the selection of books which
will help him in preparing for American
citizenship. . . .*

**THOS. F. FARRELL,
County Clerk.**

To supplement this, the library has prepared for distribution among foreigners in the city, who presumably know some English, the following circular:

DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY**DO YOU WANT TO BECOME AN AMERICAN CITIZEN?**

If so, you will want to know something about the United States, something about the city of Detroit, its GOVERNMENT and INSTITUTIONS.

The city has various agencies where such information may be had. The public schools, especially the evening schools, can teach you a great deal. The city also maintains a PUBLIC LIBRARY, where books are at your service without charge.

The privilege of borrowing books from the library for home use is given to any reputable resident of the city of Detroit. Call at the Main Library down town or try the Branch Library nearest you.

You will find librarians, trained and willing to serve your needs. Don't hesitate to ask questions or state your desires! Library attendants who can speak foreign languages are often at hand. They will be glad to show you books on "Naturalization," "How to learn English," "Citizenship," "Civil service," "American history"; books on "Manufacturing," and "Industries." All these books are at your service FREE.

Present your "card of introduction" at any library building and the service we can give will be explained to you.

DETROIT LIBRARY COMMISSION.

FORESTRY EXHIBIT

A forestry exhibit from the U. S. Forestry Department was shown in the Public Library of Greensburg, Ind., during the month of August. This exhibit consisted of samples of almost every timber grown in America, and full details of its commercial uses; also maps and diagrams showing where the timber is found, and elaborate photographic work. The collection was so arranged as to be of technical value to the student, and also of popular interest to the general public.

FORMS AND BLANKS

An Indiana library is advertising itself and at the same time increasing the number of borrowers by inserting in one of the daily papers an application blank which, when properly filled out, can be taken to the library and exchanged for a borrower's card.

The new form of daily branch statistics in use in the Queens Borough Public Library, shown on page 56, was inaugurated in June, 1915, and revised in January, 1916. In the revised form, certain entries have been omitted, the work being reported on from the departments for the whole system. Other entries have been differently grouped, but the main idea and most of the headings remain as at first planned. It is mailed daily.

Miss J. F. Hume, the chief librarian, writes as follows concerning the new form: "This form relieves the branches from keeping nine daily branch accounts, recorded in separate books and five monthly reports, compiled therefrom; also from the cumulated annual reports, which are now compiled at headquarters.

"Some of the librarians clung to their petty cash accounts, very reasonably, as they are responsible for the moneys, so on the revised

form changes have been introduced which produce a daily cumulation which checks itself automatically on each daily report and is simplicity itself in the working. The branches have separate boxes for each account with slot in the top, and moneys as taken in are dropped into the proper box, not opened until counted for the day's receipts. A separate box is kept for change.

"A monthly summary of statistics, consisting of the totals line for each branch, is made up for the chief librarian, having the same column headings as are on the daily report, with the different branches in alphabetical order in the first column. This gives the work of the whole system in surprising detail at a glance. A copy of this report is cut into strips horizontally, and its particular line is sent to each branch, where it is pasted on a sheet having the same column headings. Twelve lines thus show detailed statistics for the branch on two pages, and by leaving a blank line between the pasted strips, both monthly and cumulated statistics are revealed at once instead of in a dozen separate records, some on cards, others in books, etc. This we are beginning now, as the end of the year found the branches with only brief cumulated statistics for their yearly reports. This method was immediately devised to supply them, and, like the original daily form, makes one rather breathless in realizing its comprehensiveness and ease."

FOUNTAIN PENS

As there appeared to be a dearth of positive information as to the possibility of using fountain pens on the catalogers' desks, with the multiplicity of inks generally used, it was thought worth while to collect some data on the subject, and William R. Sprague, assistant librarian in the Coast Artillery School Library, Fort Monroe, Va., has recorded the results of a recent investigation there conducted. "In this library," he writes, "we use four inks: Higgins' waterproof black for lettering book labels; Higgins' waterproof blue for lettering cards; Carter's blue-black writing fluid; and Carter's red writing fluid. This necessitates two ink-stands—for the red and black writing fluids—and bottles for the waterproof inks. We have, at different times, tried several patterns of ink-stands for the waterproof inks, but in every case they soon became gummy or hardened.

"It was thought that possibly fountain pens for all four inks would result in a saving of time and ink, and be more convenient. With this in view, the writer corresponded with fourteen fountain pen manufacturers, stating the case, and asking them for copies of their catalogs, and also if they would care to sub-

The Queens Borough Public Library

Br. Hours open Ad. _____ Juv. _____ Signed _____ Br. Lib'm.

Date		CIRCULATION OF BOOKS																							
	1919	U. P.	000	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	910	920	Classed	Fiction	Total								
Adult																									
Juvenile																									
VOLUMES			SPEC. COLL.			POSTALS				REF.		*GOODS		LETTERS		NEWS									
*Gifts	Out-lent		Sub-ject	No. Vols.	Per	Appri-ation	Deliv-ment	Inter-change	Receiv-	Ship-ment	Adult	Rec'd	Sent	Written	Sent	Pub.									
DETAIL OF CIRCULATION										HRS. VOLS.		REGISTRATION				PREPARATION									
Foreign	Total									D. P.	Ser'd	Loaned	Chil. Work	Receiv-	Tot.	New	Ren.	Trans.	Time Sta.	Per.					
Ad.																									
Juv.																									
VISITS				CLUBS		STORIES		BULLETINS		READ. LISTS		PIC.		PO-EMS		EXHIBITS									
To School	To Home	To Branch	No. Pupils	*Offi-cial	*Other	*Name	Atten-dance	By	Atten-dance	Made	Posted	Made	Posted	Circ.	Circ.	Hang									
RECEIPTS								REFUNDS				BAL.		TR.		EXPENDITURES								BALANCE	
Bal.	Finco	Tot.	D. P.	Mem.	P. P.		Total	P. P.	Mem.	Lost Books	Tot.	Net	Bal.	Post-age	Ex-press	Man-ager	News-papers	Less-ity	Misc.	Total	Daily				

POSTAGE USED:

NOTE: Goods transferred by truckman need not be specified.

NOTE: Ad. Black; Juv. Red; Per. Green; Receipts, Red.

Parcel Post \$

Letters

News papers _____

Total daily _____

Comulated:

*SPECIFY.

mit two pens for test, the pens to be returned at its completion. Eight responded, four of whom stated their willingness to submit pens for test, one asking for a deposit in advance, and three praising their pens, but dodging the issue. A letter was then written to each of the eight, stating that enough interest was being shown by the manufacturers, and that the test would be made, and asking for the specimen pens. Six of the eight sent two pens each.

"It was intended to have each manufacturer send two pens of exactly the same type, one to be tested with black and one with blue ink. All did so, with the exception of the Waterman and the American Pen Mfg. Co., both of

whom submitted two different types, as will be seen from the tabulated test.

"As the Higgins' black waterproof ink soon proved to be more difficult to handle than any other, the final result has been tabulated for it only, it being thought that any pen feeding and keeping it will be equally successful with any other.

"The pens were filled as per directions with each; three types being self-fillers, and the others requiring the use of a dropper. Immediately after filling the test *a* was made. Each test was simply a trial of writing qualities, lettering and writing for approximately one minute with each pen. All testing was done on L. B. No. 33035 cards and on Gaylord's

gummed cloth labels, so that all pens were tried on the same two surfaces. The test *a* showed that the self-fillers start a shade quicker than pens filled with a dropper, as the ink being drawn in thru the feed channels starts the feed at once.

"The pens were then laid aside, remaining open, for fifteen minutes, and again used (test *b*). Even in this short time some trouble developed. Some pens would require two or three shakes before writing properly, and then occasionally would miss part of a stroke, or 'hesitate.' Then the pens were closed, replaced in their boxes, and left undisturbed for twenty-four hours. When this time had elapsed, they were given test *c*, closed, replaced in boxes for forty-eight hours, and tested *d*. They were not closed after *d*, but laid open on desk, and used in turn for a few characters, each pen being used about twelve times, at intervals varying from ten to thirty minutes. It was endeavored to simulate as closely as possible the conditions that would obtain in cataloging use, when handling books, looking up data, lettering cards, book-plates, labels, etc.

"After being closed for twenty-four hours some of the pens needed hard shakes to start (Note: bad for floors and floor coverings), and poor feeding was evident even after a drop of ink had been jarred to the pen point.

"After the forty-eight-hour rest only three pens would feed freely, and when continued in use all the others would, at odd moments, refuse to make a mark.

"It will be noticed that, of the three pens having perfect scores, two are of the type in which the pen draws down into the ink chamber when closed, while the third, the 'Parker,' has a peculiar 'lucky curve' at the inner end of the feed tube, which is claimed to draw all the ink back into the reservoir when pen is not in writing position. So it would seem that a pen, to answer our purpose and feed heavy inks without clogging, must either keep the pen submerged in the ink when not in use, or in some manner drain the ink from the feed channels, as well as be very tightly capped. It should also be noted that, while all the other pens were 'stock pattern,' so far as is known, the manufacturer of the Parker pen wrote as follows:

"If . . . they were to be used exclusively for this purpose, we would want to cut the feed channel so that it would be particularly adapted to this heavy ink."

"It is probable that this was done with the sample pens submitted, altho the manufacturer did not so state.

"The test as a whole developed the following points:

"1. Fountain pens can be used with heavy inks.

"2. They are entirely suitable for use on cataloging desks.

"3. They would probably result in a saving of time, and would assuredly dispense with inkwells and their accompanying annoyances of drying out, filling, and washing.

"4. A point can probably be obtained to suit any hand and purpose, and to write about

Style of pen	How filled	A Writes when filled	B Unused and uncovered for 15 minutes	C Closed for 24 hours	D Closed for 48 hours	Ordinary desk use
Conklin ¹ No. 30, NL. \$3.00.	Self (crescent)	At once	Shake to start	Several shakes	Hesitates	Hesitates
Parker ² jack- knife safety. No. 24, \$4.00.	Dropper	Shake to start	At once	At once	At once	No criticism
Moore non-leak- able. ³ No. 20, \$3.50.	Dropper	At once	At once	At once	At once	No criticism
Franklin. ⁴ No. 90, \$4.00.	Self (pump)	At once.	Shake to start	Hesitates	Hesitates badly	Soon fails to feed
American self- filling. ⁵ No. 153.*	Self (point)	At once	At once	At once	Hesitates	Slight failures in feeding
American Spe- cial. ⁶ No. 14.*	Dropper	Shake to start	Shake to start	Hesitates	Hesitates badly	Soon fails to feed
L. E. Water- man's ⁷ Ideal. No. 15, \$5.25.	Dropper	At once	Shake to start	Hesitates	Hesitates	Slight failures in feeding
L. E. Water- man's ⁸ Special Safety. No. 15, \$5.25	Dropper	At once	At once	At once	At once	No criticism

*The manufacturer of these pens quoted a price *per gross* (wholesale) and, as all others quoted retail prices, it was considered best to omit it.

¹Conklin Pen Co., 447 Huron St., Toledo, O.

²Parker Pen Co., Janesville, Wis.

³American Fountain Pen Co., 168 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

⁴Franklin Fountain Pen Co., 51 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

⁵American Pen Mfg. Co., 32 Union Square, New York City [two styles].

⁶L. E. Waterman Co., 173 Broadway, New York City [two styles].

the same as the steel pen now used. (Each manufacturer was requested to duplicate, with his trial pens, a 'Leonard Ball point, No. 516 F,' of which a sample was sent him, and in the majority of cases the pens submitted were very close duplications, so far as 'feel' and results are concerned.

"The personal preferences of the writer would incline toward a pen which withdraws into the ink reservoir when not in use, as it is probable that such a pen would dry out slower than when the pen is just covered with a cap, even if hermetically sealed. Again, the fact of the pen being surrounded by fluid ink tends to make it quicker starting after a prolonged rest. If a self-filler, of the withdrawing type, is made, doing away with the inconvenience of the 'dropper' and having the cleaning action of fresh ink being drawn up thru the feed channels when refilling, it would probably prove the best all-around pen for our purpose."

FUMIGATION

See

CONTAGION AND DISINFECTION

FUNDS, Library

See

FINANCE, LIBRARY

TAXATION FOR LIBRARIES

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

See also

DESKS

READING TABLE

—Collections of Books on

The Grand Rapids Public Library contains one of the notable collections in the United States of books on furniture and interior decoration. For example, it now has more books on furniture than the Library of Congress. It is the ambition of the board of library commissioners, as stated in the plans formulated and adopted in 1903 (before the Ryerson Library building was occupied), to make this collection the best of its kind in America, and ultimately in the world. With this end in view, the library, as its funds permitted, has been systematically purchasing books on these subjects, and almost every year since then has seen important additions to the collection.

The theory of the library board in establishing and building up its collection is that furniture is essentially an art industry. The cornerstone of an art industry is a widespread feeling for and a thorough knowledge of artistic principles, and a collection of the best books relating to it is one of the essential means of producing the proper atmosphere. Since furniture books are usually expensive,

it is only natural that an institution such as a public library should recognize a leading local industry by building up a collection of books relating to it, presenting the opportunity to workmen, students, and designers to get the best experience of the best men of all times about the design, construction, and manufacture of beautiful furniture.

As an aid to the intelligent purchase of books on this subject in December, 1904, the library board appointed an advisory committee of furniture designers to work with the librarian and the book committee in the selection of the material for purchase. The members of this committee appointed at that time were Mr. A. W. Hompe, of the Royal Furniture Company, the late Mr. D. W. Kendall, and the late Mr. Adrian Margantin. On the death of Mr. Kendall, Mr. Henry J. New, of the Nelson-Matter Furniture Company, was appointed in his place, and after the death of Mr. Margantin, Mr. Henry W. Frohme, editor of *Good Furniture*, was appointed.

The first great purchase on furniture was everything relating to it in the exhibition of the French book trade at the International Exposition at St. Louis in 1904. This was the largest purchase ever made at one time, and immediately attracted wide attention. Ten years earlier, in 1894, a beginning was made in buying fine books on furniture for the library. Many of these works in the St. Louis collection were, of course, in the French language, and French designs naturally predominated. At the present time, however, the number of titles on furniture in the German language is almost equal to that of the French, and the combined number in German and French is a little over one-third of the whole collection. Nearly all of the rest are in English.

On Dec. 31, 1915, there were in the library 716 titles on furniture and interior decoration, more than two-thirds of them being on furniture proper. This does not include a large number of furniture periodicals not yet bound. Of these volumes, 84 are portfolios of plates, containing from a dozen to 500 plates, some of them in colors. The average is about fifty plates per portfolio, so that the total number of separate, loose, or detached plates is between four and five thousand.

The number of books mentioned above does not include technical books on glues, paints, stains, varnishes, woodworking machinery, and other subjects very closely related to the manufacture of furniture, although they are an essential part of the technology of the furniture industry. If all the books directly and indirectly related to the industry were counted the number of volumes would exceed one thousand.

The collection includes books on style and costume, with contemporary furnishings of the home, on household art, the simpler side of interior decoration, as well as the furniture of the various periods and of countries. There are a number of books on colonial furniture, on church furniture, and books on the furniture of great buildings, such as Windsor Castle, French palaces, and the castles of Berlin and Potsdam. Most of the books deal with the furniture of England, Germany, and France, but there are also special books on the furniture of Belgium, Spain, the Tyrol, Flanders, Russia, Scotland, Ireland, and Holland. Another group of books contains the illustrations and descriptions of the furniture at the great exhibitions, such as those at Turin, Brussels, London, Paris, and great collections such as the Hoentschel collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York City.

Many of the books are for the advanced special student, but there are a large number of readable books on all phases of the subject for the beginner and the general reader. A number are of considerable interest as works of the printer's art, as specimens of engraving and general design. It has been the custom of the library for many years to display some of the recent things it has added to this collection, in connection with the semi-annual furniture exhibitions. All the exhibition space in the upstairs corridor was filled during January with plates which have recently come to the library, one of the most beautiful collections illustrating Japanese textiles in colors, some of which are used in upholstering modern furniture.

Closely related to the books on furniture are those on architecture, for the study of architecture is the foundation of a correct knowledge of furniture. The library has a considerable number of books on architecture, many of them portfolios of plates. The books on architecture, however, are not counted as a part of the furniture collection.

Some day the library hopes to print a descriptive, annotated catalog of its furniture books. This was a matter in which the late Mr. Margantin took much interest, and he left a considerable number of notes on books to be used for such a purpose.

GAMES AND CONTESTS

See

CHILDREN, LIBRARY WORK WITH
ENTERTAINMENTS

GARDENING EXHIBIT

The library in Hopewell, N. J., held a gardening exhibit early in the spring, displaying gardening pictures and catalogs, giving away seeds, and making a special showing of books on gardening, borrowing and buying as many

as possible for the time of the exhibit. A talk upon home and school gardens was given in the library.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS

A special file has been developed at the library of the society, Sons of the Revolution, in Los Angeles, for the accommodation of the members and their friends, whereby those seeking information relative to early ancestors may register the names of those persons, or such other persons as they may desire. It is advised that all known emigrant ancestors, and others, be registered. Such registration brings together those who are seeking facts along similar lines, and forms a basis for mutual exchange of information.

As far as possible the following facts are recorded about each person:

Name in full.

Location first known of—date.

How many generations worked out in this country.

How many generations worked out in Europe and where, if any.

What parts of the country the descendants have gone to, with dates.

Names and addresses of others also interested.

Published references, genealogies, etc., about the line.

Remarks.

Date, name of person making registration, address.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

—Of Material

Library Gift Day in Boulder, Colo., is described by C. Henry Smith in the April *Occasional Leaflet* of the Colorado Library Association. The University of Colorado's service in lending material around the state had so developed that a reserve of duplicate periodicals was necessary, and the Boulder Public Library needed more reference magazines and juvenile books. The library and school boards co-operated in calling upon the school children to bring contributions from home on Library Gift Day. As a result of the generous response five hundred books and many thousand magazines were collected by the university wagon from the schools. The Public Library received all the juvenile books and several runs of complete volumes of magazines. The University Library secured over one hundred yards of duplicate magazines for extension use and many volumes for sets listed in periodical indexes.

Nearly a ton of material, valuable to neither library, was distributed to hospitals and camps. Mr. Smith suggests that people will help if their attention is called to library wants and that the library can secure for

the use of its patrons an abundance of useful material, if it will "go and get it."

GOOD BOOK WEEK

See also

CHILDREN'S BOOKS—EXHIBITS OF

The Library Commission of the Boy Scouts of America distributed in the fall of 1916 a leaflet describing Good Book Week. Besides telling what was meant by Good Book Week, the leaflet gave definite suggestions as to how libraries, schools and other organizations can help. To the libraries it says:

Hold Book Exhibits. Distribute Book Lists. Some librarians co-operate with local booksellers in publishing a list.

Promote Publicity Plans. Have a Library Day or Week. Mention plans for "Good Book Week" in Monthly Bulletin. Newspaper publicity—editorials, news stories and lists of books. Posters.

Interest Women's Organizations. See that the subject of "Books for Christmas for the Children" is discussed at either the November or December meeting, and whenever possible provide speakers.

Have Churches Help. Sermons on the importance of children's reading. Have "Good Book Week" mentioned on calendar.

Co-operate with Bookstores. Window displays, special exhibit of books approved by library. Posters. Advertising—have bookstores furnish cut of poster, "Watch Your Step" for newspaper advertising.

During the holiday season some libraries have arranged with bookstores to let an assistant act in their stores as advisers both to clerks and customers.

GOOD BOOK WEEK

DECEMBER 4"-9" 1916.

"WATCH YOUR STEP"



**BUY THE BEST BOOKS
FOR YOUR CHILDREN.**

Posters like the illustration shown were supplied gratis to libraries and bookstores, and were secured upon request to the Library Commission, Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

See also

ANGLING COLLECTION

The September number of the *Harvard Graduates Magazine*, volume 24, contains two articles on the Harvard College Library. The first one, under that title, is by Archibald Cary

Coolidge, in which he discusses the plans, resources, and tasks of the library, and the three phases of its activity, as follows:

1. The work of the ordering and the accession department.

2. The classifying and the cataloging of the books.

3. The circulating department.

The following quotation is from the last paragraph of Prof. Coolidge's article:

"The dark side to the picture is the staggering cost of running, and running efficiently, as well as in a liberal manner, such a library as Harvard now possesses. You can live as simply in a palace as in a cottage, but you cannot keep it lighted and cleaned at the same price. The treasures of learning, like other treasures, are expensive things to take proper care of and to make useful to the community."

The same number contains an article by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, on "The meaning of a great library." Senator Lodge's article is a feeling tribute to books by the true book lover. According to Senator Lodge:

"True lovers of books are a goodly company one and all. No one is excluded except he who heaps up volumes of large cost with no love in his heart, but only a cold desire to gratify a whim of fashion, or those others who deal in the books of the past as if they were postage stamps or bric-a-brac, as if they were soulless, senseless things."

HEALTH OF ASSISTANTS

See

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—PERSONAL LIFE

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

See

BRANCH LIBRARIES—IN SCHOOLS

DISCIPLINE—IN HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

FINANCE, LIBRARY—RAISING FUNDS

INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARIES

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

HOLLAND

See

INSURANCE LIBRARIES

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

Medical libraries for modern hospitals. Grace Whiting Myers. *Mod. Hospital*, N., 1915. p. 341-343.

Mrs. Myers, librarian of the Treadwell Library in the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, shows clearly that a medical library in a hospital is not a luxury but a necessity; an adjunct that should be regarded of as much value to the hospital as the laboratory, or any other accessory department; and that the position of librarian is most important. The administration, the visiting staff, the resident staff, the nurses and the students attending clinics, must all study constantly, and must always have available the latest

current literature. Along every line they need the assistance of books and of the librarian who keeps abreast of the times and can give "first aid" in all emergencies. "Statistics," says Mrs. Myers, "name not more than twenty hospital libraries in the world. Eleven of these are in the United States and four in or near Boston. The largest is that at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, which contains 14,000 volumes, and has an average daily attendance of 100 or more. The Treadwell Library of the Massachusetts General Hospital is next in importance. It contains over 9,000 volumes and serves the special needs of about 150 doctors."

An interesting fact noted is that the oldest hospital library in this country is the library of the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia. It was established in 1763 primarily for the use of students who were at that time required to pay each year "six pistoles" (from \$15 to \$20) as a gratuity for the privilege. For 130 years this library was active in the life of the hospital, but since 1893 has acquired few books, though it continues a subscriber to some 60 periodicals. Its historic value is now supplemented by the growth and activity of the large library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Up-to-date library methods in effective operation at the Treadwell Library are interestingly described and should prove a guide of value to the medical student and reader using the library.

The hospital library, in the opinion of Mrs. Myers, will seldom be a large library, but it should be very much alive and in easily accessible quarters. A comparatively small collection of books, with periodicals, government documents, and reprints, usually furnishes material sufficient for the required service. The periodical literature is most valuable, and the great indexes to medical literature should be provided to make it easily available.

The classification used by the College of Physicians of Philadelphia is recommended as the best in use. This was published complete in volume 1 of the *Bulletin* of the Association of Medical Librarians in 1902. The Library of Congress classification is also approved, but the Dewey system, despite its minuteness and even when used with its amplification in the *Bibliographica Medica* (a French publication, 1900-1902), is still considered by the writer deficient on the subject of medicine and surgery. Some libraries have made satisfactory classifications of their own, but a standardization of practice is desirable.

The hospital library should collect all matter relating in any way to the individual institutions; lists of all publications by staff members should be kept and reprints of articles ob-

tained and kept; reviews of their books should be noted and references kept. Topics of current interest should be brought to notice by means of bulletins posted conspicuously, with periodical references, and if space is available, files of hospital reports should be collected.

Some libraries bind reprints, grouping either by author or subject, but filing in pamphlet boxes or in vertical files is considered more satisfactory. If duplicates can be obtained and space permits, one may be filed under author and the other under subject, obviating the need for cataloging where time is limited. An arrangement of hospital reports first by state, second by cities in the state, and third, alphabetically by name of hospital in the city, has proved a good method in the Treadwell Library.

A dictionary catalog containing both author and subject cards is the best for general use, and the Index Catalogue of the Surgeon-General's Library is universally accepted as the finest example of medical subject classification. Printed cards for many items may be obtained from the Library of Congress and "The Indexers" of Chicago.

Collections of portraits of men of the profession will be found interesting, as well as reproductions of famous pictures dealing with medical subjects, furnishing good material for an occasional exhibit to attract attention to the library.

Easy access to all material should be allowed, but readers should be forbidden to return books to the shelves.

Libraries and their management in state hospitals. Miriam E. Carey. 4-page reprint from *The Modern Hospital*, D., 1915. Vol. V, no. 6.

The hospital library, as other libraries, needs organization and system before its collection of books becomes a library, and each library needs a responsible human being to keep it going. Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota have adopted the supervisor system in their state hospitals. The supervisor organizes each library, brings it into line with public libraries, then turns over the daily administration of it to some resident of the institution, but keeps in close touch with the local librarian and returns at intervals to assist in all extra work. The library is seldom recognized as a separate department and for that reason it is often better to select a patient to take charge of the library than to add its care to the other duties of some one on the hospital staff to whom the work does not appeal and who considers it just that much more than his share of the day's toil.

"The chief object of a library in hospital is recreation, but certain ethical considerations

govern the selection of books and administration of the library in hospitals for children, the tubercular and the inebriate." The Minnesota State Hospital for the Insane, at St. Peter, is carried on by one of the patients in a large, well-lighted room in the administration building and is easily accessible from any section of the hospital. The state hospital for crippled children near St. Paul has a children's library, where one of the teachers of the institution is librarian. The library in the Orthopedic Hospital, at Lincoln, Neb., is in charge of one of the permanent residents, a cripple, who has taken a librarian's course of training and who carries on the work with much spirit and success. In the State Sanatorium of Minnesota the library is recognized as a distinct department and employs one of the patients to carry it on. Both in Iowa and Minnesota libraries in the state hospitals for inebriates are considered valuable for their diversional qualities, but books on alcoholism, self-control, and general literature have also been in demand.

The value of periodicals in hospitals is unquestioned; they are portable, cheap, comparatively durable and of unchanging value. To overcome the difficulty in keeping magazines circulating the following plan is being worked at Mount Pleasant, Ia. The magazines are covered with stout manila paper and on the cover is pasted a slip of paper with the numbers or names of wards and cottages which are to receive them. When the magazines are sent out the slip is checked accordingly. A certain guidance is thus given the circulation which follows the lines indicated by the slips on the covers.

On Saturdays attendants bring to the library all the magazines of the wards and are given new ones in exchange. After library hours the returned magazines are sorted; those in good condition are issued the following week and the worn numbers are collected for use on the back wards. In this way every ward receives a certain quota of fresh periodicals every week—the newest issues, the best of the older ones, and the partly worn are all kept moving.

In Nebraska the state library commission expends the appropriation for libraries in institutions; they are able to buy most advantageously and to get single books on request. The same "budget system" might to advantage be applied to any group of libraries having one executive officer.

INDEX LIBRORUM PROHIBITORUM

America, "A Catholic review of the week" for Feb. 19, 1916, (volume 14, pages 439-441), contains an interesting article by J. Harding Fisher, S.J., on the "Index librorum prohibitorum." This is a descriptive and historical

account of the "List of books that have been explicitly and officially condemned by the Catholic church, and are strictly forbidden to Catholic readers." It does not include all books that the church regards as reprehensive, nor even the worst books, but only such as have been denounced to Rome, examined, and officially condemned.

The laws of the church on this subject are contained in a single volume of two parts. The first part consists of general discussions which forbid the reading of certain general classes of books on the part of Catholics. The second part is made up of a catalog of particular ecclesiastical decisions that prohibit the reading of particular authors whose works are condemned either in their entirety or in part. There have been a number of editions of this work, which are described in the article. This last edition is published by the Vatican Press, and can be obtained for a nominal price from any Catholic bookseller.

INDEXES

See also

PREFERENCE RECORDS

—To Periodicals

The *Library Association Record* for March, 1916, makes prominent announcement of the fact of the completion of the class lists of the 1915 Subject Index of Periodicals prepared and issued, in London, by *The Athenaeum*, at the request of the Council of the Library Association. The reception of these class lists by the press is said to have been uniformly satisfactory, though tinged with certain melancholy presentiments of an early decease. Special acknowledgment is made to the editors of leading "dailies" for their very generous appreciation of the labors entailed. The class lists, which were issued as rapidly as possible between November, 1915, and April, 1916, comprised:

- a. Theology and philosophy. 34 p. (Mar., 1916.)
- b. The European war. 48 p. (Jan., 1916.)
- c. History, geography, anthropology and folk lore. 32 p. (Apr., 1916.)
- d. Sports and games. 8 p. (Dec., 1915.)
- e. Economics and political science. Law. 28 p. (Apr., 1916.)
- f. Education. 16 p. (Mar., 1916.)
- g. Fine arts and archæology. 18 p. (Nov., 1915.)
- h. Music. 12 p. (Feb., 1916.)
- i. Language and literature. 34 p. (Mar., 1916.)
- j. Science and technology. 80 p. (Feb., 1916.)
- k. Preventive medicine and hygiene. 16 p. (Nov., 1915.)

These class lists consolidated with addi-

tional matter in one alphabet, form the annual "Subject index for 1915," which comprises not less than 10,000 entries, selected from over 400 English, American and Continental periodical publications issued between January and December, 1915. The index is based upon the "alphabetical subject headings" of the Library of Congress (under revision), modified to suit English practice and considerably extended. Annotations are introduced where the titles of articles insufficiently indicate the nature of their contents. Magazine fiction, verse, and essays not possessing special subject interest are not included. Both class lists and annual volume are provided with brief name indexes and lists of periodicals cited. Work has since been started on the 1916 material and the first instalment of the "Index" will be for the quarter January-March, as it was found impracticable to commence the monthly numbers until the whole of the 1915 lists had been compiled. The whole of this important work has been done gratuitously by the *Athenaeum*. Mention is made of the fact, that the L. A. is endeavoring with success to co-ordinate this work with that of kindred publications. In view of the limited demand for index publications, and the wide extent of the field that remains uncovered by such publications, duplication of work is obviously to be deprecated. The attention of librarians is directed to the "Index to legal periodicals"; to "Science" abstracts: (a) Physics; (b) Electrical engineering"; the *Engineering Magazine* (monthly) and annual cumulation; *The Engineering Index*; to the *International Military Digest*, and the newspaper digest, *Information*.

For many years the American Society of Civil Engineers has printed monthly in its *Proceedings* references to current technical literature. Since November, 1914, these references have been written on cards in such form that after they have served their purpose as copy for the printer, they are filed for reference under specific headings. Thus has been started an up-to-date and easily consulted index to more than 100 engineering periodicals and society publications which in the first 13 months included about 10,000 cards.

—To Poetry

The Cleveland Public Library has a card index of poetry including between 9000 and 10,000 entries. It covers poems in *Current Literature* (and *Current Opinion*), and the *Speaker*. There are some entries from other sources, the result of occasional "finds," and one or two bits of minor indexing, e.g., Kipling's works, but the bulk of the index is made up of poems in *Current Literature*.

Pratt Institute Free Library has for many years made a practice of indexing individual poems.

The number of entries is now approximately 17,500. Entries are made under title and first line and refer to the author's name and the collection or collections in which the poem may be found. To a certain extent this index covers the same ground as Granger, as it was begun some years before that useful tool appeared, and the same collections, in many cases, approved themselves to both. In the interval since that time there has, of course, been no duplication.

Lack of time has prevented making the work exhaustive and has limited the choice of books to miscellaneous collections, such as Thompson's "Humbler poets" and similar compilations, and in a few cases to the works of a popular poet, such as James Whitcomb Riley or Eugene Field, whose works appeared at first only in small collections, all of which, for lack of some such clue, might have to be examined before a desired poem could be found.

No systematic attempt has been made to index magazine verse.

There can be no doubt of the usefulness of such an index, and all library workers will give the heartiest welcome to the promised new edition of Granger when it shall appear.

—To Songs

An index to the songs included in the 300 odd volumes of collected songs, in the Grace Rumrill department of music in the City Library of Springfield, Mass., has proved itself one of the most useful of the indexes in the institution. Kindergarten song books are not indexed as Miss Quigley's printed index covers that field. Neither are hymnals indexed, nor volumes containing songs all by one composer; but for each song title appearing in all other collections a card is filed bearing title of song, names of composer and author of words, and number and name of each volume containing that song. The City Library will gladly answer inquiries sent on return post cards.

INDEXING

See also

INDEXES

—Cost of

The 1915 report of the librarian for the Insurance Library Association of Boston contains some figures on the cost of making the index cards in the association's file:

"The whole number of cards in the card index cabinets is now approximately 35,000. In June a complete duplicate set of the cards in the library at that time was sent to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, in New

York. Since then about 3000 cards have been added to the National Board's set.

"It seems probable that we will add to our collection at the rate of about 2000 main cards a year. Assuming that each card will be distributed in four places in the index, this will mean each year the addition of about 8000 reference cards.

"A carefully kept record of the work done by the card indexer devoting her whole time to the work when we were preparing the original set for the National Board of Underwriters, shows that one girl was able to type at that time about 530 finished cards a week. The cards consisted of Library Bureau 3 x 5-inch punched stock, costing \$2.70 per thousand, net. We were paying the indexer twelve dollars a week. These items indicate that our cards cost us for making approximately twenty-five dollars per thousand. Ordinarily, the work of making cards seldom goes on uninterruptedly for more than a few hours together, while the time spent in supervising is not easily measured, which makes it difficult to say just what is the entire cost. So far as I have been able to learn from others who have undertaken special library cataloging, this cost is not excessive for the mechanical part of work done in this way."

INFECTION FROM BOOKS

See

CONTAGION AND DISINFECTION

INFORMATION CLEARING HOUSES

—Proposed Handbook on

A handbook for the operation of clearing houses of information. Kenneth C. Walker. *Spec. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 152-154.

Mr. Walker, of the department of technology of the Free Public Library, New Haven, Ct., has suggested to the Special Libraries Association a handbook for special librarians. Mr. Marion has offered his services as joint author. Mr. Walker defines his purpose as follows:

"The aim of the proposed publication is threefold: First, to act as a suitable guide and instructor to those inexperienced in library technique as applied to a modern business collection. Second, to serve as a consulting collection of recognized methods used in the operation of special libraries. And, third, to benefit the business man by cumulating the flood of material illustrative of library methods as adapted to business methods. Furthermore, to effect a saving in establishing and maintaining a special collection. The saving hinted at in the above is that gained by adopting a tried system instead of ignorantly experimenting, as is so often the case."

The modern business man spends hours planning floor space so as to conserve the time and energy of his employees. It is only reasonable to expect that equal care is required in arranging a special library's space to best advantage. Hence considerable attention is given to "arrangement" in the chapter analytics which follow:

OPERATION OF AN INFORMATION CLEARING HOUSE

CHAPTER ANALYTICS

Introduction

Definition

Relation to business house in which it is established

Aims and scope

Operation

Equipment

Rooms: Their location, size, etc.

Furniture: Desks, shelves or book cases, card catalogs, cabinets, filing cases, tables, chairs, etc.

Selection

Arrangement

Heating, lighting and ventilating

Outside communication

Telephone

Other mechanical means of communication

Messenger service

Supplies: cards, typewriters, duplicators, other labor-saving devices

Purchase of supplies

Requisitions or special purchasing forms

Accounting in relation to the library

Aids and methods other than included in above

Administration

Head of department

Qualifications

Salaries

Assistants

Qualifications

Salaries

Staff management

Relation of staff to supporting organization

Material

Sources and forms

Books and pamphlets

Periodicals, society proceedings, continuations, trade catalogs, clippings, maps, plans, photographs, manuscripts

Government publications: federal, state, municipal

Ordering material

Publishers

Prices, trade bibliography, trade terms

Special order forms

Accessioning material

Systems

Shelf listing

Classifying

Purpose of classification

Systems available

Individual and special vs. general or standard systems

Aids and suggestions

Cataloging

Purpose

Rules or codes

Alphabetizing (or filing of cards and other similar material)

Arrangement of material and mechanical preparation

Bookbinding and repair

Loan systems and records

Purpose

Aids and suggestions

Co-operation

Interdepartmental

Public and similar library systems

Other special libraries

Information bureaus and research bureaus

Other sources, *e. g.*, knowledge of experts and individuals

Methods of handling co-operation, e. g., special card forms, systems, etc.
 Extension or publicity work
 Purpose
 Methods of
 Examples or samples
 Aids and suggestions
 Library terms and definitions
 Comparison with A. L. A. definitions and special library application of the same or similar terms
 Bibliography
 Index

INFORMATION DESK

An information desk has been established in the lobby of the Hartford (Ct.) Public Library with the idea of serving more fully the users of the library. The assistant in charge is ready to answer questions about the card-catalog and explain its use. She explains to new borrowers the library regulations, tells them of their privileges, how to get the books they want, and suggests books for reading. The library's lists of books on business and home-building as well as the current bulletins may be secured at this desk. The assistant also has lists of reading for young people, reading courses, lists of books for reading aloud, entertaining biographies and other lists, which may be consulted.

INFORMATION SERVICE

Writing in the January issue of *Public Libraries*, Frank H. Whitmore, of the Brockton (Mass.) Public Library, discusses the need of what he calls a "library interpreter." The suggestion came to him from one of his trustees that the library needed some one who would correspond in a general way to the man "on the floor" in a business establishment.

"We often wonder why our books remain unread," writes Mr. Whitmore. "There is no lack of books, no lack of willing service, and no lack of well-prepared lists. What we do often need is something that shall vitalize the books and establish some form of communication, so to speak, between the author and reader. . . . To correct the selections and apportion more time for aiding readers in a direct, personal way, offers a fruitful field not, perhaps, for faultless work, but for endeavor. . . . The problem of the selection of books is difficult enough for the librarian who has at his command innumerable aids. How much more puzzling to the casual reader who is engrossed for the most part with totally different things and who looks to books at intervals for entertainment or profit. . . ."

"The chief objection to be raised against such a plan would be the financial one. How can we justify the plan?"

"First, the need for more work in this direction exists; and secondly, we are not adequately meeting it. We assume that the adult

reader knows what he wants or can get it, and he is left to flounder about in a mass of material which he has neither the inclination nor the time to examine carefully.

"Such service would be far from simple to perform. The work would call, first of all, for knowledge. This would necessarily be a surface knowledge of many things and many books. It would call, however, for wide reading, an acquaintance with literature and a willingness to keep informed on the more important happenings in the world at large. . . . It would call for discretion. . . . It would call for affability. . . . And finally, it would call for patience. The person who carried on the work would expect many a rebuff, many a failure to get immediate results, but one would in time have the satisfaction of directing reading along desirable lines and securing a reading for many books too often left unread."

INK

See

FOUNTAIN PENS

INSTITUTES, Library

The 1915 series of library institutes. *New York Libs.*, Ag., 1915. p. 249-255.

"Another notable advance has been made in enlisting the interest and co-operation of the libraries of the state in the annual series of meetings known as library institutes." Statistics are given showing that all previous records of attendance have been broken and that the increase over the previous year is greater than in any other year since the work began, 14 years ago.

The gain, while partly due to the increase over 1914 in the number of meetings and to the narrowing of boundaries of local districts, is more directly owing to more important factors.

From a study of recent reports and tables submitted by the institute committee, it is evident that the first factor "is the manifest increase of interest on the part of the school libraries of the state, the sign and proof of a growing professional consciousness among these libraries. This development is partly the result of persistent forces that have been at work for several years to put new life and spirit into the libraries, but more particularly to the law passed in 1914 giving a more definite status and responsibility to the heads of school libraries. A further evidence . . . of interest . . . is the enrolment of 35 school libraries in a summer course provided for their special benefit at the New York Library School in July."

There was also fine support given to the 1915 institutes by the rural school district superintendents. Their response to invi-

tations to attend the meetings was far beyond expectation, "and it is believed that their interest and influence had much to do with attendance from many school libraries."

Apart from the gain to be attributed to the increase of interest in school library officials, there was a decided gain in regular public and miscellaneous libraries represented. While this indicates a growing strength and interest on the part of small libraries, it may also be taken as an evidence of appreciation of the work done by the institute committee during the past two years. Formerly the program for the meetings was chosen at random by letting participating libraries select the topics for discussion. This plan had the advantage of assuring variety and of giving each librarian a voice in deciding the topic to be presented and in the discussion of it. It was found, however, that the same topics were discussed each year, that little definite progress was made, and that important things were omitted. To assure more satisfactory results, the committee in 1914 worked out a plan "to comprise a continuous course of work to cover four or five years, each year to be devoted to a particular field of library economy, the work of each series to be logically related to that preceding and to follow, the whole to include in a rudimentary way the entire problem of the small library."

The plan met with success, as was proved by the fact that altho the number of meetings was reduced because of financial uncertainty, the attendance increased. The results were taken as a tentative indorsement of the new course of work, but because the topic for discussion had been particularly interesting (the selection and purchase of books), the second year was regarded as the real test as to whether the plan would hold the interest of the libraries.

An advance program, giving outline and references, was sent to all libraries on the committee's list. "Through this means the committee has thus brought some of its ideas and help not only to the 535 libraries in actual attendance, but to the 440 others which failed to attend." The program was successfully carried out thru the generous and competent help of many library workers of the state.

The article here contains the names of many of the conductors, followed by comparative statistics on library attendance, and closes with the register of libraries or districts present at meetings and the complete list of conductors.

INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARIES

See also

CARD CATALOGS—INSTRUCTION IN USE OF
—In Grade Schools

An interesting experiment in library work

in Massachusetts is being conducted at Beverly and surrounding towns by Miss Frances S. Wiggin, a special agent of the Free Public Library Commission, who is instructing 600 school children in the use of the library facilities, and to these may be added a group of school teachers and the members of a woman's club.

Systematic co-operation with the schools has been definitely established by which the children of the grades from the sixth thru the high school come to the library for their class-room work at appointed hours. Miss Wiggin spends about six hours a day in the library working with these various groups. For most of the week she is engaged in Beverly, and the remaining time is devoted to the various towns surrounding Beverly.

The work is not confined to what might be called laboratory work in which problems or questions are given to be worked out in the library. Selected reading lists are also provided for the school children in the effort to assist them in forming good reading habits and in improving their choice of literature.

The commission is conducting work of a similar nature in the western part of the state.

Instruction in the use of the library has been given by the librarian in West Boylston, Mass., from the third grade up through the high school. A set of questions was prepared to give practice work. Those having correct answers had their names posted at the library. Almost all the seventh, eighth and ninth grades took the test, but as it was optional with the fifth and sixth, not many took it. In the high school credit was given for this in their English course.

Methods of training children to use the library intelligently. Alice I. Hazeltine. *Pub. Libs.*, Ap., 1916. p. 160-162.

Departmental organization in the elementary schools is increasing the reference use of juvenile book collections. A greater number of titles are being used to answer school questions. It is, therefore, more nearly possible than ever before to stimulate and encourage intelligent and independent use of the library on the part of children. The present discussion is Why, and When, and How.

The obvious answer to the first is "efficiency." The definite training gives a child a knowledge of the library and its resources, the make-up of the books, and the value of reference books. It is also of use to the child in gaining his school education, and in training him to be an intelligent adult user when school days are over, but its chief value is

in the development of independence in methods of work and habits of thought.

As to when the training should be given, Miss Hazeltine believes that school and library should share in it. She believes the teacher should give instruction in the use of individual books, and that the librarian should explain their arrangement on the shelves and how they may be found thru by using the catalog. The best place to learn to use the library is in the library itself.

In the Carondelet branch, St. Louis, the librarian has prepared a suggestive program for eight lessons in reference work, to follow an introductory talk. In the Divoll branch, three classes came with their teachers for two 45-minute periods. The first talk covered classification, location of books on the shelves, and use of the catalog. The second was on the use of index and table of contents, and the value and proper use of a few well-known reference books. After the explanations, the children entered with zest into the game of finding answers to questions distributed to them. Opinions on the advisability of this sort of instruction range from a preference for definite and systematic teaching to a protest against formal methods of any kind.

"The September [1915] number of the *Educational Review* contains an interesting article by W. H. Sanders of the State Normal School, La Crosse, Wis., on the high school student and the dictionary. Eleven questions were given to 125 representative high school graduates from 40 different high schools. Fifty minutes were allowed for the test. The summary of results shows that 27 students made a grade below 20 per cent. while only one out of 125 made 50 per cent. Mr. Sanders says, in comment, 'It was interesting to note in connection with this question that those who recorded themselves as not having been taught the resources and use of the dictionary made equally as good grades as those who had been instructed in the dictionary.' Altho this happens to refer to instruction given in schools and not in the library, it may be well for us to remember it when we are explaining the use of this 'universal reference book.'

"Perhaps the wisest way to meet this problem is to endeavor to arouse interest in the subject in every way possible, to enlist the teacher's co-operation in teaching the use of reference books, to make use of group work as naturally and as informally as possible, and above all, never to lose sight of the individual child."

—In High Schools

A printed circular on "The use of the Public Library," based on the Central Library building and its resources, is being distributed by the English teachers of the high schools

in Birmingham, Ala., to the members of the third and fourth year classes. It is to be filed by them in their note books for future reference. At the time the circular is distributed, the teacher makes the necessary explanations and assigns to each pupil certain problems that can be answered only by intelligent use of the catalog, the indexes to periodicals, and the encyclopedias. The pupils do not go by classes to the library, but go individually to work out their own problems.

—In Colleges

Four years ago John A. Lowe, then librarian at Williams College, started a series of six lectures to the freshmen. The course of lectures was made an integral part of the work in first-year English. In addition to the lectures practical library problems to be worked out by the students in the library in the same manner that a laboratory is used in scientific courses were assigned to the students as a regular feature of their English work. In the final examination in the course there are two or three questions connected with the library work that must be answered and graded on the same basis as the remainder of the year's work.

These lectures, which were given by Mr. Lowe, who is now connected with the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, are not to be discontinued, for they are to be delivered to the freshmen, as in the past, by one of the professors.

In discussing "What Miami has done in the way of instruction in the use of the library," at the round table of small college librarians in Chicago, Miss Marie Hammond described what that college has done towards teaching the use of the catalog, towards instruction in the use of the library in general, and towards giving help in specific cases where only one kind of help is needed.

The need of instruction in the use of the catalog was especially apparent at the summer sessions, where many of the students had never had access to any large collection of books. A short talk on the catalog at chapel time was given, and made a noticeable difference in its use. During the regular school year various methods have been tried. Lectures have been given to freshmen in both the normal and arts colleges, supplemented by group inspection of the card catalog and stack room. Three years ago a more comprehensive elective course for one semester was organized, and there are always a few anxious to take the work, for which credit is given. Where it is impossible to get a period regularly set aside for library economies, the librarian is frequently able to get some of the classes when the regular instructor is absent. In an hour's instruction he gives twenty

minutes to periodical indexes, ten to classification, and the rest to the catalog. To make the catalog better understood, he had a student assistant make enlarged cards of bristol board, 28 x 17 inches, with the printing of corresponding size so that the cards can be readily deciphered in the big lecture room. There are cards for author, title and subject, author, title and subject analytics and cross-references.

The freshman manual training class is required by the professor in charge to start a professional bibliography at once, and in this the library staff is expected to co-operate with information as to form and method. The librarian plans to make a circuit of the seven county normal schools in the southwest corner of the state at their expense, and will give an hour to each school on libraries, library facilities, and on organizing libraries.

—To General Public

Recognizing the hesitancy often felt by a reader about disturbing a library assistant busy at the reading-room desk, the New Haven Public Library endeavors to encourage the public to seek the aid to which it is entitled, and to that end has published the following paragraphs in the library *Bulletin*:

Why Not Ask For What You Want?

The first duty of the assistants in the public rooms of the library is to help people to secure the books or information desired. No one should hesitate to ask for such help because an assistant appears to be busy at a desk. Much routine work must be done from time to time in these rooms, but questions from the public always take precedence over such work. Inquirers are advised to address their questions to the responsible assistants, and not to the library messengers, who cannot be expected to have the same familiarity with the resources of the library.

Help will gladly be given to those who use the library often and wish to familiarize themselves with the use of the card catalog, the general indexes to magazines, etc., but there are many lists and other special helps which can be known only to the librarians constantly using them. Therefore, if the borrower's independent efforts do not quickly lead to the desired results, there should be no hesitation in applying to the reference librarian or other assistants.

INSURANCE

See

FIRE PROTECTION

INSURANCE LIBRARIES

The Bibliotheek van de Levensverzekerings-Maatschappij "Utrecht" (Library of the Life Insurance Co. "Utrecht") in the Dutch city of Utrecht has just published an extensive catalog of its book collection, under the title, "Catalogue de la bibliothèque de l'Utrecht." This bibliographical compilation of more than 700 pages is of special interest, because it is entirely devoted to life insurance and allied subjects. It is divided in six parts: General works, Insurance companies, State control, Mortality, Statistics, and Political economy. The catalog contains a large number of works of historical value. Foremost among these

are the original editions of two treatises by Jan de Witt, dated 1671, and the municipal regulations on life insurance, issued by various cities of the Netherlands during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL LIBRARIES

See

SCHOOL LIBRARIES—INTERMEDIATE

INVENTORY

See

BOOK LOSSES

JAILS

See

PRISONS

JANITOR

See

BUILDINGS—CLEANING AND CARE OF

JAPANESE ART EXHIBIT

Some 25 examples of the work of Japanese students in the Tokio School of Fine Arts have been on exhibition in the arts and crafts room of the Chicago Public Library, and from there they will probably be lent to public and college libraries in other parts of the United States. They belong to the American Library Association, to whom they were given by the Japanese government following their display at the San Francisco exposition.

Most of the examples are art panels, three to five feet high and one to three feet wide. They show water colors on silk in native wood frames, the designs including animals, children, peasant women, etc. They were made by pupils from 16 to 25 years of age.

JUVENILE LITERATURE

See

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

CHILDREN'S READING

GOOD BOOK WEEK

LABELS

See also

BINDING

George E. Wire, librarian of the Worcester (Mass.) County Law Library and always interested in the improvement of bookbinding methods, has a note in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* for October, 1915, on fixing the ink on book labels so that it will not run. The call number is written with Carter's Koal Black ink, after which the label is vaselined. The ink then does not run when the back of the book is varnished, and the plan has proved uniformly successful during the several years it has been in use.

LABOR-SAVING DEVICES

See

FOUNTAIN PENS

LANTERN SLIDES*See also***LECTURES**

The Elementary School Library of Los Angeles has a collection of 808 lantern slides for use in the public schools of the city, and the 1915 report of the librarian states that the total issue of slides from September 1914-May 1915 was 1188. There are forty-seven schools that own lantern slide machines and avail themselves of the use of the collection of slides. In connection with the lantern slide section the library has added a number of the Underwood stereograph views.

Teachers, students, and others seeking photographs and lantern slides for study or illustration frequently do not know what sources of such material are open to them in New York City. Of special interest to them, therefore, will be the following facts which were recently secured by the secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and published in the museum *Bulletin*:

"Photographs and lantern slides of the history of New York from 1850 to 1900 are accessible to the public at the New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West; of the history of New York and of local government at the rooms of the City History Club, 105 W. 40th street, where they may also be rented at three cents each; and of the properties under the jurisdiction of the Department of Bridges at its office in the Municipal Building during business hours. There are no lantern slides in the possession of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, but its collection of photographs, chiefly of landscapes in various parts of the country, may be inspected, and may be borrowed free of charge by persons introduced by the museum thru its secretary.

"Columbia University's collection of 18,000 photographs is available for study in the Library of the Architectural Department to students or other persons who are suitably recommended. By permission of the head of the department of Latin and Greek of Hunter College, photographs and lantern slides of Greek and Roman antiquities and of scenes in Greece, Italy, and Sicily may be seen any school day, and arrangements may be made for borrowing them. The private collection of lantern slides of buildings, grounds, etc., belonging to Professor Bristol of New York University may be seen and borrowed by responsible persons on application to him.

"In the circulation department of the New York Public Library, there is a picture collection of 20,000 covering a great variety of subjects, which may be borrowed from branch

libraries on the same terms as books; and in the reference department are more than 4000 photographs of Italian painting, sculpture, and architecture.

"At the rooms of the National Sculpture Society, 215 W. 57th street, photographs of the work of members of the society and some lantern slides of American sculpture are also available except during the summer months."

LAW, Library*See***TAXATION FOR LIBRARIES****LAW LIBRARIES***See also***LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE WORK****MUNICIPAL REFERENCE WORK**

Allegheny county, Pa., is evolving what is claimed to be the best law library in America. It will occupy 14,000 square feet of floor space on the eighth and ninth floors of the new City-County Building in Pittsburgh, when that structure is completed, and it will comprise more departments, more carefully-planned equipment and more library conveniences than any other. The new library, with five times the present floor space, will accommodate 100,000 volumes, besides the other activities of the library, and will give plenty of space for the expansion of the present collections of records, laws and decisions. It will have a reference room 80 x 40 feet. In shelves ranged around the walls of this will be 10,000 volumes, restricted absolutely to those works of reference, digests of decisions, digests of laws and textbooks which are called upon daily by attorneys. It is planned to make the room purely one for private study, and the only books to be kept there are those which are absolutely indispensable. There will be a stack room, where shelves and racks to accommodate 80,000 volumes will be erected. In this will be the great mass of legal books, reports of the courts of the various states and the laws of England and other foreign countries; reports of various kinds and miscellaneous books. At the end of the reference room there will be a periodical room, containing 350 box drawers for legal magazines, and advance sheets on reports and decisions. There will also be a room in which attorneys will be permitted to smoke while working on law books, two conversation rooms, where attorneys may confer with clients, and four dictation rooms to give facilities for those who wish to dictate to stenographers without moving away from the facilities of the library. On the eighth mezzanine floor will be the law students' room, with accommodations for 90 persons at one time, and shelves for 10,000 volumes. In the reference room there will be seating accommodations for 66 persons at

one time at long study tables. There are windows on all sides of the room. An indirect lighting system will also be installed. The new library will give the space for further expansions of the records of public utilities commissions, a department added to the library six years ago and since then steadily developed. It will also make possible many augmentations of the foreign reports and records.

LECTURE ROOMS

See

AUDITORIUMS

CLUBS

LECTURES

LECTURES

See also

LIBRARIES—DEVELOPING AND MAINTAINING INTEREST IN

A note upon a special use of lantern slides. L. Stanley Jast. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, F., 1916. p. 68-71.

Lectures dealing with the scope and comparative value of books have never been illustrated with lantern slides. Some years ago Mr. Jast thought out a popular treatment by means of slides of the unlikely subjects, "Encyclopædia" and "Dictionary."

Among the slides was one giving a facsimile of the title page of the first edition of the "Britannica" (1771). Another showed differences of plan in the "Britannica" and in "Chambers" in dealing with astronomy, the former treating of subjects in large units with subdivisions, the latter dividing into small independent units.

Some definitions from Bailey's "Dictionary," the authority prior to and for some time after Dr. Johnson, were next given. Treatment of synonyms in the "Century Dictionary" was also illustrated by slides.

Such lectures on books might form a good introduction to the important and never-taught art of reading.

LEGISLATION, Library

See

TAXATION FOR LIBRARIES

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE WORK

See also

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE WORK

The new legislative reference bureaus which date from the state legislatures of 1914 and 1915, are those of Arizona (1915), New Jersey (1914), North Carolina (1915), and Virginia (1914). In Arizona and New Jersey the new bureaus are departments of the State Library, while in North Carolina and Virginia the work is to be carried on by separate bureaus created for the purpose.

New York state (1915) has a new legislative library under the control of the legislature, which is rather for the custody of documents, papers and records than for the legislative reference work which is still a function of the State Library. Radical changes were made in 1915 in the Vermont law, changing the two revisers of statutes to legislative draftsmen who assist in bill drafting and bill revision only on request. In California (1915) and Ohio (1914) provision was made for the submission of initiative measures to the legislative counsel bureau in the one and the legislative reference department in the other.

LETTERING BOOKS

See

BINDING—LETTERING THIN BOOKS

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS

See also

References under BIOGRAPHY, LIBRARY
CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST—REPORT
SALARIES
STAFF MEETINGS
VACATIONS

What an assistant expects of a librarian. Lenore Weissenborn. *Pub Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 73-75.

"Many interesting and helpful papers have from time to time been read on that inevitable subject, 'What the librarian expects of an assistant.' Revenge is sweet. I invite you, Librarians, to sharpen your mental pencils and be prepared to jot a bit in your mental notebooks those hints which may be of value in rendering your assistant's lives more happy ones. If a veil of secrecy is thrown over the doings and sayings of our superiors and directors we cannot be blamed for whispering in the stacks. We must divulge everything to the inquiries of our institutions, must answer a why for this and a wherefore for that—we must even divulge our own true ages to the records. We ask in return that we may not be left standing as some deluded audience to wonder what is going on behind the scenes. We like to be confident that we can go to our executive in a perfectly free and frank fashion, and tell him our troubles and perplexities, and that he will listen in a friendly way without thinking us fault-finding and discontented. Let us assistants share your responsibilities, Librarians, but bear in mind that we cannot do it until you have laid low the unsurmountable wall of monarchical aloofness which most of you have built around yourselves.

"It is only natural that an assistant in a well governed library should look upon as her

ideals many of the qualities which she daily admires in her own executive."

The trials and tribulations of an assistant. Martha J. Brown. *Pub. Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 76-77.

"Usually the assistant hardly dares to breathe the fact that she has such things as trials. I am going to tell the impolite truth. Almost all library troubles come from within the library itself. A lack of co-operation to my mind is the greatest cause of trials and tribulations, and I mean the kind of co-operation that extends from the librarian down to the janitor. How often the well formulated plans thought out by the librarian are never communicated in any way to his staff, who are left groping in the deepest ignorance of what they are supposed to be working toward and yet intelligent service is expected of those assistants! Neither all librarians nor all assistants are easy to work with, and it is too bad that librarians ever have to inherit their assistants from a board. They should be allowed to select them, so that they can take into careful consideration personality, temperament, etc. To welcome suggestions probably does more than any other one thing to help an assistant to a larger view of the work. Nothing looks like a blessing to an assistant who has worked too many hours or been kept too long at one kind of work. And then there is the much-bemoaned small salary, and the much-talked-of A. L. A. troubles, which are first cousins to the salary troubles. There are large troubles and small troubles, but a sympathetic co-operation does much to lessen the more enduring kind."

—Appointment

Controlling considerations in appointment of librarians. *New York Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 42-43.

Editorial. "For what purpose do the trustees of a library appoint a librarian? Is it to meet some social, political, charitable or personal obligation? . . . Is it to support some theory of public employment? . . . Does the library board or the public owe this position to somebody because of some individual claim?"

That some or all of these motives are accepted in many communities would seem unquestioned, yet there could hardly be made a more vicious and fallacious assumption. The object of the library is to bring the help of books to all the people of the community who need them; the only legitimate claim for appointment to a library position is that the applicant is best fitted to promote the ends for which the library exists. The undeniable right of the public to the most efficient service pro-

curable is the one justifiable basis upon which to make appointments of librarians.

—Certification

A certificate from the California State Board of Education is now required of all high school librarians. Applicants for special certificates must show that they have had at least four years' instruction beyond that required for graduation from a high school maintaining a four years' course in advance of the eighth grade, or an equivalent amount of training; that at least half of said four years' instruction has been devoted to study of work in library craft, technique and use, or to subjects strictly supplementary thereto; that at least two-fifths of a year has been devoted to pedagogical subjects suited to the training of a secondary school teacher, including practice teaching. Special work in library craft during the secondary period may be substituted at the rate of half time for similar study in the collegiate period, providing it does not exceed half the total time required in library craft. One year of successful teaching may be substituted for half of the pedagogical work and two years for entire pedagogical requirements.

The state Board of Education in considering applicants has the above given standard in mind. However, it accepts certain equivalents, each application being considered on its own merits.

Holders of special certificates in library work who have completed 30 years' service, according to the law governing the granting of retirement salaries, may obtain teachers' retirement salary.

—Personal Life

Some aspects of our personal life. Josephine Adams Rathbone. *Pub. Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 53-56.

The vice-director, school of library science, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, prepared this paper as the basis for a talk to the staff of the Public Library of Trenton, N. J. "It is a great mistake," says the writer, "to draw the sharp distinction between our personal and our professional life that many do. The happiest and most efficient lives are the most completely unified. Success in our work is only a by-product of our personal life. It may be safely said that with due attention to the laws of health, with proper food, sleep, air and exercise, any normal human being can keep fit. Therefore to keep fit is a duty. For example, the cataloger needs more regular, carefully planned exercise than the circulation department worker or children's librarian, and probably less food, or at least less meat and heavy food. She also probably needs more variety and social life. But all, whatever their work, will be better all days for

a few simple setting-up exercises—five minutes is enough—each morning, just to start the circulation. So simple a matter as the drinking of water morning and night is of great benefit. But the sound body is chiefly of value as the home of a sound mind and as the instrument of a vital, informing spirit. I am not going to take up your time by trying to prove that you all ought to read during your leisure. It really isn't a matter of duty, but of pleasure. But I do want to emphasize this one thing: try to make vital connection between your reading and your work. If you are working among Italians, read up about Italy, its wonderful history, its art, its great men; read stories of life in Italy—Verga, Fogazzaro, Sereno—*that* you may have a more sympathetic understanding of the people, their natural characteristics, their civilization, their background. If your contacts with books are largely technical, develop an interest in books as books. Or take up book illustration and you will find your interest wandering out and embracing all the arts of reproduction, engraving, etching, lithographing, photo-presses—there is simply no end to the variety and extent of the lines of interest that center in the book."

—Qualification of

Opportunities for college women in library work. Mary Emogene Hazeltine. *Bookman*, F., 1916. p. 685-691. Illustrated.

Miss Hazeltine states the qualifications and opportunities of various classes of library work; public libraries with all their varied activities, such as administration, heads of departments, children's library work, branch librarian and assistants; the reference work; libraries as business aids; the library commission work; teachers of librarians.

Universities and librarians. W. N. C. Carlton. *Pub. Libs.*, D., 1915. p. 451-456.

An address given before the Illinois Library Association, Nov. 4, 1915, at the University of Illinois. After deductions from local conditions at Urbana, and interesting reference to library conditions of the 13th century in Oxford and Cambridge, showing that history amply illustrates the association of library economy with the university, Dr. Carlton emphasizes the point that library progress and development will be guided more and more by influences originating in our institutions of higher learning, and that training and preparation for librarianship will more and more be conducted under university direction and in ever closer association with the library activities of a university. The pioneer period, the self-taught stage of American librarianship, is rapidly passing. In the future we shall turn increasingly to the universities for

the men and women best qualified to meet the ever widening and always exacting demands made upon our libraries. Suggestions are made for future advanced library training, the studies for which should parallel those of candidates for doctor's degrees in history, literature, language, philosophy, etc. The products of such training would be men and women with well-stored and disciplined minds, with educational foundations lasting, broad, human, and scholarly, and with a mastery of general principles and methods applicable to any type of library and to any scale of operation. The college and university libraries are the institutions which most need this highly trained type of men and women for their staffs. Present library conditions in the university world, it is pointed out, are—unfortunately—not always as happy as they should be. One reason is, that in some institutions the tremendous importance of the library is not fully recognized by the higher authorities and consequently adequate financial support is lacking. In such a case it is obviously the duty of the president to convince his trustees that, to quote the words of Dr. Koopman, librarian of Brown University, "the college library is generally admitted to be the most important element in the students' academic training, and indispensable to the operation of all the rest." A well-equipped library is a fundamental necessity for both teacher and taught. Wherever to-day a poor and ill-equipped college library is found, a dry, inefficient, indifferent and antiquated instruction will almost certainly be found prevailing in the adjacent classrooms. Other varieties of present-day university library trouble are described and remedies suggested. A clear summary recapitulates the arguments advanced and in concluding Dr. Carlton maintains that it is to the universities that librarians must chiefly look for leadership in standards, example and practice. . . . Upon the universities is placed the largest responsibility for the future welfare, progress, and rise in rank of library work.

What we may expect of the trained librarian in village libraries. Asa Wynkoop. *New York Libs.*, Ag., 1915. p. 239-245.

"Our rightful expectations can be limited only by the possibilities of the position. . . . Of course, these possibilities depend not alone on the librarian. There must be an adequate supply of books, adequate facilities for readers and borrowers, an income sufficient to provide for the best library tools and for proper hours of service. There must also be some largeness of ideas and ideals in the governing board. Without these, it is idle to expect the

best things of any librarian, whatever be her spirit or training.

"But these conditions themselves are often the product of the influences and forces set at work by the forceful and efficient librarian; and it is perhaps more often the case that the village library is without adequate facilities and support because its librarian lacks the proper spirit and training, than that it lacks the proper librarian because it has not the means to afford it. At any rate, it is true that what a library shall do and be in a community depends to only a minor degree on its equipment, its books and its buildings. It depends mainly on the spirit, zeal, training and efficiency of the one who is to administer it."

If, then, the worth and service of the library to the community depend largely upon the librarian, what particular qualities and accomplishments must he possess? Successful librarians are mostly just plain, undistinguished people in whom the world recognizes few qualities calling for special honor or distinction. . . . No extraordinary gifts are required, but certain ordinary qualities must be developed and disciplined to an unusual degree to make the good librarian.

"First of these qualities is what we may call the professional spirit and attitude." The nature of the work affords, in a peculiar degree, an opportunity for living and working for life's intellectual and spiritual satisfactions. The smallness of its material returns renders it almost impossible to secure adequately trained people for many positions, it forces distracting cares upon librarians, and lowers the value of library work in the world's market; but it keeps the calling free from those whose main thought is financial return.

But elevation and generosity of spirit are not enough in themselves to make a successful librarian; proper training is an essential. Three specific qualifications are emphasized:

"First, some special knowledge and authority in the book world. . . . The world of books is so great, it has so many subdivisions, it is in a state of such constant change and development, it is a world so utterly beyond the capacity of any finite mind, representing as it does the totality of past and present human thought, knowledge, fancy and sentiment, that it seems absurd to speak of a public librarian as representing anything like authority in this world. Librarians have, therefore, assumed that "their function . . . is not themselves to know the best that has been thought and written, but to know where to find what others have said to be the best." The short course in library schools emphasizes this view through the necessity for specific training in library economy. By raising the requirements for admission on the literary side a long

training in preliminary study of books would be insured.

Mere book knowledge is not sufficient, technical training must be added to the librarian's qualities. "Without a good knowledge . . . of library technic, the best result of modern library science, it is impossible to make a good librarian, it is impossible even to get together the books that go to make a good public library. Altho sometimes assumed that system is not important in the small library, it is there that success is most dependent upon the best methods of organizing its work and collection. The less the resources, the greater is the need of making available every bit of material in the collection, which can be effected only by the most thoro organization."

In addition to the professional spirit and technic, "we expect such an interest in the human and social problem that confronts your library that you will not be satisfied until you have mastered this problem as well as your book and technical problems." The only way of securing a library ideal for one constituency is for the librarian to study the people, to make sure of the real wants of the entire community and not be misguided by the clamorous demands of the minority. Statistics are given by the writer which show that "in this matter of adaptation to the real wants of the people, our public libraries are, to a sad degree, misfits." The study of the needs of the community is possible and particularly feasible in the village library where something can be known of every organization, industry, business, trade, and society.

"During the year a general scheme of service analysis for employes of the library was worked out, and adopted by the board," says the librarian in the 1915-1916 report of the Grand Rapids Public Library. "The blanks used in this analysis, after being graded, serve also as a record of efficiency. The following are the main headings: Health, Personal qualifications for work, Relations with public and with fellow workers, Attitude toward the library and its work, Ability in the use of books and knowledge, Skill in professional work, Improvement during period of this record, Specially good points, Specially weak points, Remarks. Under the first six headings there are a number of subdivisions indicating the most desirable things for our work.

"The general plan of the analysis is to secure the co-operation of the employes for their own advancement by indicating the elements that enter into good service, and thus arrive at a basis for a greater degree of perfection. With this end in view each employe analyzes his or her service, as do also the department heads for each person working in the department, and the whole is checked up and adjusted

by the librarian in conference with the heads of the departments and with the persons directly concerned. In short, the whole plan is designed to bring out the best in each person by getting his active co-operation thru a better understanding of the elements of good service, rather than by superimposing a mere paper system of efficiency records. It is believed that such a service analysis may be made an important factor in the administration of the library."

Conditions and requirements for public library assistants. Marilla W. Freeman. *Pub. Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 80-81.

This paper was used in the New York State Library School in presenting a course in administration of small libraries. The writer summarized the qualifications for acceptable library service as follows: "Assistants must have at least a high school education or its equivalent; a fair knowledge of books, good health, courteous manners, neatness in appearance and in work; accuracy, speed, reliability, general intelligence, and good judgment. They should be between 18 and 30 years of age. The selection of regular assistants, excepting such as may be required for special duties, shall be made from those who have passed an examination in general information, history, and literature, to be given by the librarian at a date to be duly advertised. Papers submitted by candidates shall form the basis of the recommendation to the Board of Trustees by the library committee and the librarian for the position of assistants, although other qualifications must also be taken into consideration. Previous to being given said employment, applicants will further be required to take a course of training in this library, training to include five hours of daily service, without salary for six months. This apprenticeship period is one of probation and if, at the end of a month, an apprentice is found to be unfitted for the work, she shall not be continued in the training class. For the present year those applicants accepted after examination and training, will be required to attend, at their own expense, the summer school for library training, in June to August. Tuition will be free to residents of the state."

—Rules for Governance of

At the Public Library of the District of Columbia there has just been completed what may be called, for want of a better name, a codification of library routine. This first draft is a somewhat detailed descriptive outline of the routine processes now employed in the various activities of the library's work.

The need for such an outline had long

been felt, particularly in the instruction of training classes and new assistants. Visiting librarians not infrequently express a desire to make a minute study of one or more phases of the work of the library and to have a description of these processes to place in their hands will, it is believed, prove an economy in time to them and to library officers.

These detailed statements have been prepared by the heads of all library departments. They consist of concise but explicit descriptions of departmental routine fully illustrated by blanks, forms, circular letters, etc. Such statements have been typewritten in triplicate on loose-leaf sheets, 8 x 10½ inches in size. One complete set in a binder, furnished with index guides, tables of contents, etc., will be kept in the librarian's office; another similar complete set will be kept in the secretary's office for the instruction of staff members and visitors; the third set will be split up into sections and the part describing each department's routine will be kept in that department. In addition all staff rules and regulations of a general nature, so far as they are somewhat permanent in character, will find a place in the two complete sets and in each departmental set.

As this piece of work has only just been completed it is too early to predict its utility. It is however, believed that the very act of describing methods of work in systematic form will of itself clarify ideas and tend to greater system and perhaps to simplification of method. By the use of loose-leaf sheets all changes (and in an active, progressive library like this they will be many and frequent) can be easily noted by the copying and insertion of extra sheets, thus keeping the outline strictly up to date. Such a code should also insure continuity in the case of absence or sudden withdrawal of responsible officers of administration.

A code book. Mary Myler. *Mich. Lib. Bull.*, Ja.-F., 1916. p. 16-17.

The idea of the Utley code book as used in Detroit came from Wisconsin. It began with the opening of the first branch, when notices of all rulings were posted in the staff room and at the desk.

"We also wrote in detail the process in each step of the routine work for the benefit of inexperienced people. In early days this appeared on cards, but soon this form became cumbersome. Every process of extension and reorganization brought new rulings; as these were sent to the branch they were placed in a book in order to have at hand the authority which would settle a disputed point. Our regular co-workers found this invaluable, as it renewed their interest and put their knowledge into concrete form.

"Then came the idea of the code book as it stands to-day, which has proved itself of great assistance to apprentices and substitutes. When a change is to be made, the question is thoroly discussed by the staff, and out of this discussion the clearest interpretation is put on record under the topic where it belongs. This, as well as any change in routine, necessitates a continual revision of the code book; for which reason we have made it loose leaf. Many of the later editions have been taken verbatim from reports of talks given in staff meetings by the librarian of the Detroit library system.

"We have divided our code book into subjects, each dealing completely with the different phases of the routine work, such as Order of morning work; Registration; Interloan; Educational privileges; Staff standards; etc. It also contains necessary information regarding building, janitor, and pages.

"Our aim in compiling the code book was to gain intelligent co-operation, resulting in a capable, loyal staff, striving impartially to serve our public."

—Social Life

Social activities. Almena R. DePuy. *Mich. Lib. Bull.*, Ja.-F., 1916. p. 22-23.

"It is important that your own library staff be a circle of friends. In my own experience in the time of Mr. Dewey, in Albany, I felt that he rather overemphasized the social side when we thought that we must go to the bi-monthly party at the house which he had purchased and fitted with dancing floors and a billiard room for school use. But now I look upon him as only one of the pioneers in the present movement to bring men into closer social relations.

"Have good times in your own staff, and if nobody else starts them, see that you do it yourself. One thing I must insist upon. Don't leave anybody out! If there is any bar of obstruction, social or educational, intellectual or of whatever nature, that shuts out any member of your library staff, take it down, or climb over or under it. As a last resort, sit on it.

"Have a good time together several times in the year. Let the ones who had to work the first time come to the second party, and everybody come both times if possible."

—Training

See also

BOOKS, INSTRUCTION IN HISTORY OF
EXAMINATIONS, LIBRARY
SUMMER SCHOOLS
TEACHER-LIBRARIANS—TRAINING OF

First steps in library routine. W. B. Thorne. *Lib. Asst.*, Aug.-Sept., 1915. p. 135-141.

The aim of this article is to provide the simplest possible introduction to the ordinary

routine work of a library, suitable for placing in the hands of new assistants, for the purpose of giving them a general idea of the duties as a whole, and to render unnecessary many of the usual explanations commonly demanded when new assistants are appointed. Argument has been entirely avoided and direct statements have been employed to prevent confusion arising in the minds of the uninitiated. While it is not expected that the instructions laid down will fit every case, it is believed that no difficulty will be found in introducing modifications or amplifications where they may be considered desirable.

Mr. Thorne, who is honorary secretary of the Library Assistants' Association, describes concretely the departments of a general public library, so that every newly appointed assistant shall endeavor to form in his mind a clear idea of the work connected with each department. He divides the library into the lending department (with sometimes a separate department for children), the reference department, and the reading room or rooms. Occasionally there is a lecture hall in addition. The details of procedure for the open access system, the indicator system, the card charging system of the lending department, are given at length, and also of the work required of the assistant in the reference and reading rooms.

Mr. Thorne states that "accuracy and carefulness are the two most important virtues an assistant can possess; a healthy share of these, combined with an interest in the work, are the principal factors that lead to advancement. A neglectful and careless assistant dislocates the working of a whole system, and his removal is inevitable as soon as his delinquencies are known. A wise assistant will seek instruction from his seniors when in doubt upon any point, and will never act independently in matters out of his province." A number of books on librarianship are recommended, and the assistant is also advised to secure particulars of the examinations held annually by the Library Association, with a view to enter for them in due course.

At the last meeting of the Minnesota Library Association Miss Barden reported the result of investigations made by the association's committee on library training. This committee had made a study of the present educational equipment of librarians in Minnesota and of the possible extension of library training in the state. A questionnaire was sent out in March, including a register blank for the report of the education and experience of each librarian and library assistant above clerical grade. Questions were asked relative to professional reading, attendance at library meetings and the need of oppor-

tunity for further library training in Minnesota. The tabulated results of the register of Minnesota librarians show that of the 170 librarians and library assistants, 34% are college graduates and 30% have had partial college courses or normal school training, making a total of 64% whose general education has included some advanced work. The statistics of special library training show a similar total—65%, of which 29% represents library school graduates, and 36% those who have taken summer school or training class courses. Although these figures are encouragingly high, they indicate professional training which is extensive and superficial rather than intensive and thorough, for, if we take as the ideal of adequate training for librarianship a full college course followed by a course in an accredited library school, only 17% of the librarians included in this report measure up to the ideal. The need, then, in Minnesota is for more thorough training of those librarians whose professional study has been limited to summer school courses, and of better opportunities for those who are preparing to be librarians.

A beginning in specialization in the Summer School has already been made. In 1916 a special course was offered for school librarians given under the direction of Miss Wilson, supervisor of school libraries. There seems to be no reason why further special and advanced courses cannot be given in the Summer School if there is sufficient demand for them. The committee recommended that a motion be made placing the Minnesota Library Association in favor of the immediate addition of advanced courses to the Summer School.

Individual efforts toward the increased efficiency of assistants are being made in the larger libraries by apprentice classes in St. Paul and Duluth. Staff meetings are reported by Minneapolis, Duluth, and Winona. The systematic reading and discussion of current library periodicals might well receive more attention.

Regular attendance at library meetings is reported by about 50% of the smaller libraries, with the librarian's expenses paid in most cases. In the larger libraries time is granted to assistants.

This report is submitted as covering only part of the subject of library training in Minnesota, and the committee recommends that this subject be given further consideration by the association and that a constant effort be made to increase the opportunities for professional study among the librarians of the state.

In the report of the Cleveland Public Library for 1915, the value of the Training Class for Library Work with Children is dis-

cussed at some length. "With graduates of three consecutive classes at work," says the report, "it is now possible to arrive at some definite conclusions as to the value of the training class to the library from the angles of the service the students render while in training, the types of positions they fill acceptably and the cost to the library of maintaining the class, in relation to what the library is getting out of it.

"Nineteen out of thirty-three graduates are on the library staff. They are filling positions of branch librarian, children's librarian, school librarian, first assistant and children's librarian. Other libraries of high standing have placed our graduates in equally important positions, as head of children's department, branch librarian, school librarian, children's librarian.

"The value of the student body is evidenced by the fact that as individuals they have been able to meet the demands of assignments which carry with them considerable responsibility. If less capable people were assigned to these positions, the number of such people would have to be considerably increased over and above the number of students we now have, and even then the results would be less satisfactory.

"One other general result of having a student body available is that it has practically eliminated the necessity of trying out numbers of young women who are immature, without general library experience or background for work with children; the last resort as other sources of supply fail. Such service is the most expensive of any in relation to what is accomplished, and to have reached a definite solution of the problem of filling the minor vacancies is a marked advantage to the entire branch system.

"The factors that enter into any consideration of the true cost of the class are as follows: The cost of giving instruction; the amount paid in salaries to the students for their actual services rendered; the probable cost of filling positions now occupied by the students by outsiders who could do the work as acceptably. While this last factor must be largely suppositional, the expense of conducting the department in the past without a training class gives some definite conclusions on which to base the estimate. A carefully figured estimate indicates that economy is effected by the department by maintaining the training class. The amount of economy, however, depends upon the standard of admission; in other words, the higher the qualifications of the students, the larger the number of students which can be used with advantage to the library and with economy as well. It is noteworthy that the qualifications of the applicants accepted for the first three classes

worked out on an average per class, is as follows: Of every 11 students (average per class) five had had full or partial college training; the 11 students had had experience in library work in seven different libraries, averaging per student, two and one-third years of library experience; in addition to this, eight of the 11 had received professional training in one of five different library schools. Without doubt, the employment of a student body with such qualifications makes for a considerable economy.

"The number of class periods for the year 1914-15 was 148. Lectures and courses were given by 32 librarians, social workers and teachers; 24 of these were members of the library staff. The class of 1914-15 finished the year with 12 members, nine of whom were appointed to the staff of the library."

—Women as

The position of women in public libraries. Mizpah Gilbert. *Lib. World*, O., 1915. p. 100-105.

Women were first employed as public library assistants in England at Manchester in 1871. They received from £26 to £80 a year. At present junior assistants receive from £25 to £52 a year in London, and from £17 10s. to £41 10s. in the provinces. Senior assistants receive from £58 to £95 in London, and from £52 to £78 in the provinces. No woman is chief librarian of a municipal library system in London, though one or two are in charge of branches, the salaries ranging from £80 to £130. There are a few women chiefs in the provinces, the average salary being £110.

There are about 3500 library assistants in Great Britain and Ireland, of whom 1500 are women. Few women become chiefs, because the average age of the women is much lower than that of the men. "The women marry and leave; the men marry and stay."

The Library Association holds classes in library routine and history, classification, cataloging, bibliography and literature. Each course costs twelve shillings and sixpence. The six certificates must be obtained to gain the diploma of the Library Association. A thesis must be written, and a knowledge of Latin and one European language is expected. Three years is required, and an entrance fee of two guineas demanded.

Out of 566 certificated assistants, 448 are men, 118 women. Out of 2000 men, nearly one-quarter are sensible of the necessity for qualification, while in the case of the women only eight per cent. are qualified.

In the United States about 14,000 people engage in library work, 10,000 being women. In some of the largest cities, the libraries are administered by women, their salaries ranging from \$2000 to \$4000. Large num-

bers of secondary cities have women librarians. Small libraries of 10,000 volumes and under are usually in charge of women. Women librarians of high and normal school libraries receive from \$1200 to \$2000. There are twelve library schools in various states.

American women are inclined to regard the profession as their lifework, and are therefore more successful. Women are employed in German public libraries. A library school near Berlin offers a one or two-year course costing 1000 marks (about £50). Most librarians are in favor of employing women, and those who are qualified are in demand. Women assistants are also employed in Sweden, Belgium and Austria. Holland has several women librarians, and the future of municipal libraries in Holland is in the hands of women.

In 1913 the Council of the Library Assistants' Association formed a committee, consisting of some of the foremost women in the profession, to show women assistants the necessity of qualification. Three reasons are given for lack of enthusiasm among women for qualification: lack of time for study, need of money for classes, and the probability of marriage. "No study is ever lost. The woman who has endeavored to grasp the possibilities of a position in all its fullness cannot by marriage lose the mental grasp and power obtained by such study . . . The wise woman will endeavor to qualify herself for a high place. She will work hard. She will protest against the undercutting of man."

LIBRARIES

See also

BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKSELLING

COLLEGE LIBRARIES

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

References under SPECIAL LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

—As Booksellers

Libraries as bookstores and bookstores as libraries. May Massee. *Pub. Weekly*, My. 27, 1916. p. 1737-1741 (including discussion).

Miss Massee read this paper at the meeting of the American Booksellers' Association in Chicago in May. In it she pointed out the similarity in aim and achievement of booksellers and librarians. Both must be up to date; both reflect the life of the community; both cater to every interest, whether public or individual, in the community; both display their wares where all may see; both know their books and the people they serve; both have various means of approach to interest the public; both aim to develop in their respective institutions an individuality which is the best they and each member of their staff can contribute to this common service. So

does each in his own way reflect the life of the community to the end that it may distribute books which the individual pays for, either directly with money or indirectly with taxes.

"To develop such a bookstore requires rare intelligence and sympathy, a large capital and numerous book-buyers so that the capital may be turned over often enough to insure profit on the investment. For this we must presuppose a large community and perforce the small community must go without the ideal bookstore. But there are thruout this country in small communities hundreds, yes thousands, of potential bookstores, all under the charge of persons who know people, know books, know trade tools and how to use them, all provided with well selected stocks of live books, all subsidized by the public moneys—the public libraries. Why not use these centers of distribution already created?

"Libraries and booksellers have raised three general objections to the idea. First, that it would commercialize the public library which must be free to all the people! Second, that it would interfere with the trade of the general dealer in a small town, who now keeps a small stock of books as merchandise. Third, if it were started in the small town it could not be kept out of the large town or the city where the established bookseller has difficulty in making both ends meet, as it is."

The library of to-day is already a commercial proposition. If it does not give adequate returns in circulation and other service for the money invested it is a failure.

"The dealer in the small town, *e.g.*, the druggist who now merchandises books and magazines, need not feel that his trade will be disturbed, for the library will sell books which he does not know; which he cannot afford to stock; and it will have as customers the occasional buyers who would never be attracted by the ordinary stock.

"For the bookseller who now serves the town at long range I must quote from two of the papers of your last convention:

"'Anyone who is selling books by any legitimate method . . . is serving the public and building up the book business to the benefit of all booksellers,' and again,

"'We are all working to keep on educating the public in the buying of books, and every book sold, no matter in what part of the country, is that much of a gain for the entire bookselling fraternity.'"

—As Patrons of Literature

A corporate Maecenas. Th. Eby. *New Republic*, Jan. 8, 1916. p. 244-246.

The author makes a plea that the libraries of the country should assume the function toward literature that was performed in an-

cient Rome, as typified by Maecenas. The following quotations indicate the author's point of view:

"Democracy robbed the private library of its vitality, and social democracy, as represented by the public library, administered the cup of euthanasia. The ownership and care of books are becoming socialized, to the gain of mankind, on the whole, but not without offsetting costs.

"Much of our high-grade production follows specifications prescribed by the retailer in the interest of his customers. This ought to be more commonly the case with the librarian than with the grocer and the haberdasher. Unfortunately, the librarian does not take his duty to the public so seriously as the grocer and the haberdasher.

"Let the librarians of the country form an association for the promotion of authorship. Such an association could easily create an efficient organization of critics, to whom any author might submit manuscripts for appraisal. Let books that are crowned with approval be published at the expense of the association for library use. And let the author be given a generous honorarium. Can any one doubt that the libraries would direct the attention of the reading public toward books thus brought out under their auspices? Or that this combination of material and immaterial reward would prove a great stimulus to solid literary production?

"The objection may be raised that such an association, like an academy of letters, would fall under the domination of a dry classicism. Not necessarily. Representing the interests of the general reading public, it could not afford to place the stamp of approval on books no one could be induced to read. It could resist popular whim, but it would be forced to yield obedience to the vital spirit of the age."

—Developing and Maintaining Interest in

See also

ADVERTISING, LIBRARY
PREFERENCE RECORDS
PUBLICITY

A campaign has been started for increased patronage of the Dallas Public Library. It was inaugurated at the October meeting of the board of directors of the library when J. M. McCormick introduced a resolution inviting the superintendent of schools, presidents of universities and colleges, and principals of private schools resident in Dallas, secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. to offer suggestions looking to a more extended use of the library and the popularization of it among the youth of the city.

Members of the board and the librarian are anxious to extend the benefits to as many

people in Dallas as possible. It is believed that this official invitation which was adopted unanimously by the directors will bring about some means of creating a stronger sentiment for the privileges of the Public Library.

A note on privilege issues in connection with lectures. W. C. Berwick Sayers. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Ja., 1916. p. 63-67.

A novel plan has been tried out at Croydon in connection with lectures given at the library. A list of books is drawn up on a lecturer's subject, and is sent to him for his approval. This list is then printed in the program of the lectures. It is also written out on lantern-slides, and thrown on the screen after the slides illustrating the lecture. A slide bearing the following legend is shown at the last:

PRIVILEGE ISSUE

Any one of these books may be borrowed WITHOUT A TICKET by any resident in the borough whose name appears in "Ward's Croydon Directory."

The books are on exhibition in the lecture-room, but are also offered to anyone present who is a resident in the borough, whether he is enrolled as a member of the library or not. The following notice is displayed on the table in front of the books:

PRIVILEGE ISSUE

To obtain a book all that is necessary is that the borrower should sign his (or her) name and address on the slip provided. Such signing will be taken as indicating that the book shall be returned to one of the Public Lending Libraries within 15 days; and that payment shall be made for undue detention, damage, or loss, as provided for in the library rules.

The slip mentioned is an ordinary paper slip of a size suitable to be used in regular card charging, and plays the same part in the charge as the borrower's permanent ticket. The book is stamped and issued in the usual way, and a printed slip inserted, bearing the following text:

PRIVILEGE USE

This book is issued on the distinct understanding that it is returned to one of the Lending Libraries within 14 days, excluding the day of issue, of the date last marked on the date label inside the front cover of the book.

Or that if kept beyond the 14 days, the library fine of 1d. per week (or portion of a week) for such detention will be paid, together with any cost of notification; also that any damage or loss will be made good.

This being a "privilege" issue, it does not entitle to another book in exchange. If, however, the reader is not a member of the Lending Libraries, he should return the accompanying Application Form, properly filled up, along with this book, when he will be allowed to take another book at the time of return, and thenceforward exercise the privileges of membership for one year.

A voucher of application for membership is also inserted, and the borrower often becomes a regular reader. The charge is inserted in the day's issues. The libraries also consider applications for a privilege service of books from any accredited society or institution in the town. No books have ever been lost by

this method, which Mr. Sayers terms "adventurous."

A community library. Mary Kendrick Norton. *Pub. Libs.*, Jl., 1916. p. 303-306.

The development of the library in Proctor, Vt., shows to what extent a community can be interested in and induced to use the library. Fifteen years ago the library was a small subscription library, a few years later it became free but the circulation scarcely doubled and few people made use of the 5000 well selected books.

In a campaign to interest the people the first move was made thru the children. A children's department was arranged and the little folk assisted in giving two plays whose proceeds made possible a story hour. Special attention was shown the teachers of the public school; the library was opened on a certain Saturday each month for them, and they were given an informal reception during which there was a talk on the inter-relation of school and library. Two years these talks were given by the presidents of the state library association, one year by the town superintendent of schools who was also a member of the library board. The first direct effort to gain the attention of the general public was a New Year's opening with a book and picture exhibit. This was followed by afternoon teas with out-of-town speakers, social evenings for people of different nationalities, and the publication of a small library bulletin.

"Four years ago the Study Club, of which the librarian is a member, decided to devote a season to book reviews and discussions of certain phases of library work. At the close of the season all members expressed a willingness, each according to her ability, to supplement the work of the librarian. Accordingly the following year one member took the entire charge of the story hour; another, especially fitted for the work, gave six talks, each followed by discussions, on home sanitation; while a third gave a series of reviews, not of new books but of those that had lived long enough to prove their worth. The other members were ready to assist whenever called upon."

Just when further growth in the old building was well nigh impossible a new building was given. In addition to the library proper there was special equipment for social work which made possible a weekly community meeting at which a literary program was presented and tea served. "Each year the educational committee has arranged for one first-class entertainment. Last year it was an illustrated talk by Ernest Thompson-Seton; this year the Ben Greet players presented 'As you

like it." The social work has been extended lately to include two clubs; one a young woman's reading club to aid the busy woman to do a little systematic reading, the other a social club to which any woman may belong who is willing to entertain with a literary or musical program either at her home or at the library a party of ten or more at least once during the year.

Altho in the Proctor Library the main issue was not to increase the circulation, the circulation did steadily increase. "One secret of the success of the work here has been the practice of asking as many as possible to assist in some way, either in giving a talk, writing a paper, reading some selection or serving refreshments, and the whole-souled way in which every one has responded has made the librarian's task a pleasure. The work that has proved a success in this library might not be the best thing to attempt in another place, but the principles that underlie the method cannot fail to be of worth. First, the conditions of the library and its relation to the community in which it is located should be carefully considered and in consultation with those most interested in the welfare of both, a plan that seems best fitted to meet the situation should be formulated. This plan should be carried out as successfully as possible, always with a receptive mind, for gradually as the work progresses new ideas will appear which in turn should be developed."

—Educational Value of

The library of the future as an educational institution. John H. Finley. *N. Y. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 6-8.

The final test of our education must be the general intelligence, efficiency and ideals of our adult citizenry. This intimates that the education of the adult is as important as that of the child. School methods are not adapted to the educational wants of the adult; he considers himself atypical and thinks the school does not treat his individual problem. On the other hand, the library, from the nature of its organization, treats each inquiry as unique. "In co-operation with the efforts of the schools, the library could undoubtedly develop a system of adult education which would be as adequate for the average adult at work as the college course is adequate for the young man and young woman of greater leisure. . . .

"If we can picture to ourselves a system of local libraries whose physical up-keep is assured by local taxation, whose more general needs are met by liberal state policy, and whose exceptional needs are furnished by a large central library . . . we might have some idea of the possibilities of library development."

—Extension Work of

See

EXTENSION WORK, LIBRARY

—Founding and Organization

Notes on matters connected with the organization of libraries. [I.] Thomas Aldred. *Lib. Asst.*, D., 1915. p. 188-196.

Though really practically synonymous, the term organization is generally restricted to the establishment of a system of management, and administration to the maintenance of the established system. The qualifications essential in a librarian Mr. Aldred lists as knowledge, administrative ability, judgment, initiative, enterprise, and determination.

Putting aside consideration of the planning of buildings, and systems of classification and issue, Mr. Aldred considers in turn the questions of additions to stock, loans, and personnel. Concerning gifts, he says: "To catalog, retain, or put on the shelves a book which no one is ever likely to want, or a book in which the data is obsolete and therefore misleading, is waste of time and money because every addition to stock occupies valuable space, and by its presence on the shelves causes labor. Conversely, books should be selected very largely according to the needs of the locality"; but he finds the comprehensive works usually recommended for libraries are seldom consulted by the artisans who have but little theoretical knowledge, and to follow the advice of a specialist will frequently result in the omission of the popular books which many readers want.

In buying for a library system, seasoned judgment and knowledge of markets is necessary, and the librarian should have authority to buy when and where he can do it to the best advantage. The purchase of books should be controlled by the central library, where allocation should be settled and justice done to reference, central, branch, and juvenile libraries.

Mr. Aldred proceeds to describe in some detail the system he follows in Hackney, covering the ordering of supplies and books, the preparation of the latter for use, and the regulation of issues and fines. It has been found advisable not to favor specialization of different classes of literature at the different branches, but to carry such special collections in the central library, making the branch collections practically identical. Borrowers are registered at any branch and their cards are good in any other branch. Duplicate registration occurs so seldom that a union registration list is not considered necessary. The cards are numbered progressively at each library, adding a letter to indicate the branch of issue, and expire at the end of two years.

In a library there should be at all times a

responsible officer in charge, preferably a senior officer in each department, and accountability and responsibility must be secured.

Form of library organization for a small town making a library beginning. Alice S. Tyler. *North Carolina Lib. Bull.*, D., 1915. p. 3-7.

When a few individuals awaken to the possibilities for good contained in a public library, the basis of the movement for a library will probably take one of the following forms, or a combination of two or more:

1. Enlargement of the meager school library.
2. A church reading room.
3. Women's club or town federation library.
4. Library association or subscription library.
5. Free public library, supported by taxation.
6. Traveling library center or station.

The first plan may be successful, and the books, which are usually neglected during the school year and of no use during the three months vacation, become of some value to the general public, though the plan is seldom tried.

The second plan is unwise and undesirable, as it almost immediately arouses denominational opposition or jealousy, and is not likely to attract those not identified with orthodox churches.

The third method is often tried. Because it confines the movement to a limited group of workers it sometimes encounters jealousy and criticism from those outside the club that is not conducive to a movement that should include all ranks and conditions.

The fourth plan is popular when properly understood, and is often a satisfactory method of making a beginning, the association forming an organization to work for a tax-supported library.

For since the fundamental need in every library project is money, the assurance of a regular annual income through a municipal tax becomes the most satisfactory basis for maintaining a public library. Eventually, if not in the beginning, the fifth form of organization, the tax-supported free public library, is the goal of every commission worker. If the amount raised by taxation is insufficient for the entire maintenance expense, let it be used to keep up running expenses, and inaugurate a movement to provide a book fund by some other means.

The state library commission in its advisory capacity should be able to help the small town to avoid the mistakes made elsewhere, but it should take care not to arouse the charge of paternalism. The commission worker should come to the town on the invitation of

the local leaders, if she is to work most effectively. Besides telling the experience of other towns in organizing libraries, she can help in the selection of books, in installing a simple loan system and other necessary records, and in providing the traveling library to supplement the local book collections. The use of these collections may make possible the diversion of part of the funds for the maintenance of a reading room, and with the right kind of a librarian in charge, this room may be the most potent feature of the library's work.

Certainly all the interests mentioned—the schools, the churches, the clubs—should be concerned in providing the public collection of books for the town, but they must rise above their particular interests to unite in service for the public good. Without their support the work would be well-nigh impossible.

—Governmental Control of

Nationalized public libraries. Marjorie Peacock. *Lib. World*, Jan., 1916. p. 196-199.

If commercial enterprises have flourished when acquired by the nation, an intellectual institution like the Public Library might also enhance its usefulness.

The rate-product which constitutes many libraries' incomes leaves little for books after expenses are paid. A nationalized Public Library would enable small libraries to borrow books needed by their readers from larger and more complete collections.

The country could be divided into workable sections. Taxes in the form of government grants, instead of rates, would support the libraries. The administration of individual libraries would not need to be changed, but all libraries would officially fraternize with one another. A central board of control, among other things, would supervise the allotment of government grants. The salaries of librarians would probably be higher if they were government officials. Library intercourse with the Board of Education would possibly be fostered by such a scheme of nationalization.

—Scope and Purpose of

See also

SURVEYS

The library as a practical aid in the world of affairs. John Cotton Dana. *N. Y. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 8-10.

That the libraries have failed to abate man's native ferocity is proved by the present war, for "the nations that have most freely wallowed for centuries in 'books of power' are the ones that are now wading deepest in one another's blood." If civilization of man is to be helped by the library, the library must be "more closely allied with the daily affairs of life, the practical activities and industries of the world than it has ever been in the past."

To be of great importance to the world, the libraries will have to change their scope and methods.

Some work of the new type has already been done. Under library direction pamphlets of state institutions and social service organizations having to do with any aspect of rural life were distributed at a county fair in Vermont; an association of credit men have asked the library to prepare a list of the best books for the use of credit men; a library is interested in establishing a collection of books for the use of advertising men. Library management is already changing to meet the new conditions in the use of print.

The practical suggestion given by the writer is that a committee or a group be appointed to examine into and report upon the use of print to-day and the relation of the present prevailing type of public library to that use.

The public library—theoretical and applied. Lillian E. Parshley. *Bull. of N. H. Pub. Libs.*, D., 1915. p. 143-147.

To-day, with the increased complexity of life, the public library is recognized as a necessity in every community. "From the things which the fathers had, and the things which they missed, has grown our love of reading, our books, and our library. . . . The first duty of a public library is to grow in popularity, in value, in usefulness, and in books. . . . It must open the way for investigation of all truths, yet stand for the good and the true. . . . It must attract, encourage, and interest the indifferent; it must extend willingly and impartially, the great key to the wisdom of the ages. It must not only supply the demand, but it must create a demand and a love of good reading.

"How shall the individual make the most of this heritage? He should learn to use it as 'a first aid' in time of need, whether it be the looking up of a bit of data, a half-remembered poem, a magazine article, or material for the theme or learned discourse. Although he should not waste this substance in continuous light reading, it is better to read fiction than nothing, for unconsciously the reader is imbibing many things which he would learn in no other way. Our taste in dress, in household decoration and economy, our appreciation of art or music is better than ten or twenty years ago. Why should our taste in reading not improve?"

Speaking of the help the live club woman may be to a library, Miss Parshley says: "First, strike the personal note in your thought of it. It is not the trustees' library or the librarian's library; it is your library. If this is so, you should take a greater interest in it, help to raise its standard, to increase its use-

fulness. Visit the library often. If things are not quite to your liking, ask the why and the wherefore, offer suggestions rather than criticisms. Upon investigation you will usually find that there are exactly six uses for every dollar of income. Perhaps you can think of some way to increase this income. Add it to your personal list of interests and benevolences, and be on the watch for the person with the gift.

"Another thing we ask of you is in behalf of the children. You and your contemporaries are established in your thought, your reading and your recreation. You are probably conversant with the best in art and literature. You are in touch with the questions of the day, and have a general idea of the history of the world, both ancient and modern. But what of the children? Are they having the same direction in the home that you and I had? . . . Do not leave too much of this training to the teacher or librarian. Read and teach others to read. Let us read fiction, if we must, or if we need it, to keep that small spark of the imaginative and the ideal, but let us spend at least one-half hour each day in something worth while."

The public library a community necessity. John M. Thomas. *N. Y. Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 46-51.

The public library should be admitted into the company of the church, the school, and the press as a potential instrument in uplifting community life. "Man is not man except in social relations. . . . To be truly a man, one must be a member of a family, with intimate relations to those of his own kin. He must be a citizen of some particular community. . . . He must own allegiance also to some government."

As in other activities, so in reading matter co-operation is necessary. There is much valuable material in current literature, both periodicals and books, which well-informed citizens ought to read; every person should be interested in and keep in touch with some public movement. But no person can afford to buy all this literature, he cannot anticipate reference needs as does the library, nor could he organize a large collection of books to make them available. All this the library can do. It can also guide its constituency to the books which it needs. If the endowment is sufficient, it should extend its service to the surrounding district; it should enter into every part of community life by keeping in touch with the schools, with clubs; it should co-operate with bodies working for civic improvement by opening assembly rooms for meetings; it should encourage greater use of the library by providing small conveniences.

The ideal public library from the ratepayer's point of view. Wilfrid Hynes. *Lib. World*, S., 1916. p. 64-69.

"The library reader likes freedom and dislikes restriction, since it needs no special knowledge to observe these; he respects literary merit in the library publications, and a tone of culture and education in the members of the staff; and as a ratepayer, he expects sympathetic attention when he states his wants. But above all these things it must be remembered that the usefulness of the library must be the foremost consideration, for if the reader does not find it of use, he will not use the library. His ideal, then, is a library in which the thousand-and-one little inconveniences of most public libraries do not exist. A good catalog will be his evidence that it contains an excellent collection of books, and since he is able actually to handle the books at the shelves, he will see how usefully and systematically they are arranged. When the catalog and his examination of the shelves fail him, he will be able to enlist the services of a well-informed assistant, who will give him the best the books are capable of. The readers who use neither lending nor reference departments will have the satisfaction of seeing in the reading-rooms their own professional periodicals (in numbers proportionate to the demand) as well as the best literary journals, and the lighter magazines which help in the recreative side of library work.

"When the ratepayer finds all these desirable things in his library his goodwill will be assured, and his public support of more generous legislation will naturally follow. . . . The library millennium will indeed have come—when the ratepayer finds all these desirable things."

—Special Collections

See

ANGLING COLLECTION
FURNITURE, COLLECTION OF BOOKS ON
GENEALOGICAL RECORDS
MUSIC

—Special Material

See

ARCHIVES—CARE AND HANDLING OF COLLECTIONS OF
CLIPPINGS
FICTION
FOREIGN LANGUAGES, BOOKS IN
FURNITURE—COLLECTION OF BOOKS ON
LANTERN SLIDES
LOCAL HISTORY
MUSEUM MATERIAL
MUSIC
PAMPHLETS

PERIODICALS

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS
PHOTOGRAPHS
PICTURES
PLAYER-PIANO ROLLS
PRINT COLLECTIONS

—Use of by Public

See

EXTENSION WORK
INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARIES — To
PUBLIC

LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

See

ADMINISTRATION, LIBRARY

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE

See

BUILDINGS, LIBRARY

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

See

ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS

LIBRARY BOARDS

See

TRUSTEES

LIBRARY BUILDINGS

See

BUILDINGS, LIBRARY

LIBRARY CLUBS

See

ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS

LIBRARY ECONOMY

—Instruction and Training

See also

BOOKS—INSTRUCTION IN HISTORY OF
EXAMINATIONS, LIBRARY
INSTITUTES, LIBRARY
INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARIES
LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—TRAINING OF
SUMMER SCHOOLS
TEACHER-LIBRARIANS

A special course in library economy is given in the Western Illinois State Normal School at Macomb, supplementing the regular two-year normal work. The special certificate for the course is based upon thirty-five hours a week for one school year of practical work. A standing of not less than B in the prescribed course in library economy is a prerequisite to this course.

The candidate for his certificate shall do work which is outlined as follows:

a. He shall have charge of some particular department of library work—*e. g.*, circulation, receiving of periodicals, binding—and be responsible for the phase of work assigned.

b. He shall practice in all phases of the routine of library work—selecting of books, ordering, receiving, classifying, accessioning,

cataloging, including both classed and dictionary catalogs.

c. He shall have practice in reference work through assigned problems involving use of general and special reference books, through finding material for practice teachers and other students in the school, through assisting in finding material for debates and other work of the literary societies of the school.

d. He shall have charge of and be responsible for the order in the reading room and for the general reference work during at least one busy study period each day.

The regular courses in library economy, for each of which one credit is given, cover instruction in the use of reference books, the making of bibliographies, the organization, care and use of school and class-room libraries and the school use of public library, and a course in children's reading, discussing books valuable for children's reading outside of school, the teacher's responsibility for this reading, the influence of good and bad books, and standards for judging the value of books.

In the State Normal School at Geneseo, N. Y., a general course in library methods is required of all professional students.

The aim of this course is not to train librarians, but to acquaint teachers with library indexes and helps invaluable in the preparation of their work, to prepare them for selecting books for supplementary work, for directing the children's reading, and making the school library valuable to pupils.

The first course of ten lessons on the use of the library is given the entering class and includes the making of a bibliography on some topic used in the regular work, and a study of general reference books and of those especially valuable to teachers.

The senior class has a course of ten lessons on the use and care of books, to be given pupils during the school course, and practice in giving these lessons to children in the Training School, is provided. The principles that guide in the selection of books for children, some of the best book lists, the use of pictures in school work, how to direct the children's reading, and the help the teacher should get from the public library and from the state, are also discussed.

LIBRARY EXHIBITS

See

EXHIBITS

LIBRARY INSTITUTES

See

INSTITUTES, LIBRARY

LIBRARY LEAGUE

See

CHILDREN, LIBRARY WORK WITH

LIBRARY LAW

See

TAXATION FOR LIBRARIES

LIBRARY MEETINGS

See

ENTERTAINMENTS, LIBRARY
STAFF MEETINGS

LIBRARY POST

See also

PARCEL-POST DELIVERY

A plan for the public library to reach the farm home by means of the penny post is urged by Alfred L. Spencer in a letter to the *Buffalo Express*, June 11. He suggests a flat round-trip, strictly local rate of one penny for a library parcel of 2½ pounds. Such book carriage would involve almost no additional expense and little extra work for the government, and would be of practical use to the farm.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS

See

LIBRARY ECONOMY
LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—TRAINING OF
SUMMER SCHOOLS

LIBRARY SUPPLIES

See

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

LIGHTING

The *South Dakota Library Bulletin* for June notes an article in the *Brookings Register* reporting a remarkable saving which the library in Brookings has been able to secure by the use of the new nitrogen electric light globes. The cost of the change from Tungsten to the new lights was \$10.40. The light bill for November and December, before the change, was \$24.48 and for January and February, under the new system, \$8.60, altho more light was used during the latter months.

LOAN DEPARTMENT

See also

BORROWERS
CIRCULATION
DISCARDING BOOKS
FINES
READERS, RULES FOR—NUMBER OF BOOKS
RESERVED BOOKS

Because of the confusion resulting from diversity of classification systems and catalogs, lack of adequate shelving, and the necessity of depending to a large extent on catalogs and classifications made by untrained students working without supervision, the service of books to readers had left much to be desired in the University of Chicago Library. A three-weeks' test in the fall of 1914 showed that only 95 per cent. of the books called for were delivered inside of ten minutes, the re-

maining 5 per cent. representing books, the majority of which were supplied in from ten to twenty minutes. The installation of new book stacks in the basement of Harper Library, permitting proper shelving, and the completion of the recataloging and reclassification of some of the most important collections, *e. g.*, English literature and philology, has, according to a recent test, reduced the percentage of books not produced inside of ten minutes to less than 1 in 100, the average time for each book being less than five minutes.

LOCAL HISTORY

—Organization of Material

Mrs. Minnie S. Kellogg, head of the local history department of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library, is working upon a chronology which will be altogether different from anything ever known in Syracuse before and will be of practical and valuable service about 365 days out of every year.

Mrs. Kellogg is going over the newspaper files in the library from 1848 down to the present time and making a list of the local events which happened every day, according to the news columns. Weddings, deaths, births, fires, accidents, fatalities of all kinds for whatever reason, important social gatherings, the building and opening of new buildings or business houses, the visits to Syracuse of great speakers, actors and actresses—all these things and many more are recorded with any notes of special interest which may be necessary.

Already more than ten years of the chronology has been gone over, but it is not yet ready for use and will not be until it has been typewritten and put into shape.

No records of vital statistics were kept in the city prior to 1871 and in the towns until a considerably later period. And often when a clergyman moved out of town to another charge he would take his records with him. Therefore, the newspapers give practically the only official record of marriages for many years.

Mrs. Kellogg's local chronology is, so far as is known, different from anything which has been put together in other cities and will be a unique and interesting volume of local history.

LOCAL PUBLICATIONS

—Exhibits of

A collection of the books which may be said to have been "made in Lowell" has been assembled by the librarian of the Lowell (Mass.) Public Library for exhibition at the Board of Trade show, and there will be found to be a surprising number. These books are all written by Lowell men and women, and they are of all sorts and sizes.

The earliest was a book dated 1840. The latest perhaps is the little book on Belgium by a refugee who has gone into business there since the war began. The whole collection fills full four three-foot shelves in a small bookcase in Mr. Chase's office.

LOST BOOKS

See

BOOK LOSSES

MAGAZINES

See

PERIODICALS

MANUSCRIPTS

See

ARCHIVES—CARE AND HANDLING OF COLLECTIONS OF

MARKING BOOKS

See

BOOKPLATES

BINDING—LETTERING THIN BOOKS

MEDICAL LIBRARIES

See also

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

—Cataloging

For many years the librarian of the Royal College of Surgeons of England has been compiling a card catalog of the library of that institution; the war has caused a decrease in the number of readers, so that the work of the staff has been considerably lessened. This opportunity has been taken advantage of, with the result that the card catalog is now practically complete. The stock of the library exceeds 67,000 volumes, including a great number of rare works, and unique manuscripts, while the entries number some 160,000. There have been various catalogs attempted and published by previous librarians of the Royal College of Surgeons; the first being issued in 1831; then a classed catalog was prepared, used in manuscript for some years, and published in 1843. This was followed by an index of subjects in 1853, and four supplements to the original author catalog were published between 1840-60, and a list of the transactions, periodicals, and memoirs was issued in 1890.

MEDICAL LITERATURE

Medical literature as a specialty. F. Robbins. Repr. from *Med. Record*, My. 27, 1916. 8 p.

Since 1904, Dr. Robbins has made a specialty of the literary side of medicine, or, in other words, the profession of medical bibliographer, following it exclusively and uninterruptedly, and he here offers some practical suggestions to future workers in the field.

"Those who contemplate the adoption of this specialty, men or women, should take careful stock of their assets, meaning their general

fitness and special qualifications for this work. . . . Medical literature is exacting in its demands, and requests the unflagging devotion of its followers. . . . The devotee must be willing to pursue untiringly the host of incomplete or erroneous references which many a careless writer in the more or less remote past has planted in his path. . . .

"A thoro knowledge, not a mere smattering, of at least two modern languages, besides English, is imperative for even a modicum of success in medical literature. French and German are barely sufficient, and a reading knowledge of Italian and Spanish, as well as of the Scandinavian languages, is extremely desirable. The acquisition of Russian or Japanese will place a literary specialist of the future in an enviable position by himself. To have recourse to the brief and often belated abstracts provided by American periodicals, instead of tapping the spring itself, is to cripple the work from the start. Deficient linguistic equipment of physicians has already led to the invasion of this field by what for want of a better term may be called the quack in medical literature. Our libraries are invaded by a host of understudies, recruited from the ranks of nurses, clerks, stenographers, secretaries, governesses, and what not, who in the long run are bound to discredit this side of the profession. Medical literature, like other specialties, belongs by rights to those alone who have devoted years of their youth not only to the winning of the medical degree, but to the cultivation of that fine sense of personal responsibility, and the *esprit de corps*, which is perhaps nowhere so well developed as among the disciples of Hippocrates. Only a brother practitioner will serve the patron's interests in the most efficient way, and with absolute self-effacement."

The bibliographer of the future must aim at such high standing in his specialty that the fact of his being responsible for a compilation of cases of a given disease will serve as a sufficient refutation against the statements of a non-specialist, no matter how high his rank as a surgeon or clinician, who claims in a discussion the existence of a series of cases not included in the list.

Next to his linguistic accomplishments, a medical bibliographer needs perseverance. "Make it a rule to be found day after day at a given hour (and for many hours to come) in the same place, so that your personality becomes identified with your chosen occupation." Good health is an important asset in this work, and residence in one of the few cities having large medical libraries, is imperative. If possible, the bibliographer should live within a stone's throw of library and post office, for time is often at a premium. Punctuality in form of immediate replies to

correspondents and unfailing deliveries of material on the promised date is extremely important in this specialty.

"Ambition as to personal fame, *except as a bibliographer*, must be curbed in the interest of this retiring specialty. Not only must the abstract-maker and compiler of medical literature apparently have no view of his own, or, at any rate, reveal no bias, but he may be asked to merge his own personality altogether in a paper that he has prepared for publication under another name."

MILITARY LITERATURE

See

READING COURSES

MOTION PICTURES

See

MOVING PICTURES

MOVING PICTURES

The Gary (Ind.) Public Library has inaugurated the giving of desirable motion picture shows for children on Saturday mornings. The library passes on all films before they are publicly run, and during the performances library assistants are in attendance to look after young children. The one difficulty seems to be to secure good films which will appeal to little boys and girls. Some stories presented have been "Robinson Crusoe," "Lady of the Lake," "Aladdin" and "Treasure Island." Educational and humorous cartoon films are also run, together with attractive studies of birds. Five cents admission is charged, and the attendance has been very gratifying. The pictures are shown at one of the leading houses, which makes a small profit from the arrangement.

The work done by libraries in California was graphically shown at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in a moving-picture film. This film, shown in the Education Building at the exposition, in an adjoining theater, and a duplicate shown at the San Diego Exposition, occupied an hour, and covered all phases of California library work—the delivery desk of a large city library, the distribution by automobile of a box of books to a farmer's family from the top of a convenient stump, story hours, work with jails, desert scenes where cowboys dash up on their ponies, a multitude of forms of conveyance and housing of books in all sorts of locations. Schools, country stores, windmills, barber shops, private houses, banks, churches, and a great many more places where little county library deposits were housed, made the film one of great variety and interest. Since the exposition closed the film has been cut up and made into twenty-minute reels. One of these is shown in Los Angeles, one is at the Cali-

fornia State Library, one went to China for use with the American Library Association material there, and one is in the possession of the California Library Association. Less cumbersome than the whole hour run, these films are even more interesting to the ordinary observer.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE WORK

See also

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE WORK

Report of committee on municipal reference libraries and archives. National Municipal League. *Spec. Libs.*, Feb., 1916. p. 19-21.

There is urgent need of a central clearing house of municipal information, to save duplicated and wasted effort. The situation demands a central national bureau, which shall collect municipal documents, publish guides to this material, promote co-operation among local libraries, collect and index city ordinances, and use its information to answer inquiries from city officials and others.

The committee has carefully considered the question whether the proposed national bureau should be under government control, or be organized as a voluntary co-operative agency. The Public Affairs Information Service, conducted by the H. W. Wilson company, is an example of the latter class. Mr. Lapp, a member of the committee, inclines to an extension of this service. The other members prefer control by the Library of Congress, and recommend that the National Municipal League lay the matter before Congress.

The suggestion that some cities now maintaining municipal libraries enlarge their scope to serve as a national bureau, is not regarded as feasible by the committee.

MUSEUM MATERIAL

"Twixt library and museum. Arthur E. Bostwick. *Pub. Libs.*, J1, 1916. p. 298-300.

"The whole difference between a library and a museum is a physical difference rather than one of either object or method." Descriptive and illustrative material is to be found in both; a text with illustrations belongs in a library and specimens with labels in a museum. "When descriptive treatises are shelved in connection with the specimens, as in some modern museums, we have an expansion of the label into the book; and the museum, in this one particular at least, crosses the dividing line between it and the library. . . . Similarly, the library may occasionally cross the line in the other direction without incurring blame."

The first step is taken by the library toward the boundary line between it and the museum when the plates which are the library's "specimens" are kept separately in a portfolio instead of being bound into a book. Separate

plates are very convenient and are so highly estimated by some librarians that they break up valuable books in order to remove the plates. A further step is taken toward the museum when specimens are created by clipping and mounting book material—largely plates from books, magazines or papers. The passage here from the picture to the object seems almost negligible, and few librarians, whose collections include treatises on textiles with colored plates, will hesitate to supplement them with mounted specimens of the actual textiles. Though within the boundary between library and museum, this kind of material is peculiarly adapted to library exhibit. Botany specimens and historical material—old programs, railroad tickets, menus—are among the many instances of interesting library specimens. This kind of material resembles that utilized by museums in that its value is so often a group-value possessed by the combination rather than by any one in itself. The best way to collect such material is to gather miscellaneous related material in quantity and then sort the whole mass at once.

When museum material is adaptable to library use, the library is justified in using it. The boundary region between library and museum may be occupied by either, but should not be occupied by both.

MUSIC COLLECTION

See also

PLAYER-PIANO ROLLS

The collection of music recently purchased by the Louisville (Ky.) Public Library, containing opera scores, librettos, vocal and instrumental music, etc., and books about music and musicians, with other material on the subject in the library, has been placed in the open shelf room.

The collection has been entered as usual in the public card catalog under composer, author of words, title, kind of music, instrument and other subjects. In addition, a separate composer and title index has been made for the open shelf room of the songs and compositions in the books and scores of the entire collection. This index of more than 10,000 titles of vocal and instrumental pieces with the card catalog, makes the collection most valuable to the public. The collection is for the use of pianists and organists, teachers and classes, choir leaders and singers, professional and amateur musicians and all music lovers.

A very attractive printed list has recently been issued to acquaint the public with the material to be had at the library and to assist in making selections for home use. The list is divided into two general heads—"Music scores" and "Books about music"—and these subdivided for quick reference. The library

board, in issuing this printed list, has taken another step to show the resources of the library and to encourage its use, and musicians and music lovers of Louisville have been helpful with suggestions in preparing the list for purchase.

NEWSPAPER LIBRARIES

Model newspaper library: The *Indianapolis News* efficient system of indexing. W. F. McDermott. *Fourth Estate*, Feb. 6, 1915, p. 6; Feb. 13, 1915, p. 17; Feb. 27, p. 19.

"The modern newspaper library," says Mr. McDermott, "is a higher development of the old-fashioned 'morgue.' What the 'morgue' did in a haphazard, desultory way, the library attempts to do thoroughly and systematically." The *Indianapolis News* Library was organized after studying other newspaper and public libraries, selecting what appeared to be the best features of each, and converting them to the requirements of a daily newspaper. The plans thus conceived are in operation at present and have proved generally satisfactory. The purposes of the library may be stated as:

(1) Be prepared to furnish on instant notice reference to anything the editors may have on hand at any time.

(2) Be prepared to furnish without delay comprehensive material for the study of any person or subject required.

(3) Be prepared to furnish at short notice either cuts or photographs of any person or place that may have come into prominence or spring suddenly into publicity.

This calls for the closest co-operation with every other department of the paper and means extending assistance to individual members of the staff and acting as an information bureau for the general public.

The news library at this time cares for about 6000 books of reference, 250,000 photographs, 250,000 clippings, and 50,000 cuts to which additions are constantly being made. Four persons are employed in carrying on the work. Under the headings: The library, Photographs, Cuts, and Clippings, the methods employed in indexing, classifying and filing are described, the Dewey system of classification and indexing by Library Congress cards being employed with some modifications to suit requirements. "Every story saved," the subdivision of "War news," "Government makers," "Miscellaneous subjects," "Sketches of persons," and the "Condensation method" whereby a hundred envelopes can be replaced by one with a consequent saving in space, are all interestingly described. This scheme also allows for the removal of dead matter as regularly as the filing of new material.

NON-FICTION

See also
FICTION

—Stimulating Interest in

Non-fiction reading—how increase it? Julia Rupp. *Mich. State L. Quar. Bull.*, J1.-S., 1915. p. 53-54.

Since the greater part of a library's book fund goes for the purchase of books other than fiction, a corresponding effort should be made to introduce these books to the public and to justify the shelfroom accorded them. It is not lack of appreciation so much as lack of knowledge that keeps the public from these books.

Every assistant must know and love the books, and should have on the tip of her tongue the titles of a few books in each class which she can recommend.

In one library members of the staff reported at the weekly staff meeting on the results of individual effort to increase the reading of non-fiction, and the keeping of the record brought forth a friendly rivalry and also a certain watchfulness for opportunity to meet or to create a need for better reading.

A small collection has a great fascination for the casual reader, and should be frequently changed. Catchy placards or quotations on books may be placed above the shelves, and the same idea of frequent changes should be carried out here. Special subjects can also be advertised to good advantage by placing a few books on a subject on a small table or on the charging desk. Call each new applicant's attention to the rules governing the circulation of non-fiction, and be sure to make the rules as elastic as possible. Remove all restrictions, if necessary, to accommodate the student as well as the general reader.

A short list of books with annotations that show the personal touch, if published in the daily papers will always attract attention. A slip pasted at the end of a book of fiction or non-fiction, referring the reader to the books of history or biography of the period and suggesting further reading along the same line, is an experiment that has been tried successfully.

Students of the high school often depend on their teachers for suggestions in regard to their reading; and as we all know that teachers are busy people, a short list of appropriate titles sent occasionally to the school or to the individual teacher will be appreciated.

The reading of non-fiction—how to increase it. Mabel Kingsley Richardson. *Proceedings of the South Dakota Educ. Assn.*, 1915. p. 308-315.

Readers to-day may be divided into two classes—readers for pleasure and readers for profit, with all the intervening exceptions. One engaged in pressing mental work may find relaxation in almost any light reading, nor is this harmful in itself. The danger lies in the

growing tendency to read the new and the trivial to the exclusion of the good and old, and the abnormal circulation of fiction in many public libraries demands far more serious consideration than it is receiving. It is the world-old hunger for a story, but we must insist that this story shall be sane and healthy.

In order that non-fiction shall have its fair chance in its appeal to the reading public, we must begin with the publisher. Too often the reasonably priced editions of the classics and works of non-fiction are presented in bindings that repel rather than attract. If the "English men of letters" series were presented as attractively as "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford," they would have a fair start at least. In advertising, likewise, all the color plates and full-page ads are for "Pollyanna" and "The honey bee."

"Why may we not have gay posters of Homer in his bathing suit, Chaucer riding to the hounds, Jane Austen and her favorite make of toilet preparations? Less than a year ago every girl had to have a 'Mary Pickford' auto bonnet and a 'Castle' haircut. Why not a 'Lucy Larcom Locket,' 'Kipling's Krisp Breakfast Flakes,' and 'Jane Addams Safe, Sane and Sanitary Soaps and Scrubbing Powders'? 'Alice' blue and 'Helen' pink have had their day. Why not a 'Riley' red? Where is the 'Merry Widow' sailor of yesteryear? A 'Tagore' turban should prove a more conservative and enduring fashion.

"It is not true that the great books of the world have not been appreciated by the multitude. If they are neglected it is because they are not properly brought to the public attention. In any fair system of competition, the great authors will be the most popular authors. The fact that they are still read so widely, despite all the influence to the contrary, is sufficient proof of the truth. We frequently hear the criticism that the only copies of the good old classics to be had at the public libraries are soiled, dog-eared, broken-backed and generally disgraceful in appearance. It seems extravagance to the librarian nearing bankruptcy to rebind books so little called for, and the result is that they are not called for at all. Every classic in the library should be in presentable condition. New copies are often almost as economical as rebinding, and they have the added charm of immaculate freshness. We should be willing to stake our chances on the ability of the old masters to hold a place in the hearts of the people. Neither is it necessary to assume that the only good authors are dead authors. There are modern writers of merit, whose works are all but unknown to the majority of readers."

With the desirable books as attractively published and as effectively advertised as the

gay "best seller," the librarian's problem is to know what to buy. Clean, wholesome books that amuse should be purchased, but not at the expense of those that instruct and uplift. In place of fiction, buy books that are of immediate interest to the community. Begin at home and work outward to foreign countries. Begin with topics of timely interest, and work backward in history, science, art and all the fields of knowledge. Keep up the files of the best periodicals.

To help the public select its books from the library shelves, many librarians paste in their volumes short notes of evaluation, typed or clipped from good reviews. "If nine-tenths of the current fiction found in the average public library were plainly labeled, and honestly, as 'Fair,' 'Mere trash,' 'Not worth while,' 'Mush,' and so on, and the desirable books were as distinctly and as truthfully labeled, 'Good,' 'Worth while,' 'Unusually interesting,' as the case might be, few readers would carry away the book with the adverse criticism."

Timely notes in the newspapers, and work with clubs and literary societies, will also help the average reader to choose wisely from the wealth and diversity of books.

"There are a large number of people who are willing and anxious to read seriously if they can only be advised to read intelligently. The efficient library in care of the efficient librarian not only supplies books to its readers, but offers guidance in the choice of books. The public will welcome such guidance if it is courteously given and is of merit. The librarian deserving his title should be a professor of books, and his patrons should recognize his leadership in his calling as unquestioningly as underclassmen learn from their college faculty."

NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES

See

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

NORMAL SCHOOLS, Library Training in

See

LIBRARY ECONOMY — INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING

NURSES, Library Work with

On books and reading: outline of a course of lectures for nurses in hospitals. Edith Kathleen Jones. *Amer. Journal of Insanity*. O., 1915. p. 297-303. Also reprinted in a separate pamphlet.

In a paper entitled "The book and the nurse," published in the *Bulletin of Iowa Institutions* for July, 1913, Miss M. E. Carey wrote that in developing the institution libraries in Iowa and Minnesota she discovered her almost absolute dependence on the goodwill and interest of the head nurses in getting

books to the patients and interesting them in reading. A nurse who loves books will surely keep her ward supplied with them, and will take pride in selecting suitable reading matter for the patients under her charge and in noting their reaction; but a nurse who knows little of and cares less for books will not take the time or trouble to get them for her ward, look after them if they are sent to her, or even attempt to interest her patients in them.

"In order to give a broader culture and a wider knowledge of the things which make for companionship McLean Hospital at Waverley, Mass., thru its library inaugurated two courses in the training school—one on the development of the English novel, and one on the history of art. The nurses have responded with enthusiasm, the effect on the wards has been to rouse patients to interest, and to many of the nurses a new world of books and pictures has been opened."

When the A. L. A. appointed an executive committee to further the development of institution libraries, the committee provided a "course which should make the nurse acquainted with the names and characteristics of the great writers in English literature, and at the same time teach her to use a library intelligently and how to bring the book and the patient together. . . ."

It was found that the nurses can take a pretty stiff course provided it is couched in simple language and ideas, and terms new to them are carefully explained; that a black-board, on which to write the outline of the lecture, a list of books to be read, and the names of authors and titles unfamiliar to the class, is indispensable; that a couple or more shelves of "reserved books" where all the class can find them at any time, add greatly to their interest and facilitate their required reading; that they get much better notes from a "talk" than from a written lecture read to them; that, on the whole, they rather like examinations.

The early lectures of the course presuppose a certain amount of library technique, the later ones call for a wide acquaintance with English literature, and one lecture requires hospital experience. In the hope of giving some definite ideas of ways of getting patients to read, the writer gives several interesting anecdotes and suggestions of devices to arouse interest.

There is appended to the article an outline of the course of lectures to nurses.

OFFICE METHODS AND APPLIANCES (for Libraries)

See

FORMS AND BLANKS
FOUNTAIN PENS

ORDER DEPARTMENT

See

BOOK SELECTION

ORGANIZATION OF LIBRARIES

See

LIBRARIES—FOUNDING AND ORGANIZATION

PAMPHLET CASES

See

PERIODICALS—HANDLING AND PHYSICAL
TREATMENT OF

PAMPHLETS

—Handling and Physical Treatment of

The issue of the *Bodleian Quarterly Record* for the fourth quarter of 1915, describes briefly on page 209 the four ways of treating books or pamphlets now in use at the Bodleian Library.

"Nearly all the substantial volumes, and all books likely to be much used, are bound in the usual way, with variations of material, color and style. But large-sized periodicals which are not likely to be much called for are 'cased,' that is, inserted unbound in a framework resembling a volume, of which the back and lower edges are wood, the front open, and the sides mill-board.

"This is filled without regard to the period covered; it may be a year's numbers, or more, or less; the facts are noted on the back. For smaller sizes of periodicals and for pamphlets these cases are not found to be much cheaper than binding, and this class is 'boxed,' i.e., placed loose in cardboard boxes of five or six standard sizes, costing about 3d each on the average; in this matter we have borrowed the idea from Cambridge. Lastly the British Museum has shown us a system of 'self-binding,' in which two cardboard sides, and a flexible back of cloth are adapted to receive one, or at most two, pamphlets, by having attached to the back two gummed guards. You open the cover, moisten the gummed surfaces, place the pamphlet or two pamphlets between the gummed surfaces, close the cover, and lay it aside till dry. The advantage of doing this within the walls of the library is obvious, and the system may be recommended to private collectors who wish to reduce their binding bills. The cloth can be so chosen as to allow a written title on the back."

PARCEL POST DELIVERY SERVICE

See also

LIBRARY POST

A parcel-post library system. Fred L. Holmes. *Amer. Rev. of Rev.*, D., 1915. p. 729-730.

A short description of the library service furnished by the state libraries of Wisconsin to people in all parts of the state who will

pay parcel-post transportation charges. The service goes to the remotest parts of the state, sometimes 250 miles from the libraries, and in many cases the books are borrowed by the teacher or leading business man and by them circulated throughout their community.

"The relative ratios of the character of books ordered are at variance with city library statistics generally. With the latter fiction comprises 70 per cent of the books loaned. Of the first 743 orders received, which is characteristic of recent orders, 251, or 34 per cent, were fiction; 181, or 24 per cent, were for books on agriculture and home economics; and 311, or 42 per cent, related to history, science, biography, and travel.

"Applicants must sign a statement, to be verified by the postmaster, teacher of the rural school, or some other responsible person, that the book will be carefully protected and will be returned after fourteen days unless an extension of time has been granted."

PAY COLLECTIONS

See

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES, COMMERCIAL

PEDAGOGICAL LIBRARIES

See

EDUCATIONAL LIBRARIES

PENS

See

FOUNTAIN PENS

PERIODICALS

See also

INDEXES

—Classification of

The superstition of the bound volume. By L. Stanley Jast. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 1915. p. 540-547.

"When I contemplate a large collection of pamphlets before and after the classifier has worked his will upon them I am tempted, remembering Nietzsche's definition of the highest art as 'The reduction of order out of chaos,' to claim for the classifier a place beside the painter, the sculptor, and the musician. It is curious, however, to notice how the superstition, the fetish of *the binding* still governs us in regard to another mass of what is to all intents and purposes pamphlet material, namely, periodicals, transactions, and such like matter. I have here a few examples of the manner in which I propose that periodical literature should be dealt with. The articles composing the serial are separated from one another, bound in manilla covers, and bear on the outer cover the decimal class number, author, and title of the contribution, together with the title of the magazine, and full reference to series, volume, date, and page numbers. What is left of the maga-

zine, when the articles have been thus extracted, which in this case consists of the title page, the list of contents, notes, and miscellaneous short articles, and the index to the volume, is then treated similarly as a pamphlet, and placed where the bound volume of the magazine would otherwise have been put. Against the entries of the articles in the table of contents are entered the class numbers under which they will be found, and the following label is pasted inside the cover:

"The articles in this work have been extracted and classed separately under their appropriate topics. They will be found in the pamphlet collection under their authors (or if anonymous, under their titles) in the class numbers entered in the margin of the list of contents."

The "pernicious practice of publishers of magazines and transactions of commencing articles on the same page or on the back of the page which concludes another contribution" is condemned, and is recommended for consideration to the book production committee of the Library Association. Until the present practice is altered it is necessary either to buy two copies of every serial, or supply the missing portions with the typewriter.

Mr. Jast thinks his plan would eliminate in some cases two-thirds of the material as having no permanent value, with a corresponding saving in space and in binding costs.

—Handling and Physical Treatment of

During March and April, 1915, a study was made of the method employed at that time in handling the periodicals in the library of the United Engineering Society in New York City. A report of the result of this study was printed in the annual report for that year.

The library had in its reading room the current numbers of over 1000 periodicals. After they ceased to be current the numbers were removed and filed in a store-room. When the numbers of a specific periodical constituted a completed volume with index and table of contents, these were taken out and prepared for the bookbinder. This preparation consisted in removing the wire staples which held the sheets together, in separating the advertisements from the reading matter, in collating the volume to see that all pages were present and in proper place, and in tying up in a bundle. A standard "blue slip," containing directions to the bookbinder as to the material and character of the binding and as to the content and location of the exterior lettering, was then filled out in somewhat the form of a code. An entry was made, recording this volume and the directions to be conveyed to the bookbinder by this blue slip, upon a "binding card," there being one such card for each periodical. The binding cards were retained for reference in the library. The preparations thus far made

were inspected and, if necessary, revised, by the assistant librarian before the bundle with others was packed in a box for delivery to the expressman sent to the library by the bookbinder. A letter of transmissal, listing in alphabetical order and identifying each vol-

which 84 volumes were bound, the bookbinder's bill amounting to \$137.10, or \$1.634 per volume.

With a view to increased efficiency, changes were made in the method of handling the periodicals, after the completion of this

TABLE 1: LABOR COST PER VOLUME OF CURRENT PERIODICALS

Item	Number copies per volume					
	1	4	6	12	26	52
1. Unwrapping and stamping .....A	0.0095	0.0380	0.0570	0.1140	0.2470	0.4940
2. Checking receipt .....C	0.0085	0.0340	0.0510	0.1020	0.2210	0.4420
3. Claiming numbers not received .....C	0.0012	0.0048	0.0072	0.0144	0.0312	0.0624
4. Filing on current shelves .....A	0.0083	0.0332	0.0498	0.0996	0.2158	0.4316
5. Filing in storeroom .....A	0.0042	0.0168	0.0252	0.0504	0.1092	0.2184
Total cost while current	\$0.0317	\$0.1268	\$0.1902	\$0.3804	\$0.8242	\$1.6484

ume, was sent with each shipment. In order that the books of a set should be uniform in binding, lettering and spacing, the binder had on file a "rub" or picture of the back of each set of periodicals. New rubs were taken and sent with the letter of transmissal.

Upon return of the bound volumes from the bookbinder, the boxes were unpacked, the volumes checked against the list given in the letter of transmissal, and the binding and lettering compared with the blue slip directions. A book plate was then inserted, the volume accessioned by having it entered upon either the gift-list, the exchange-list or the purchase-list, its presence noted by a checking or by an entry in the union-list and on the shelf-list, and it was then put away on the shelves.

A study was made of the labor costs involved in the handling of each volume. The individuals involved received respectively per hour of rendered service \$0.500, \$0.465, \$0.435 and \$0.395, and are represented by the letters A, B, C, D, in the tables that accompany the report. The first table gave the labor costs per volume of periodicals during the time that

study. Arrangements were made with the bookbinder to assume the task of destapling. A half dozen iron-bound shipping boxes with reversible tops bearing the address of the library on one side and of the bookbinder on the other were put in service and used to contain the books in transport between the library and the bookbinding. These changes, together with the orderliness of arrangement during storage of the unbound non-current issues, made possible by the installation of new shelves on another floor, made it possible to reduce materially the cost per volume.

The Public Library of the District of Columbia says in its 1915 report:

"Because the public has so often to help itself we have made every endeavor to simplify the arrangement of material so that all periodicals and books on like subjects are together. To this end all magazines, which previously had been arranged alphabetically, were roughly classified and placed with the books on the same subjects. This has proved

TABLE 2: LABOR COSTS FOR BINDING, CATALOGING AND SHELVING PERIODICALS

Item	Cost per volume	Grade of service	Total hours
1. Selecting for binding—writing for missing parts.....	0.0565	D	12
2. Destapling, tearing up, collating and tying in bundle	0.1693	D	36
3. Listing on binding card, rub and blue slip, and transmissal slip and list....	0.0476	D	8
4. Inspection and revision.....	0.0119	A	2
5. Packing	0.0039	B	0.5
6. Unpacking	0.0057	B	1
7. Checking bill and comparing with blue slip.....	0.0660	D	14
8. Book plating.....	0.0114	B	2
9. Accessioning	0.0105	C	2
10. Cataloging and entries in various lists.....	0.0179	A	3
11. Placing on shelves.....	0.0050	B	1
Total cost of library labor per volume.....	\$0.4047		81.5

they are current. The study covered a month's time during which 1437 numbers were received, 32 hours of C service and 62 hours of A service, or a total of 94 hours being required.

The second table gave the labor costs per volume expended by the library in preparing the number to be sent to the bookbinder and in placing the volumes on the shelves in service after receipt from the bookbinder. The study extended over one month, during

a valuable help, because it has placed before the public much current material, often the very best, that they would have failed to get if the periodicals had not been at hand."

In a number of small libraries in which the lack of funds prevents the binding of magazine files, a satisfactory substitute has been found in the pamphlet cases sold by H. Shultz & Co., Superior and Roberts streets, Chicago.

They are made of strong pasteboard covered with green cloth at the back and corners. In order to make them a little stronger and prevent the corners from breaking, paste or glue a narrow strip of buckram or any kind of binding cloth along the open edge. The size 10 by 7 by 3 inches will hold a volume of the ordinary size magazines such as the *Atlantic*, *Harper's*, or *Everybody's*, while the 4-inch will hold a whole year of such magazines as the *Bookman* and *St. Nicholas*, or six months of the *Outlook*. The name, date, and volume number may be written on the backs of the cases, and the latter arranged on the shelf as though they were bound. Thus they are always in order, easy to find and no trouble to return after they have been used.

—Selection of

Magazine deterioration. Frederick W. Faxon. *Bull. of Bibl.*, Ap., 1916. p. 34-35.

Mr. Faxon comments on the general lowering of the popular magazine standards from the time, twenty-five years ago, when practically every octavo-size monthly was considered of sufficient reference value to be included in Poole's Index, to the present day, when the cheap story magazines and the moving-picture magazines seem to the casual observer to be the only periodicals on sale on the newsstands. Of these popular magazines Mr. Faxon makes a list, dividing them into three groups: class A, "ginger type"; class B, "story class"; and class C, "movie."

PHARMACEUTICAL LIBRARY

See

BOTANY AND PHARMACY LIBRARY

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

"The educational value and pleasure derived from the library of phonograph records," says the 1915 report of the Elementary School Library in Los Angeles, "is evident from the large circulation. There are 332 records in the collection, filed in a cabinet provided for them. A card catalog for all records has been completed, entries being made for composer, artist, subject, and title. Teachers may borrow five records at one time to be kept one week. These are charged on book charging checks and delivered in stout manila envelopes. From September 1914 to May 1915 there were 2298 phonograph records circulated from the library to aid teachers in developing musical appreciation.

"After constant usage the records have been played, and it is gratifying to find them in such excellent condition. There are eighty Victrolas in our schools."

PHOTOGRAPHS

See also

LANTERN SLIDES
PICTURES

—Classification of

Classification and filing of photographs. Charles W. Stokes. *Printers' Ink*, Ag. 3, 1916. p. 82-86.

This is an account of the rearrangement of a collection of about 3000 photographs belonging to the advertising department of a Canadian railroad. The photographs had been numbered consecutively and pasted into 23 albums of assorted sizes, but with no attempt at arrangement. Deciding that a modification of the decimal classification could be adapted to this collection, Mr. Stokes began work by selecting all the pictures showing agricultural scenes for which he worked out the following scheme:

1. Agricultural.

11. Crop farming.

111. Plowing, breaking, etc.

112. Reaping.

113. Threshing.

114. Crops in the fields.

1141. Wheat.

1142. Oats.

1143. Barley.

1144. Flax.

1145. Rye.

1146. Fodder crops and grasses.

1147. Garden truck.

12. Stock farming.

121. Cattle.

122. Horses.

123. Sheep.

124. Swine.

125. Poultry.

Having succeeded with this group, the rest of the collection was relatively easy to handle. Class 5, Scenery, necessitated a departure from strict rules, and the first subdivisions were made to correspond with the seven divisions of the operating department. Then it was found that 56 (Rocky mountain views) had 900 pictures, and a further subdivision was made by selecting stations or other arbitrarily chosen landmarks, and making them the second subdivision, 561 being from the first landmark to the second, etc. In the classification of cities and towns an alphabetical element was introduced, and if there were pictures of two or more towns beginning with A they were divided into 6A1, 6A2, and so on.

The collection was remounted on 12x20 manila sheets, arranged for a loose-leaf system. A page of this size will take two 8x10, four 5x7, or eight 5x3 prints without crowding. The negatives of two-thirds of the collection are in the office; prints of the rest can be secured outside.

"Each print when received is entered in a stock register by title, given the next consecutive number, and pasted into the proper place in the album, the negative being numbered to correspond and the title and number written under the print in the album. The stock-register shows not only where the negative is held, but also the classification index. As each classification grew, a new element

was introduced, of paging it, by affixing a hyphen to the classification symbol and then a consecutive number, thus: 1141-7 is the seventh page of section 1141; 56-23 is the twenty-third page of section 56."

After applying this system so satisfactorily to photographs, it was used with equal success for cuts, drawings and copy, and later to government and other publications, and was recommended for correspondence files.

—Exhibits

Amateur photography exhibit. Lottie M. Ingram. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, N., 1915. p. 320-321.

An exhibit of amateur photography was held in the South Branch Library of Racine "to interest the old readers in something different, and to attract new readers to the library."

The exhibit which was held late in September, was first announced in the early summer by a poster. "The public responded so well to the call for pictures that all available space was used. The prints were mounted on large sheets of dark gray paper, and these in turn made a frieze around the walls of the basement reading room. The pictures were grouped according to exhibitor rather than by subject, as the subjects varied so widely. There were vacation pictures from Montana and Arizona, but those showing the beauty spots of Racine were not the least interesting. . . . Interior views and moonlight scenes compared favorably with the others. A special exhibit was composed of pictures of Racine taken over twenty years ago. Another exhibit was made up entirely of baby portraits. . . . It was originally planned to hold the exhibit for three days only, but it served its purpose so well that it was continued three days longer."

PICTURES

See also

MOVING PICTURES
PHOTOGRAPHS
PRINT COLLECTIONS

—Circulation of

One thousand pictures illustrating American history have recently been added to the Springfield (Mass.) City Library's lending collection of pictures. These new accessions are inexpensive prints measuring five by seven inches. They form a considerable increment to the general collection which is used extensively by teachers in the public schools. Besides this collection, which includes historical scenes, geographical views, manners and customs, various industries, etc., the library has a special collection of portraits, a large collection of pictures illustrating the Bible, and still a third group including art

subjects, not only painting, but architecture and the various minor arts. The picture collection now numbers about 150,000 pieces of varying quality, all the way from original etchings and engravings to cuts clipped from newspapers and magazines.

—Exhibits of

During the past year the Wisconsin Library Commission has loaned to libraries in the state 80 exhibits from its picture collection. This includes the itinerary of the pictures of the Scott country, a collection of beautiful photographs made for the Caledonian edition of Scott's works by Mr. C. S. Olcott and loaned to the commission by Houghton Mifflin Company. These pictures have already been sent to twenty-eight libraries, and reports show that they were a means of arousing interest in the reading of Scott, as well as a source of pleasure and inspiration in themselves.

The list of other picture exhibits which the commission is ready to lend to libraries in the state includes The Holy Grail series in Copley prints; Alexander's Evolution of a book; hand colored pictures of Bre'r Rabbit; Civil war series; German and French colored prints; Hiawatha pictures; Historical and descriptive colored pictures, postals and posters of America; Longmans' English history wall pictures; lumbering and logging scenes in Wisconsin; Reproductions of some of Michelangelo's paintings in black and white; Mother Goose colored pictures; Russell and Remington Western scenes; Costume posters and postals; Group of Jessie Willcox Smith pictures; Turner prints, a collection of reproductions in brown of some of the masterpieces of paintings, buildings in Europe and some historical scenes; U. S. army colored plates; William Penn pictures; Woodcuts of English and Scottish cathedrals; Copley prints of a few of the works of Blashfield, Puvis de Chavannes, Boutet de Monvel, Sargent, and Vedder; Photographs of England, Scotland and Wales; Canadian postals; Sane Fourth postals; Postals of Washington, D. C., Richmond, Hampton and Williamsburg, Va.; Japanese prints and a set of unmounted masterpieces of art in brown reproductions.

A group of reproductions of American artists, the originals of which hang in American galleries, has been added this fall and will soon be ready for circulation.

A series of exhibits showing the scenery and art of countries of interest to many residents of New Haven was displayed in the New Haven Public Library during the summer months. Photographs, colored prints and illustrations of Italy, Germany, Ireland, Scotland, England, Canada, Russia, Sweden,

Norway, Japan, China, the Balkans, Austria-Hungary and Turkey were shown. Each set remained on view about ten days and was placed as follows: General views, in the delivery room; Photographs of architecture and reproductions of paintings, in the art room; Pictures of interest to children, in the juvenile department. All residents of New Haven who formerly lived in the countries selected were especially invited to visit the exhibitions.

PIANOLA ROLLS

See

PLAYER-PIANO ROLLS

PLANS, Library

See

BUILDINGS, LIBRARY—DESIGN AND PLANNING OF

PLAYER PIANO ROLLS

Donations of perforated music rolls, for use in mechanical piano-players, have been received by the St. Louis Public Library from a number of persons. These rolls are being classified and cataloged like the printed music and will be shelved with it. They will be circulated precisely like books and under the same conditions. The type of piano-player for which each roll is adapted, will be noted on the catalog card, and the rolls of each type will be shelved separately. In all, 436 have been received.

The Star Piano Company in January offered 500 music rolls for player pianos to the Birmingham Public Library, and announce that a committee appointed by the Music Study Club is now selecting the first installment of rolls. Probably only 200 rolls will be chosen at once, and the other 300 will be added from time to time, after the tastes of the public have been learned. The selection will include popular as well as standard music. The rolls are to be circulated, one or two at a time, for one or two weeks, in the same way that books are now circulated.

"Several libraries in Indiana own collections of music rolls for piano players, but not so many libraries, if indeed any other libraries, have such an exchange library as has been started at Mooresville," says an item in the *Library Occurrent* for July. "Any owner of a piano player, by donating at least three rolls for six months, is entitled to borrow from the collection two rolls for a period of two weeks. At the end of six months, the rolls are returned to the owners, who, if they wish to continue as borrowers, must lend three other rolls for six months. This plan is working well and is pleasing the patrons."

PLINY FISK STATISTICAL LIBRARY

See also

STATISTICAL LIBRARIES

The famous Pliny Fisk statistical library, the gift to Princeton University of Pliny Fisk, of the class of '81, has been in the process of collection since 1880 by the banking house of Harvey Fisk & Sons of New York City, and is well known to all bankers. It is undoubtedly the most complete and exhaustive library in the realm of finance and economics in any American university.

According to statistics made public by President Hibben, the collection is made up of more than 5000 bound volumes, 13,000 pamphlets, 39,000 stock and bond circulars, and newspaper clippings, which form, mounted, over 70,000 separate sheets. It is said that as a collection of corporation reports, financial pamphlets and copies of mortgages, it is unexcelled anywhere. There is a great number of reports of all the railroads in the country, and those of the more important roads are complete. Some of the statistics date back to 1828. In the collection also are copies of leases, treaties, and agreements of railroads, some of which are extremely rare. A great part of the library is made up of the original manuscripts, the older ones written out in longhand.

This library was moved to Princeton during the summer of 1915, and Harvey Fisk, brother of Pliny Fisk, personally attended to the installation and setting up of the collection. Most of the furnishings of the room are of the original library in the offices of the bankers in New York City. It is now placed in commodious quarters in the university library building, and requires the continuous services of a special librarian and an assistant. It is thought that a great number of economists will be drawn to Princeton by this valuable collection, as the well worked out index system makes the library easily accessible to all. It has already proved its value to the many students in the economic and financial departments of the university, and is in daily reference use by many professors and graduate students. The development of the collection will not be stopped by its removal to Princeton, and it is expected that it will soon be one of the most serviceable libraries of its kind in the country.

POETRY INDEX

See

INDEX—TO POETRY

POST OFFICE, Library Relations with

See

LIBRARY POST

PARCEL-POST DELIVERY SERVICE

POSTALS

See

PREFERENCE RECORDS

PREFERENCE RECORDS

A suggested index of readers. *Lib. World*, S., 1915. p. 78.

A well-known librarian once said, "I have always a reader for every book I buy." He has been in the habit of spending his evenings, not in his office, but amongst his shelves and his readers, and in most libraries something might be done in a systematic way to bring the readers of special classes of books into continuous touch with them. It would be a valuable work if librarians would follow the lead of certain publishing houses who, when issuing their catalogs, send with them a list of subjects on a post card, inviting the recipient to mark those in which he is interested and return the card. The replies could be indexed, and when any new book was added the index could be consulted and the reader notified.

The Minneapolis Public Library is seeking to extend its usefulness by getting into personal touch with more readers through a larger mailing list. Since the tastes of the individual cannot always be determined by his vocation, a special postcard has been designed to record readers' preferences on technical subjects. On the face of the card, besides the library's address, is the invitation: "Let us keep you posted on the new books as soon as they are acquired by the library. If you will mark a cross opposite those subjects in which you are interested and return this card we will, without cost to you, place your name on our mailing list for new book announcements."

On the reverse is a long list of technical subjects, many of them with several subdivisions, arranged in four columns, with place for checking at the sides, lines for additional subjects at the end, and space for the reader's name and address at the bottom of the card.

If this card is successful, similar ones will be designed for other departments—the art book room, the business branch, and the general circulation department. Though the idea is not a new one in the business world, few of the large libraries have adopted this method of extending personal service to their readers.

PRINT COLLECTIONS

In an address on "The appreciation of prints" before the Massachusetts Library Club in January, 1916, Fitzroy Carrington, curator of the department of prints at the Boston Museum of Art, considered five American print collections, differing one from another, in five cities: those of The Library of Congress, Washington; The New York Public

Library; The Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo; The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; and The Newark Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

"The collection housed in the Library of Congress is, numerically, of national importance—some 400,000, and growing at the rate of 15,000 or more each year. The New York Public Library has as a 'nest egg' the unqualified S. P. Avery collection, 19,000 or more prints, the work, mainly, of nineteenth century etchers and lithographers; especially strong in the French school—also 'minor accessories' which throw light on the work or personality of the artist. This collection is not yet strong in examples of the earlier masters—where the Boston collection is especially noteworthy. In the Boston Museum of Fine Arts the student can follow the history of engravings, from its beginnings, in Germany and Italy, to the work of our contemporaries, by chosen examples of all the great engravers and etchers. To supplement this there is a large and constantly growing collection of fac-similes of the work of early German and Italian engravers and woodcutters, where the originals are unique, or so rare as to be, for all practical purposes, unobtainable. There are also some 3000-3500 fac-similes of drawings by the great masters, and printing presses, etc., where the student can print, or see printed, etchings and woodcuts."

In the Albright Art Gallery, Mr. Carrington said, there are hung in two rooms about 1000-1200 engravings and etchings, the best prints of the great painter-engravers, every process being shown.

Of the collection in the Newark Public Library and of its general utility Mr. Carrington spoke at length, quoting freely from an article by Mr. John Cotton Dana in the *Print Collector's Quarterly* for February, 1913.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts is prepared to lend to libraries all such prints as are in its lending collections. It also has a pictorial clipping collection, numbering about 10,000 items, on boards 10½ x 14½, illustrating such subjects as architecture, decoration, illustration, furniture, metal work, portraits, painting and sculpture. Some 40,000 photographs are also available. These can be borrowed for forty-eight hours for the purpose of illustrating talks. Photographs of objects in the Museum of Fine Arts, to the number of 50-75 at a time, may be borrowed for a longer time.

Mr. Carrington outlined, with some detail, the growth of the print collection in the Newark Public Library and urged the formation of a department of illustration in libraries. Such a department, he said, could be readily

organized in any library. The collection of a "few prints showing technical processes and a case containing tools illustrating 'How prints are made' would start off in the right direction."

Mr. Carrington described the method of keeping prints in the Museum of Fine Arts. He invited librarians to make use of the museum material and to consult him freely whenever he could assist them. He said that the museum wished to help libraries get together a collection of prints which will help in the communities they serve and that it was the aim of the museum itself to be not only a treasure house, but a pleasure house as well.

PRINTING

See

BOOKS—INSTRUCTION IN HISTORY OF PRINTING OF

PRISON LIBRARIES

"If the library is acknowledged to be a distinct department of the prison and is manned with a competent officer who can devote much time to the work," said Miss Miriam E. Carey in an address before the Minnesota Academy of Social Science [printed in part in *Public Libraries* for July, 1916, p. 317], "he can give the prisoners who are to go out a helping hand toward the acquiring of a taste for good books which will perhaps divert them from temptations saloonward and lead them to libraries instead. And to the men who must remain behind the bars for most of their lives he can show that the 'mind a kingdom is.'"

The prisoner's craving at first is for diversion and that part of the library's service to prisoners is very important. But after a time many a man will set himself to get an education by liberal reading and studying. There is an enormous use of newspapers and magazines but occasionally there is found a well worn copy of such books as Jowett's translation of Plato's Dialogues or the life of Adoniram Judson.

"The library should be a powerful educational factor, but to make it so is as difficult as to make hare pie, for which you remember the first requisite is to catch the hare. First, the library must contain not only the very best, but enough of the second best and of the simpler sorts of literature to provide something for the man at every stage of his progress. This involves a librarian trained to the work to give direction to the library affairs. But even an accomplished specialist could not be entirely successful without the help of assistants chosen from among the men, for they know the prisoner's viewpoint. There should be personal visits from cell to cell and direct guidance given in the choice of books."

In the October *Occasional Leaflet*, published quarterly by the Colorado Library Association, F. E. Cain, chaplain of the State Penitentiary in Canon City, writes of the library in that institution: "We are adding to our library from time to time from the 'library fund' which is sustained from the gate receipts of those visiting the institution. During the last three months we have purchased about \$300 worth of books covering a wide range of subjects such as fiction, travel, biography, sociology, economics, education and technical books. Among the travel, we bought the Stoddard Lectures.

"We now have in round numbers 6000 volumes. All prisoners who are not on lost privileges (and there are not many at the same time) are entitled to draw three books each week, and if they are doing special reading they are given the right to take as many as they want. They make their selections from catalogs that are placed in all the buildings, entering their choice on slips. These are sent in to the librarian who sees that the books are delivered. We are also continually receiving magazines and periodicals that are passed on from one to the other. In this way our readers get a large amount of material. Practically everyone who can read uses the library. Our circulation for the month of September just passed was 2500 volumes aside from the magazines."

The Minneapolis Public Library is planning to extend its service to the city and county jails. Men and women temporarily detained in the jails have never had the service of the Public Library, and Miss Countryman, the librarian, thinks it a field that should be covered. While she believes that fiction will be mostly in demand, high class fiction, she thinks, would have a good influence.

The jails will get the same service the workhouse is now getting from the library, that is, books that have been considerably used but are complete and contain good reading material. Bound magazines a few months old will also be included in the service.

Besides the workhouse, the poor farm, the city hospital, the Boys' Detention Home at Glen Lake and Bethany Home are getting books from the Public Library.

PRIZES

A monthly prize of \$5 is given in Baltimore to that branch library whose accomplishment in efficiency has seemed most worthy during the preceding month. Some of the features which have won this prize have been bulletins upon foreign countries for special use by the school children, attractive library grounds, bulletins of authors and Presidents of the United

States, excellence of records at stock taking, and efforts to instruct children concerning birds thru the books of the library. The money is spent for the benefit of the branch at the suggestion of the custodian and with the librarian's approval.

PUBLICITY

See also

BULLETIN BOARDS

CIRCULAR LETTERS

EXHIBITS

LIBRARIES—DEVELOPING AND MAINTAINING INTEREST IN

MOVING PICTURES

SIGNS

The Public Library of Waco, Texas, employed a unique method of advertising at the Cotton Palace Exposition in November. Instead of fitting up a booth with books, pictures, reading tables, etc., as heretofore, placards listing books at the library were placed in other booths. These placards not only listed books, but invited the public to borrow them, stressing the fact that there was no charge attached.

For example, "dog owners" were invited to make use of the books on dogs. The list in the booth belonging to the Texas Power and Light company called attention to books of interest to electricians. Carpenters and painters were reminded of books on the trade of each. Automobile owners, of books on "Automobile troubles and how to remedy them." The better babies' exhibit contained a placard entitled, "Library babies are better babies," followed by a list of the best books on the care and feeding of babies. In the agricultural building were shown three bulletins, one each on the growing of cotton, corn and fruit. The livestock exhibit also had three bulletins. In the poultry show the poultry man was reminded that his hens would be more profitable if he would take advantage of the books at the public library on poultry. In the woman's department the booths devoted to ceramics, curios, arts and crafts, china, fancy work, cooking and art each had attractive bulletins listing books on the subjects treated in the respective booths.

The Public Library Committee of the Toledo Commerce Club planned Library Publicity Week in February, 1916. The purpose of the campaign was to call the attention of the citizens at large to the opportunities offered them by the Public Library and by increasing the use of the library's resources to promote wider and better reading. The campaign itself included the placing of large display circulars in every street car, the distribution of circulars through the boxes provided for the pur-

pose in the street cars, exhibits of books and posters in some vacant store windows, the running of slides in moving picture shows, the printing and distribution of special lists, and general newspaper publicity, including a special library number of the *Commerce Club News*, a four page weekly bulletin which reaches nearly 4000 Toledo business men.

On Wednesday, Mar. 1, was inaugurated the carefully planned campaign of the Public Library Committee of the Toledo, O., Commerce Club for a Library Publicity Week, to direct the attention of every citizen to the opportunities offered them by the Public Library, and to stimulate among them the use of the library's resources. The *Commerce Club News*, the official publication of the club, issued a special library number covering the movement. After several months' preparation, a combination advertising campaign had been agreed upon, in which no avenue of publicity was overlooked.

Articles written by the committeemen, each having some news feature mentioning the Public Library, appeared daily in the different city papers. A characteristic advertisement alternated in the two afternoon papers, each carrying two advertisements, and two were also carried in the morning paper. The moving picture theaters showed slides, bearing such appropriate slogans as, "Learn more—Earn more,"—"A book for every reader—A reader for every book," and many others. The street cars carried posters in the front during the week with this announcement, printed in red and black:

THE FOOL NEVER LEARNS

THE AVERAGE MAN learns from his own experience
THE WISE MAN from the experience of others

BE WISE

USE YOUR PUBLIC LIBRARY

FOR TRAINING

FOR INSPIRATION

FOR PLEASURE

NO COST

LEARN MORE

NO RED TAPE

EARN MORE

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY "AT YOUR SERVICE"

Public Library Committee, Toledo Commerce Club

Twenty thousand laundry packages upon being opened disclosed the following polite request,

LEARN MORE, EARN MORE

Use your Public Library

Begin now—Do it often—Tell your friends

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

At your service

Windows in one of the prominent savings and trust companies in the business district where thousands of people pass daily were decorated with attractive signs, "Are You Going to Build this Spring? The Library Has Books Which Will Tell You How." Nine

by twelve cards were printed for use in show windows and given large distribution. A six-page folder printed in dark brown on India tint stock told a story of human interest, "Why Smith kept his job." This little story emphasized how easy it was to use the Public Library, telling that it had books for all tastes and needs, and giving some of the questions that were asked and satisfactorily answered by Public Library books. The folder also told of surprising changes in the old library and all about the five Carnegie branch libraries building in various parts of the city. The folders were placed in banks; an automobile party also distributed them to various factories with an attractive hanger. Superintendents of schools distributed one thousand to teachers who in turn told the story to the pupils. This was followed by personal trips with the children of the classes instructing them how the Public Library may be used easily. Churches of all denominations helped. Announcements by leaflets and from the pulpits called attention to the Public Library. In the Sunday paper a half-page feature story told about the children's hour, and other interesting branches of the work. Nothing was overlooked. Every channel of daily custom was covered and the results have already been most gratifying in a large accession of card holders.

Librarian Charles E. Rush, of the Public Library in St. Joseph, Mo., believes in leaving no stone unturned in his efforts to promote the use of the library. He has recently sent to the JOURNAL a package of material which included all sorts of lists. There is a vacation reading list on "Heroes and heroism" for children, and to every child who reads ten books on the list is offered a diploma from the library. A bookmark list of a dozen books on "Preparedness?" has a picture of John Paul Jones at the top. Another pocket-size list on "Better babies, better parents" is attractively printed. The postal announcing that a new reader's library card is ready contains also a form to be filled out by the reader interested in pursuing a course of reading. Place is provided for the subject of the course, books already read, and for a list of recommended books to be suggested by the library. The overdue postal, with the caption, "The value of a book lies in its use," has a note on the front saying that "It is a kind and neighborly act to tell others how they can increase their earning power and joy in life—reading library books."

Besides distributing copies of the co-operative list on "Business books of to-day," compiled originally by the Los Angeles Public Library for fifty American libraries, the St.

Joseph Library has distributed attractive lists of business books prepared by Appleton's, McClurg, and the Ronald Press, with the comment, printed on the cover with rubber stamp, that "You can find nearly all of these books in your public library."

The library collection of books on business was recently revised and enlarged, and when some fifty-five or sixty of the new books on banking methods, currency, accounting, etc., were ready for the shelves, arrangements were made to have them taken bodily behind the cages of six of the leading banks, where Mr. Rush personally demonstrated the practical value of the books to all the employees of each bank from the officers down to the newest employee. It served to emphasize the practical relationship which might exist between each man and his public library, and in the presence of the officers it served to impress upon each young man what a good thing it might be to inform himself upon the general principles and newer ideals in his daily work. These books were carried from bank to bank in this way, and at each place copies of the list were distributed to each man. For the business man a book in the hand is worth much more than two in the library: The results of this plan thoroughly demonstrated its value. Mr. Rush has arranged to take other classes of these new business books in the same way to the meetings and luncheons of the local Commerce Club, Rotary Club, Advertising Club, Press Club, etc.

The signed article. O. E. C., *Lib. World*, Oct., 1915. p. 106-107.

Probably the most effective way in which the public library may be brought home to the general public is thru the press; more especially is this true in country districts, where the local newspaper is very thoroly read.

The signed article always carries more weight with it, and in the case of libraries the public is naturally impressed by the views of the librarian, who is (or should be) the main director of book standards in the town. W. Bramley Coupland, the librarian, deals in the *Burnley News* with "The Modern Library; its function in public life." Here truths long familiar to librarians are set forth for the benefit of the public, who are scored for their lack of appreciation for the public library as an asset in daily business life.

In cases of signed articles, statements must be verified, and books of a high standard noted. The writer then has nothing to fear.

In a special "Made in Sheboygan" edition of the Sheboygan (Wis.) *Press*, Miss Bertha Marx, the librarian in charge of the Public Library, describes "Sheboygan's Public Library and the place it fills in this city." The

article gives a historical sketch of the establishment of the library in 1897, enumerates the methods used to stimulate interest in the institution, and quotes statistics showing its growth. It is followed by Walter M. Smith's long description of the "Development of libraries in Wisconsin," reprinted from the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*. The two articles and a picture of the Public Library occupy practically a whole page.

The Forbes Library of Northampton, Mass., has had a page all winter in the program of the Academy of Music, the city's leading theater, and the only one in the United States owned by a city. A resident company of players presents a new play each week, and the plays presented are well attended.

At first the library's page was given over to a summarized statement of hours and resources, in the following form:

FORBES LIBRARY

From 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily, except Sunday there are at your service

130,000 volumes
in every language and on all subjects
108,000 pictures
of paintings, sculpture and places
10,000 pieces of sheet music
vocal and instrumental
500 current periodicals
in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish,
Polish and Yiddish

A well equipped reference room
Special room and service for children

In February it was decided to make a change, and a list of new books of varied interest now fills the page and is carefully read by many of the theater's patrons.

A note from Edgewater, N. J., in the *New Jersey Library Bulletin* for April, says that the trustees of the Edgewater library having decided that numerically the adult patronage does not compare favorably with the juvenile patronage, have had posters bearing the following legends printed and put up in the ferry-houses and the post office:

Call up Cliffside, 403 M.
Do you make use of our 'phone service:
When in search of that name you have
forgotten?
To settle a disputed fact?
To verify that date which slipped your
mind?
Our reference books are for you, make
them yours.
Get the library habit—it's a good one.

What do you know?
As much as your boss knows?
As much as your neighbor knows?
As much as you would like to know?
There are 5000 volumes of general and
specific information in the
Edgewater Free Library—for you!

Is your brain padlocked?
Come to the free library for a key.
Every man his own college

On nothing a year.

For instance we suggest.

[Then follow four or five titles of books that would presumably help a man to help himself.]

Get the library habit—it's a good one.

Does it pay

To keep up with the best that has been
written about your profession?

To study to increase your efficiency?

Watch your pay-envelope for the
answer.

Come to the Edgewater Free Library and
let our books show you how.

Get the library habit—it's a good one.

In addition to these posters, library advertising is to be further conducted by a weekly article in the local paper, and the distribution of leaflets giving titles of 1916 books. These leaflets, with a library application blank and a book mark, are to be mailed to each subscriber listed in the telephone directory for Edgewater and those near-by towns that are without library service.

In a report made by Louise Boette, assistant children's librarian for the Carondelet branch of the St. Louis Public Library, is described a library booth at Carondelet Park.

"At the annual picnic of five Carondelet schools, the Blow, Lyon, Carondelet, Des Peres and Woodward, on June 17, at Carondelet Park," writes Miss Boette, "we had a Public Library booth. The decorations were in red, white and blue, and the staff wore little silk badges to match. It was opposite the band-stand, where a stream of people were passing all day. We had taken out about 100 books and our little booth was an out-door reading-room, as we had children around it all day, looking over the books and reading.

"In spite of potato races, Punch and Judy shows, boat rides on the lake, and other attractions too numerous to mention, we took quite a number of registrations and many people stopped to read our library posters and to ask questions. To each child who registered on Picnic Day we gave a book-mark.

"One old gentleman, on seeing a boy deep in a book, said to a friend, 'If I had not seen it with my own eyes, I would never have believed it; a boy reading at a picnic. Well! Well!'

"One lady asked whether we checked parcels, and a little boy wanted to know whether we sold popcorn.

"Altogether our booth at the picnic was a great success."

A library float which attracted much attention in a boosters' day parade held in Huntington, Ind., is described in *Library Occurrent*. On a big wagon with a driver in a silk hat and white coat large picture bulletins were placed. The pictures were such as would be appropriate to the following words, printed

in the blackest of black ink: "The library has books for the farmer"; "Learn about poultry at the library"; "He cries for library books."

In the float a group of small children dressed in white sat around a little library table, and a bulletin on either side of the float asked, "These children use the library—do you?" At each end of the float were older girls with books, sofa pillows, tennis rackets, etc., and bulletins reading: "Books for vacation" and "Read library books on your vacation." Other bulletins gave library statistics. The wagon was decorated with green and white crêpe paper and plumes, and draped in white cheesecloth. The horses wore white muslin blankets and plumes. The cost for this decorative material was about \$5.

The Colorado Library Association believes in publicity for its own benefit as well as for the information and instruction of the public in a library's needs and uses. In the *Occasional Leaflet* for July, published by the association and sent to every library in the state, the following advertisement appears:

**The Colorado Library Association
Stands for Better Libraries for Colorado**

It wants and is entitled to the support and co-operation of every person engaged or interested in library work in Colorado. Get in the swim! The water's fine! Pay your dues!

*Head Librarians, \$1.50
All Others, \$1.00*

Five thousand copies of the card printed below were sent to residents of St. Louis by courtesy of the City Club, the Civic League and the Business Men's League with their regular communications to their members:

**You are Paying for the Services of your Public
Library thru Taxation**

In Return It Offers You, as a Business Man:

THE LATEST BOOKS on Commerce, Transportation, Salesmanship, Advertising and Accounting.

THE OPPORTUNITY to consult these at the library, to take most of them home or to order them sent to you by messenger or post.

TELEPHONE SERVICE for answering all kinds of tough questions, or for ordering or renewing books.

A SPECIAL ROOM for business men and those interested in the industries—engineers, inventors, builders, etc. (northwest corner downstairs).

COMMERCIAL ART collection with hints and personal aid for advertisers, catalog-makers, designers and architects.

DIRECTORIES of other cities; maps in a special room; information regarding addresses, locations and the local peculiarities of other cities.

CITY HALL bureau Room 306 for gathering and disseminating all sorts of information about city legislation and administration, here and elsewhere.

A publicity expert for public libraries. *Pub. Libs.*, D., 1915. p. 469-471.

On the plea that "a publicity expert employed by the American Library Association would be of the greatest service in increasing the use of libraries throughout the country," the committee on publicity of the Pacific

Northwest Library Association sent out a letter dated Sept. 1, 1915, to 33 representative libraries in 20 different states asking them to urge their state library associations to pass resolutions recommending that the A. L. A. employ such an expert. "Librarians," it is contended, "who are such sticklers for trained service in the library profession ought to be the first to want and demand the assistance of the best talent available in a task so difficult as modern advertising. Libraries are now spending no small amount on various kinds of publicity, lists, bulletins, etc., and it is doubtful whether the results obtained from a large part of this warrant the expenditure of time and money. It would be a long step toward economy as well as efficiency if there were some one directing library publicity who really knew what he was doing. It does not seem to be a question of lack of funds, but rather one of directing funds into a new channel."

Answers to the letter were received from 22 librarians in 17 states. Of these answers one was unfavorable, 6 non-committal, and 15 favorable. If the opinion expressed in them is representative of the majority of librarians, it would seem that such a publicity expert would fill a long-felt want. "In considering the whole proposition the one thing that needs constantly to be kept in mind," writes Mr. C. H. Compton, of the Seattle Public Library, chairman of the Pacific Northwest Library Association committee on publicity, "is—that it is not for most libraries a question of spending more for publicity, but probably less, and that more wisely."

As an experiment in co-operative publicity the Pacific Northwest Association recently prepared some co-operative posters, of which 2000 copies were sold to 20 libraries in the Pacific Northwest at a cost of 4 cents each or \$17.50 for 500. "The cost of 25 posters if printed alone would have been \$4.50 instead of \$1," comments Mr. Compton, "while the cost of 100 would have been \$7 instead of \$4. Naturally the big saving was for the small libraries, but there was some reduction for the large libraries, as the cost of 500 if printed alone would have been \$21.75 instead of \$17.50."

QUALIFICATIONS OF LIBRARIANS

See

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—QUALIFICATIONS

RAILROAD LIBRARIES

On Mar. 24 the Erie Railroad opened a free circulating and reference library for the use of the 1300 employees at headquarters, 50 Church street, New York City. On the day the library was opened half of the 1000

books quickly disappeared. The demand came from all classes, including officers and the girls who count cancelled tickets in the auditors' department.

Mrs. C. A. Vaughn is in charge of the room on the fourteenth floor, which contains standard text books and reference works, engineering and technical books of interest to railroad men, and also the latest popular fiction, together with current magazines.

Only Erie employees are allowed to take out books, and only one book can be taken at a time, to be kept a week, with the privilege of renewal for another week.

READERS

See

PREFERENCE RECORDS

READERS, RULES FOR

See also

BORROWERS

—Number of Books

The extension of privileges to borrowers in public libraries is growing in favor. One large library after another is finding that no injustice is done to anyone by increasing the number of books a borrower may take at one time, while it often proves a great convenience to patrons. Beginning Oct. 16 the Chicago Public Library now allows five books (fiction or non-fiction) to be drawn on a reader's card issued to any adult user and two books on a juvenile card. The issuance of non-fiction cards is discontinued.

As heretofore, books, except those labeled "seven-day," may be retained two weeks, and renewed for two weeks longer. In justice to all concerned, no second renewal, and no transfer to another card will be allowed. Seven-day books are not renewable. Telephone renewals will not be taken. Books must be presented with the card to secure renewal.

A fine of three cents a day, plus postage expended in notices, is charged for overdue books on regular cards. For books on juvenile and vacation cards, one cent a day, plus postage, is charged for overdue books, and in all cases where it is necessary to send a messenger to secure the return of the book an additional charge of 25 cents is made.

In Providence, R. I., the "vacation plan" in vogue the past three years, of lending any reasonable number of books desired, is to be continued the whole year round. Exceptions are the newest books (fiction or non-fiction), periodicals, and books in special demand or a group of books on special subjects. With these exceptions, the books may be kept four weeks, and renewed for two weeks more if no reserves are held on them. Beginning with Sept. 18, 1916, the "teacher's class card," heretofore used by all teachers, will be used only by

the teachers in the grades below the high schools. All other teachers will use the ordinary borrower's card, on which they (in common with all other readers), will be able to take as many books as they desire (with the exceptions named above). The system of deposits of books at the school buildings will be continued.

The New Haven (Ct.) Public Library will hereafter allow adults to take four books at a time on one card, provided one only is a book (or magazine) in special demand. It is necessary, in fairness to all, to continue to restrict the new novels and current magazines to one per card, but a reader taking one new novel or one current magazine, may take also from one to three older novels, if desired. It will probably prove advisable to restrict also certain non-fiction books.

—Non-Resident

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has recently revised its rules for lending books to non-residents and to study clubs outside of Pittsburgh. Library cards are now issued to two classes of non-residents:

(1) Taxpayers in Pittsburgh, and (2) persons who pay an annual fee of one dollar. Persons employed or attending school in Pittsburgh may furnish the guaranty of a resident tax-payer instead of this fee. These cards entitle the holder to the same service as that provided for residents of Pittsburgh. Holders are expected to call in person for their books.

Non-resident card-holders who find it inconvenient to call in person can arrange to have books sent them by post or express. An additional charge of one dollar a year will be made for this service, and a deposit of one dollar, to cover transportation charges and fines, must be made and renewed when necessary.

Library cards are issued to study clubs outside Pittsburgh upon payment of an annual fee of three dollars. A deposit of two dollars to cover transportation charges and fines, must be made and renewed when necessary. These cards may be used by any member of the club, but the total number of books charged to the club shall not exceed fifteen at any time. Applications to the library for books which are to be sent by mail or express must be made by the club secretary or librarian, and books will be sent only to her. Individual members, if they prefer, call at the library or send a messenger for books.

Most books may be kept for twenty-eight days, but recent books and those in great demand are issued for seven or fourteen days only. This includes the time consumed in transit. The date when each book is due at

the library is stamped on the charge slip inside the cover. A fine of two cents a day is charged on each volume after that date.

Reading for joy: its part in education. Paul M. Paine. *N. Y. Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 51-55.

"The complete public library as I understand it is the agency for the spread of unrequired reading and it provides this reading for those who have just begun to read, for those who are struggling with the Regents of the University of the State of New York, for those who are reading for advanced degrees, and for those who have reached the time when they can regard the book neither as an obstacle nor as a step to the heights of learning, but as a friend, a companion, an inspiration."

Since there are no examinations in a library, there is a lack of definite, tangible results, but no one who realizes the value of the printed page can think meanly of the job which is sending thousands of good books into homes each year. The library fills a place which cannot be filled to advantage by the school; it is the great agent of promoting good reading. It gives to the reader the books he reads for joy. They are the books of culture, they bestow not mere knowledge, but give wisdom, "and there is no book of this sort that is not a book of imagination."

That libraries circulate trashy novels is a common accusation. It is true that they circulate novels, and it is also true that the best book for most adult readers is a good novel. To the charge that the novels are not standard there are two answers. The first is that novels of greatest circulation are those universally accepted as standard. The second is a counter question, "What do we mean by standard fiction?" In the face of a variety of suggested standards, it would seem best to set our own standards, to choose those books which deal with things that may never have happened, but which are essentially true.

READING

See

BORROWERS

CHILDREN'S READING

FICTION

NON-FICTION

READING CIRCLES

A note on library readings. L. Stanley Jast. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Feb., 1916. p. 53-62.

The library reading is a new development, complementary to the lecture. Books may be popularized by reading from them as well as by talking about them. Volcanoes, seemingly an intractable topic, were made interesting by a series of extracts in chronological order from writers ranging from the two Plinys to Heilprin.

A lecture on a Shakespeare play was followed at Croydon by a public reading of the play. Some readings are given entirely by one person, but as a rule several people form a group of readers. The change of voice prevents any tendency to monotony.

Specimen programs of readings are included in an appendix to Mr. Jast's note. One deals with the stories and poems of Kipling, another treats "The Englishman in the Alps" in poetry and prose, a third consists of scenes from Hardy's epic-drama, "The Dynasts."

The 1915 report of the Cleveland Public Library describes a reading circle for boys started in one of the branches: "In all 16 readings were given with a total attendance of 224. These meetings were much enjoyed by the boys and looked forward to from week to week. The selections read were taken from the boys' intermediate collection, in order to stimulate their interest in these books. The boys who attended the readings were not primarily readers, being ardent devotees of the cheap moving picture theaters, of which there are several in the district. One boy, when invited to come to the meeting, said that if the stories read were as good as the moving picture plays he had seen, mentioning two or three lurid Western dramas, he would come every time and save his money. Taking into account the boys' interests as well as their mental capacity, the first reading selected was from Johnston's 'Famous Scouts,' called 'Wild Bill Hickok: fearless gun fighter.' After the reading it was suggested that a scenario be made. A spirited discussion followed concerning the various scenes which should be included, the boys almost coming to blows as to whether or not the inscription on the stone which marked Wild Bill's grave should be allowed to stand. It is a long step from this 'movie' thriller to Seawell's 'Little Jarvis,' there being as much difference in the way the story is told, as in the quality of courage displayed, but the latter was enjoyed fully as much as the former. This small beginning has proved how important and necessary it is to 'open the book' to these young people."

READING COURSES

Military reading course for civilian engineers. *Engineering News*, March 16, 1916. p. 506-507.

This list is classified and annotated, and contains fifty-one titles, arranged under the following headings: On military policy, conduct of war and history, On permanent fortifications, On organization, equipment and duties of engineer troops, On field engineering, Miscellaneous works, Army service periodicals.

Many libraries throughout the country have made a special feature this winter of grouping together and making available to the public the books needed to follow the reading courses planned by the Home Education Division of the United States Bureau of Education. The first two courses are as follows:

Course I, The World's Literary Bibles, including:

The Iliad and the Odyssey of Homer.
The Divine Comedy of Dante.
Shakespeare's The Merchant of Venice.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.
Shakespeare's Othello.
Goethe's Faust.

and Course II, which includes these eight books and also the nine following:

Job.
Isaiah.
Deuteronomy.
Prometheus Bound of Aeschylus.
The Aeneid of Virgil.
The Nibelungenlied.
Cervantes' Don Quixote.
Select plays of Molière.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

The Bureau invites all who wish to undertake this course of reading under its direction to join its Second National Reading Circle. For admission to this circle it is only necessary to write to the "Home Education Division of the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.," giving name, post office address, your age, and a very brief statement of education and occupation.

To each person submitting satisfactory evidence of having read all the books on this list within three years from the time of joining the

circle, there will be awarded a certificate bearing the seal of the United States Bureau of Education and signed by the Commissioner of Education. In states where the state department of education co-operates with the Bureau this certificate may bear the signature of the chief school officer of the state also.

The other reading courses which are either ready or in course of preparation are as follows:

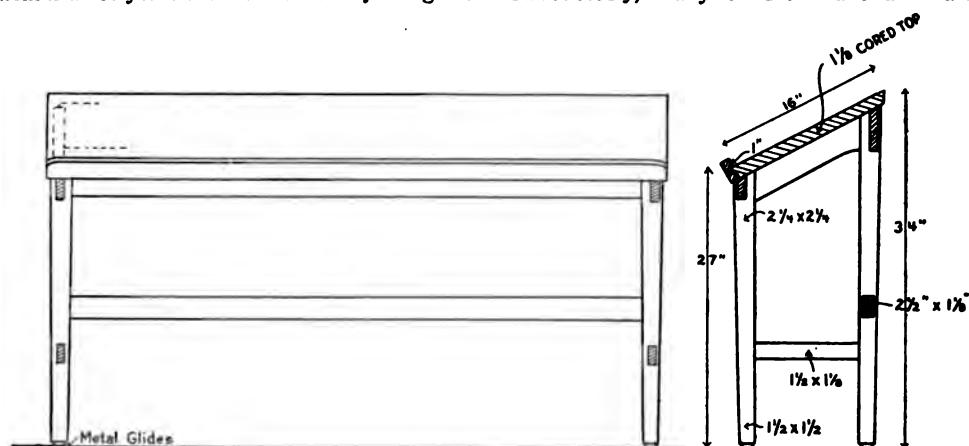
Course III. A reading course for parents (now ready).
Course IV. Miscellaneous reading for boys (now ready).
Course V. Miscellaneous reading for girls (now ready).
Course VI. Thirty books of great fiction (now ready).
Course VII. Some of the world's heroes.
Course VIII. American literature (now ready).
Course IX. Biography.
Course X. History.

Readers may take one or more courses. They are required to read Course I twice during the three years succeeding enrollment. Any other courses are to be read but once. No reading done previous to the date of enrollment will be considered adequate.

A certificate will be given for each course completed.

READING TABLE

"The problems involved in the selection of tables for the reading use of boys and girls are several," writes Miss Caroline Burnite, director of children's work for the Cleveland Public Library. "The chief difficulty, however, is to secure a table which shall prompt correct posture on the part of the child users. Undoubtedly, many children have a natural



Reading Table 5'0" Long

1/2 in Scale

tendency toward incorrect posture confirmed by using the tables in the children's room. It is noticeable in looking over children's rooms that more children sit incorrectly than sit correctly; either they sit on their spines and with their chins too close to the tables, or else lean far over their book with shoulders rounded, with arms spread, and with chins a few inches from the page.

"A recently designed slant-top reading table in use in the Cleveland Public Library, has been of great aid in securing correct posture. With a slant surface of about sixteen inches from top to bottom, and a slant of about eight inches, the tendency to lean over the table is almost entirely counteracted. The child sits correctly in his chair, as a rule, and there is a consequent lessened strain in reading, for the top of the page is about the same distance from the eyes as is the bottom of the page. On the other hand, when the book lies on a flat-top table, the distance from the eyes to the top varies from the distance to the bottom of the page in direct ratio to the size of the book. Since the child assumes a correct posture, easily and naturally, he shows no disposition to spread his arms on the tables, nor could he do so with comfort, because there is only a narrow ledge to keep the book from falling. Moreover it is noticed that the child turns the page correctly, at the top instead of the bottom of the page.

"These tables were first designed for over-sized books, such as *St. Nicholas*. It was soon noticed that children preferred them when reading the smaller books as well. It is now planned to use them as fully as possible in the children's rooms. For little children a table two inches lower at the lower edge and with a ten-inch slant is used.

"One marked advantage which these tables have over the old flat-top table is this: they may be so placed that the light falls in the right direction, because the children sit at one side of the table only. No child can sit in such a way that the light is in his eyes, if the tables are placed with judgment.

"A frequent remark of visitors who know of this experiment is, that the tables look better in the rooms than they expected. Knowing the advantages, one even prefers their appearance to the usual tables, which become easily scratched and scarred by the buttons on the boys' sleeves, and which cost considerably more. One librarian said she expected to see a choir stall effect, and another termed them "an admirable return to the mediæval!"

RECORDS, Library

See

FORMS AND BLANKS

REFERENCE BOOKS

See also

INDEXES

—For Poor Students

"At a time when much public enthusiasm is being shown in the cause of education," says *The Librarian* for April, 1916, "too much attention cannot be directed to the work undertaken by a new organization, known as the Central Library for Students, of 20 Tavistock square, London, W. C. The aim of the library is to secure that no bona-fide student in the British Isles shall in future be hindered in his or her studies by inability to obtain the use of necessary books of reference. The library will co-operate with national and local libraries. It will be ready to consider applications from students in all parts, whether made by students direct or by institutions serving their needs. No books will be issued which are not difficult to obtain for reasons of price or scarcity, and students will be charged only the cost of carriage or registration. It is, in brief, a library for poor students, and is an experiment which is likely to arouse the sympathetic interest and practical support of many students of former days. At 20 Tavistock square the library can be seen any day between the hours of ten and five."

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

See also

CLIPPINGS

INFORMATION DESK

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE WORK

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE WORK

REFERENCE BOOKS

SCHOOLS, LIBRARY RELATIONS WITH

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

The theory of reference work. W. W. Bishop, *Bull. of the A. L. A.*, J1, 1915 (Proceedings of the Berkeley conference), p. 134-139. Also reprinted as separate pamphlet.

Reference work, as understood in this paper, is any service rendered by a librarian in aid of research, but it is not research itself. The reference librarian is an interpreter of the library to the public; he reveals not what he himself has created, but all that has been gathered, listed, arranged, and shelved for the reader's benefit.

The term "reference books" has changed in meaning. The former connotation was restricted to books of encyclopædic character; it now extends to all books which are placed at the convenience of reference workers and readers in reading rooms. The term "reference libraries" is used to designate libraries which primarily aid in specialized, advanced research.

Beside assigning a suitable person to the

reference desk there must be assurance of continuity of work. Reference work demands a policy on the part of the librarian and a definite plan of the means to be employed in following it. As it is impossible for any one person to have special knowledge on the wide variety of subjects dealt with in reference work, the reference librarian acts as a guide not only to the books, but also to the library's resources in personnel. The policy will differ according to the nature and extent of the library. There are three sorts of demands in ordinary reference work:

1. Inquiry for historico-literary information.
2. Inquiry about present-day conditions in social and economic fields.
3. Inquiry in special fields of knowledge.

Altho the librarian should not absorb all inquiries, he should sift inquiries, so as to recognize those which are answerable by encyclopædias, which by special books, and those which should be referred to a specialist in the subject. To accomplish this sifting tact, memory, knowledge of the resources at hand, and experience are the greatest assets of a librarian.

Included within the theory of reference work are the tools of the librarian. His emergency tools are dictionaries, indexes, compends of statistics, recent bibliographies, directories, etc. His next line of help is the general catalog of the library which should therefore be conveniently placed. Last come the reference books of the reference room, open to readers, but peculiarly the tools of the librarian.

We are but beginning to see the possibilities of useful service rendered the community by reference libraries. The passive attitude, politely responsive to demands, but creating none, should be abandoned; the non-recreative side of library work should be exploited and stores of books should be gathered against a future need. The keynote of reference work possibilities is specialization—acquisition in special fields, development of special clientele, and specialized service.

The theory of work of the general "reference librarian" is "service, quiet, self-effacing, but not passive or unheeding. To make books useful, and more used—this is his aim. This aim and this theory are alike honored in any gathering of librarians."

REFORMATORIES

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REGISTRATION

—Of Borrowers

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—Of Librarians

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LIBRARIANS—CERTIFICATION

RENT COLLECTIONS

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CIRCULATING LIBRARIES, COMMERCIAL

REPAIRING BOOKS

See

BINDING

REPORTS

See

FORMS AND BLANKS

REPRINT EDITIONS

See

BOOK SELECTION

RESERVED BOOKS

In connection with the reserved book system in the University of Chicago Library, it was customary to display a large number of books (nearly 8000 volumes in certain quarters) on open shelves. The losses during 1914-15, however, were so extensive that it was found necessary to withdraw the open access privilege for the great bulk of these books. In order to reduce somewhat the use of the reserved books, the experiment has been tried of purchasing sets of books representing all the required reading in certain courses, particularly in English literature, and renting these sets for a fee of \$3.00 a quarter. This experiment has proved very successful and is being extended as rapidly as funds will permit to other subjects and other courses.

REVIEWS

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EVALUATION

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READERS, RULES FOR

—For Staff

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LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—RULES FOR GOVERNANCE OF

RURAL COMMUNITIES, Library Work in

See also

CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST—REPORT

COUNTY LIBRARIES

The farmer and his tools. Mary C. Lacey. *Educational Review*, March, 1916. p. 268-274.

A discussion of books as tools for the farmer as well as for the doctor and lawyer. The author argues that the time has come when somebody ought to weed out the publications on agriculture, and separate the really valuable, of which there is a vast deal, from the utterly valueless popular book compiled only to sell. The latter class supports the contention of the non-reading farmer

that book farming is valueless. The article refers in a general sort of way to some of the methods in getting books to the farmers, such as the county library, the traveling library, etc.

Feeding the book hungry. Walter A. Dyer. *Country Gentleman*, April 1, 1916.

A general account of the efforts put forth in various parts of the country to supply reading matter from libraries to persons in rural communities. Most of the article refers to the county and state traveling libraries, although there are a few paragraphs relating to the county library work as carried on at Hagerstown, Md., California, Oregon, etc. The article has several illustrations of the Hagerstown automobile book wagon. There are several minor inaccuracies in the article.

Progress versus difficulties. Mary Morison. *Bull. of N. H. Pub. Libs.*, D., 1915. p. 136-138.

The small country libraries in a rural state like New Hampshire often find a location convenient to all the people difficult to secure. The books must often be in a spare room off the town hall or in some private house where the housekeeper is willing to look after them, and the hours are frequently not more than two or three a week. The question of income is serious. In the small towns the librarian's service is often voluntary; in others she is given \$5 to \$10, to pay her, as is often said, "for sweeping out the dirt people bring in."

The libraries whose income is from \$15 to \$100 should spend practically all on books. The summer visitors who bestow on the library a lot of cheap novels are a serious menace. The people need more help and education than they can get without outside help, and have as good a right to it in their libraries as in any other part of the educational system. The state school inspector is paid a good salary, but the library commission appointed by the state has no money and can only help the smaller libraries by advice. Gifts of books and traveling libraries and traveling picture collections all help, but the thing that is really needed is a centralized plan of library work so that the little libraries may appeal to the authorities at the state capital and be shown how to get what they want either from the State Library or from some neighboring larger library.

Clover-land libraries are doing a splendid work. Zana K. Miller. *Clover-Land Magazine*, April, 1916.

This is an illustrated article on the public libraries of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, as follows: Marquette, Houghton,

Stambaugh Township, Ishpeming, Painesdale, Iron wood, Crystal Falls, Hancock, and the Northern State Normal School Library, of 20,000 volumes, at Marquette.

Some of the libraries of this part of the state have an unusually large per capita circulation. The Public Library at Houghton gives Sunday lectures during the winter. The Library at Painesdale distributed in the spring of 1915 6000 penny packages of flower and vegetable seeds to children, and at Christmas through the efforts of friends of the library each child got a bag of candy. It would be interesting to see what would happen if one of the East Side branch libraries in New York were to announce on a given day the distribution of a bag of candy for each child.

Positive side of library extension in New York State. *N. Y. Libs.*, My., 1916. p. 75-77.

Editorial. The April issue of *New York Libraries* gives an exposition of the positive side of library development in New York in the last twenty years, and cites statistics to show the rapid increase in the number of free libraries during this period. "For each 1000 persons in the state the average annual issue of books from free libraries increased in twenty years from 437 volumes to 2853 volumes, the use of the free library books thus increasing six and one-half times faster than the population. . . . The progress indicated by these figures is indeed real, but they tell little or nothing as to actual library conditions obtaining in numerous sections of the state." In many of these sections there has been an actual decrease which is but emphasized by the increase in the aggregate. "The average wealth in free library books of the population of this state is now 1000 volumes for every 2000 persons, the average annual issue of books is 5700 for each such group, but this does not prevent a condition of actual and utter poverty in respect to books in the case of large sections of the population included in these averages. Every new library established, every enrichment of libraries already existing, raises the average. It only emphasizes and makes more acute the need of sections unaffected by this average.

"Thus we can never show by any gross figures, however large, or by any averages, however high, that the library development of the state has attained a proper or satisfactory end. . . . In spite of all that the state has done and stood ready to do for the last twenty-three years, there is still a population of about 1,400,000 in New York State quite untouched by this modern library movement, save as it has been benefited by the school libraries." Here the editor gives some comparative statistics showing the relative library

conditions in New York and in several other states. The problem in New York is similar to what it would be for a new library commission in such a state as Kansas if there were not as yet a single free library within its borders.

Fifteen per cent. or 1,400,000 of the people of New York are still to be provided for. Many of these people are grouped in communities so that with them the library difficulty, while partly physical and numerical, is chiefly a matter of proper initiative and spirit on the part of the communities. There remain 1,000,000 living in scattered homes or in tiny hamlets. Traveling libraries, district school libraries, and rural branches and stations of nearby city and village libraries, are all doing something to help these people, but the most effective plan for meeting the problem will probably be the establishment of a system of county libraries whereby the county will bear the expenses, and each family in the county will have free and convenient use of books.

The library and a changing Iowa. L. L. Dickerson. *Ia. Lib. Quarterly*, O.-D., 1915. p. 177-186.

This article was an address delivered at the Colfax meeting of the Iowa Library Association considering the farmers' reading as an approach to the subject of rural extension of library work.

As regards the distribution of reading matter to municipal residents, the library movement in this country has passed through the first stage of its development, that of education and agitation. But the state has not yet accepted responsibility for the reading matter of rural residents who comprise 49 per cent. of the population, whose interests are closely allied to those of urbanities, and who are most truly representative of the state. Although in compliance to preliminary legislation sixteen libraries in Iowa are serving their neighboring farm folk, the field still to be covered is extensive and its peculiar conditions are not universally understood.

There is throughout the country a spirit of unrest due partly to the farmer's belief that he is not getting a just return for his labor and also to dissatisfaction with living conditions. Living conditions for the farmer are different from those for any other class and adjustments of them must be the outgrowth of mass thinking. In preparing the way for adjustments the printed page holds great potentiality. That adjustments have not already come is due to several conditions peculiar to the farmer, conditions which could not exist if reading were general in the country.

Primarily the farmer is an isolated unit, little touched by the social forces which have

recently entered into politics, religion, and society generally. This isolation develops a type of mind distinct from that of the urbanite; the farmer may be neighborly, kindly, but he is an individualist. He stands as a separate unit at a time when the basic characteristic of capital and labor is collective thinking and bargaining.

That the farmer is not intellectually in touch with the significant facts of the day is judged from rural surveys, although they are inadequate and incomplete. [Here are given statistics and numerous details from three surveys completed recently for the University of Iowa, and a summing up of conditions.]

"We have then a situation something like this: In the two townships from which the information is fairly complete, and in which the combined population is 1415, an average of 26.5 per cent. are without books and 28.3 per cent. are without standard magazines. No other library facilities are available. These people are not borrowing from the state traveling library or from university extension sources. We may assume, however, that the reading of the designated number of books is not strictly limited to the homes in which they are found, since farmers are good lenders and this is especially true of books and story magazines."

A fact standing out prominently in these surveys is the general circulation of newspapers and farm journals. Of these the greatest readers are farm women; the farmer does not read, not so much because he has little time for reading, but because he has learned how to read, but never *to read*.

One of the most important considerations in the matter of rural reading is the subject of reading for the country boys and girls. Where the boy is to get his selected and grade books, and where the girl is to get her fairy tales, poetry, and literary heroines are vital questions. The leaders in rural life will be as greatly influenced by their reading as those in any other station.

The public library is accepted as a national institution for the municipality; it should be established for the other 49 per cent. to whom it would mean immeasurably more. To the farmer wisely selected books would be not only additional luxuries or advantages, but to a considerable degree the only contact with an outside world. The social movement of the last decade has found one of its greatest advertising means the library and literature distributed by the library and it is this type of reading which least has reached the rural community.

By entering the work which daily newspapers and weeklies have already begun the library may share in the inevitable changes now making the new agricultural life of Iowa.

Library growth in villages and rural districts. *N. Y. Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 43-46.

Editorial. The rural libraries are far from an equality with city libraries in book privileges. With over 25 per cent. of the population they have but 12 per cent. of the library circulation and 10 per cent. of the total library income. But considering the growth of cities in many respects and the stationary condition of country wealth and population, the recent growth of rural libraries is perhaps more significant than that for the cities. "Libraries of the state outside cities have to-day from four to eight times more of resources than twenty years ago, and in the last ten years have gained more in material equipment, in public support and circulation than in the whole previous history of the state." The growth may be attributed to the following forces:

1. The simple logic of the library movement which is the same for all public utilities.
2. Advance in schools and educational methods, which has given an added stimulus toward the application of this logic.
3. Women's awakened sense of social responsibility.
4. Marked development in public spirit.
5. Benefit received by rural libraries from national, state, and local library associations.
6. The development of modern library science as represented and advanced by library schools.
7. Gifts to village libraries from wealthy persons in cities.
8. The direct and organized effort of the state, represented in the library law of 1892, to encourage, aid and direct in the establishment of local libraries, as it had long been doing for free schools.

"The object of the state, in its legislation and activities in this field, has been, of course, purely educational and moral, the enrichment of life through the diffusion of good literature." Over 3,000,000 approved books were distributed in rural homes during 1915 at a cost of less than one cent of state money for each volume. "But in addition to this direct educational service, these libraries have brought out of private possession into free public service, property in the form of buildings, sites and endowments, amounting to \$3,678,695. These libraries, many if not most of which have been brought into being thru the stimulus thus provided, have enriched the public with property eight times greater than all that the state has contributed."

In a most interesting report for the committee on libraries of the Woman's Educational Association, Miss Mary Morison, the chairman, makes some interesting notes on the

books which will and will not circulate in the small towns to which the association sends its libraries.

"A city librarian, laying down the law for purchase of books said of course in the country he should purchase books on agriculture," she writes. "He was promptly told by the country librarians present that it was a needless expense, as they would not read them. This can be borne out by our statistics, when 'Farm accounting,' 'Rural Denmark,' 'Home waterworks,' 'Beginnings in agriculture,' 'Principle of rural economics,' 'Construction of dwelling houses,' and 'Common sense of the milk question,' come back unread. The 'History of the telephone' was provided with a note saying that it was 'As thrilling as any romance,' but no one was to be taken in by that honeyed phrase. The 'Life of Samuel Barrows,' 'Autobiography of Admiral Dewey,' 'Beginnings in electricity,' 'Panama gateway,' McClure's 'Autobiography,' Rihbany's 'Far journey,' Stewart's 'Letters of a woman homesteader,' met with a similar fate. We promptly provided the best books on the war, but they were hardly touched, and one librarian begged that no more be sent. Favorite books are Eleanor Porter's 'Miss Billy,' Bertha Runkle's 'Scarlet rider,' Oppenheim's 'Havoc,' Rex Beach's 'Ne'er-do-well,' Curtis's 'Woman from Wolverton,' and Webster's 'Daddy-long-legs.' Altsheiler, Holman Day, and McCutcheon are names to conjure with. The children are much the same. Five books of the handicraft style, written for boys, had a circulation of two between them, and even 'Bob Knight's diary on a farm' was passed over, as probably savoring too much of the buck saw and the hoe."

The association, whose headquarters are in Boston, has for circulation 80 regular libraries, 26 special, and four Audubon libraries, a total of 110, which made 154 visits in 122 towns and villages in Massachusetts during 1915.

The libraries for foreigners now number 12. There are four Polish, two Italian, three French, one German and two Swedish, most of which were given by the Society of Colonial Dames, the Circolo Italiano and the Bostoner Deutsche Gesellschaft. One of the Swedish libraries mentioned was given by the Colonial Dames, who are ready to provide a Lithuanian one next. Twenty-nine sets of pictures have made 136 visits to 113 towns and villages.

SAFETY AND SANITATION LIBRARY

The library organized by the committee on safety and sanitation of the Milwaukee Merchants and Manufacturers' Associations, mentioned in the October issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, is now well along towards comple-

tion. Under the caption "A library for the manufacturer," the library is briefly described in the October *Civics and Commerce*, published monthly by the association. The article says: "Hundreds of books, pamphlets, photographs and drawings have been gathered from the manufacturers who have made their plants safe and healthy. State and Federal reports have also been secured. This mass of information has been carefully classified and indexed and is now available.

"If the superintendent of some Milwaukee factory desires to publish a little monthly magazine for his workmen, he can find in the Safety and Sanitation Library material on all phases of the subject of safety and sanitation. From them may be secured suggestions regarding features which have proven most successful in such publications. If he desires to organize an efficient first aid department, or to know the experience of other companies regarding physical examination of employees, or if he is interested in employees' sick benefit associations, or any one of a hundred other subjects pertaining to safety, health and efficiency in shops, he can secure from the library the latest and best experience. In brief, this is a library of experience. Every member of the association with his superintendents and foremen is urged to make use of this valuable collection of information. Reference to it will save the cost of experimenting and supply the latest and most approved methods in connection with safety work.

"Among the activities of the committee is the conducting of the safety round table during the coming winter. The library will prove a most valuable adjunct to this phase of the committee's work. From the file's exhibits of guards, posters for bulletin boards, safety rule books, etc., may be secured the material to assist in the round table discussions. The committee on safety and sanitation has the honor of organizing the first safety round table in the United States, and now it claims an added distinction thru its establishment of its safety and sanitation library, the first of its kind to be organized under the auspices of a commercial organization."

"SAFETY FIRST" LITERATURE

"Safety first" literature for libraries. Ann D. White. *Pub. Libs.*, My., 1916. p. 211-213.

A few years ago those most interested in accident prevention work organized the National Safety Council, whose object is to promote the conservation of human life. A central Bureau of Information was established, and from this service there developed the safety library which is accumulating a variety of data relating to the entire field of accident prevention, such as blue prints and photo-

graphs of typical safeguards; literature on the organization of safety campaigns; educational lantern slides and moving pictures; lists of safety inspectors, lecturers or consulting safety engineers.

In addition to the work of the library, the Council distributes bulletins which are for the most part based on actual experiences. Poster exhibits are made by mounting the bulletins on large green cards, about six bulletins on a card, grouped according to subject. Another method of promoting the safety idea is thru the safety congresses which are held annually under the auspices of the National Safety Council. The proceedings of the 1915 congress contains over 700 pages of the latest opinions and advice of the safety experts of the country. The council, in order to form safety habits in the children, has directed the preparation of a safety primer, "Sure Pop and the Safety Scouts," which is intended to be used as a supplementary reader in the public schools.

The National Safety Council is a non-profit-making, co-operative organization open to any individual or organization interested in promoting the cause of safety, and supported entirely by the dues of its members. In return for the dues, each member is entitled to the service of the Information Bureau and library, and to receive all the publications of the Council—208 bulletins, the annual proceedings, and miscellaneous pamphlet material.

To reach all "chance takers" can be accomplished only by an educational campaign, and the librarian, with his instinct for service, could perform a real benefit for his community by entering into this movement for the conservation of human life. Information regarding this work may be obtained from W. H. Cameron, secretary, National Safety Building, Chicago.

SALARIES

See

CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST—REPORT

SCHEDULES

See

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—RULES FOR GOVERNANCE OF

SCHOOL BUILDINGS, Branches in

See

BRANCH LIBRARIES—IN SCHOOLS

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The annual reports of the inspector of state graded schools and of state high schools, in Minnesota, contain in each case a report by Miss Martha Wilson, supervisor of school libraries, on the library conditions existing in each class of schools. In each she gives a

tabular list of the schools showing the number of books at the beginning of the year, additions, and total, and the expenditure for books, magazines, and total. These numbers are not wholly accurate in many cases, as all accession books are not carefully kept, but they give at least an approximate idea of the school library resources.

The list of high school libraries includes 209 names. Forty-five have a library room on the first floor, 130 on the second, 5 house the library in the superintendent's office; 15 use hall, assembly or classrooms; and 6 have no general library room, scattering the books throughout the rooms. Rooms vary greatly in size, only 26 reporting rooms as large as or larger than classrooms. Open shelves are used in 88 schools, and 140 provide reading tables.

The Dewey classification is used in 125 libraries, 28 report original systems, and 46 are unclassified. One hundred and sixty-seven report accession books, 111 have card charging systems, and 60 use book records. Few schools have adequate card catalogs.

Library service is rendered by teachers in 113 schools, by superintendent or high school principal in 18, by normal training department in 4, students in 13, superintendent's clerk in 9, and school librarians in 25. Of the latter, 10 give full time to the school library. Sixteen schools depend upon the public library for all but classroom reference books, and Redwood Falls, Sauk Center and Virginia have made definite contracts with the public library for service. Eighty-two schools attempt to give some public library service, and Ada, New Ulm and Osakis house the books belonging to the public library association. South High School, Minneapolis, maintains a deposit station of the Public Library, and Hastings and St. Louis Park have combination school and public libraries, jointly supported by the town and the school with good library rooms and librarians.

Compensation for library service, exclusive of teachers' work, is reported by 31 schools. Professional training for school library work is reported by 13 persons in charge of school libraries who have taken summer school library courses, 12 who have attended lectures in normal or other schools, and 7 who have served as public library apprentices or assistants.

Opportunity in Minnesota for training for school library work is offered by the summer school course given at the university under the direction of the Minnesota Library Commission and the Department of Education, and the course to be given at the College of Education, University of Minnesota, beginning September, 1915.

The orders for library books filed in the

office of the state superintendent show that the state school library lists, books for elementary and rural schools and books for high schools, have been more closely followed than formerly, thus insuring for the schools standard books thoroughly usable with boys and girls of school age.

Teacher training department libraries are a feature of school library work in Minnesota. They are usually maintained as separate collections housed in the training department rooms and used exclusively by the normal cadets. Many of them include good collections of standard children's books.

Analysis of the report on grade school libraries shows that they exist in some form in 243 schools. Few of them, however, contain a thousand volumes, the average seeming nearer 500. Thirty-six report a library room on the first floor, 149 on the second, 3 on the third, 11 in hall or classroom, 2 in the principal's office, and one in a cloakroom. Six schools scatter the books among the different rooms. Open shelving is used in 94 school libraries and 50 have reading tables. Eighty-two use the Dewey decimal system or a modification of it, while 18 have original systems. One hundred and sixty-eight report accession books, 48 use card charging systems, and 142, book records.

Library service is rendered by teachers in 107 schools, by principals in 31, students in 11, and two schools have librarians on full time. The services rendered by teachers appears to be in addition to full time teaching work. The high school board rules now require that teachers in charge of school libraries may not teach more than six hours.

Nashwauk and Keewatin maintain public libraries in the school house. The library rooms are well planned with separate out-door entrances and heating arrangements, and can be entirely closed off from the rest of the building in the evenings. They are well equipped, have good collections of books and are administered by trained librarians. In each town, the village contributes \$500 annually for books, and all the other expenses are borne by the school. Mountain Iron will combine its collection of books with the new public library recently opened. Several schools report some service from public libraries in nearby towns.

Notable characteristics of school libraries in Chicago. Irene Warren. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, N., 1915. p. 307-310.

"The schools of Chicago are in splendid condition in many ways but they have no adequate libraries. . . . There are a number of teachers in the Chicago high schools who have been assigned to library duty, so called, in

their respective schools. . . . Naturally the teacher-librarians soon found that they did not know how to cope with the library problems and after many shifts and experiments, they drew up a petition which they presented to Mrs. Young, the superintendent of schools, this year (1915), asking that librarians be appointed in every high school and pointing out that it was not economy to hire an expert teacher for two thousand dollars, and then ask her to give one half of her time to teaching and one half of it to a subject for which she was not qualified. . . . Hundreds of teachers and pupils are being well served daily in our great Chicago libraries and in the branches of the Chicago Public Library. As they see what intelligent library help means they are becoming more and more dissatisfied with their school libraries." It is essential, therefore, for the young people in training for teaching in the high schools to be given a course in the use of books and libraries. The Chicago Teachers' College and the University of Chicago give good courses in children's literature but neither offers courses in the use of books and libraries. The school libraries are supplemented by the "school deposits" department of the Chicago Public Library. Over 32,000 volumes chosen by principals and teachers circulated thru it in 1914. The books are sent from the public library in wooden boxes to the Board of Education rooms and from these distributed to the schools. The system is inefficient and the service inadequate for the great demand.

Among private schools, the School of Education is doing the most extensive library work. It has a splendid collection of books for children, its librarian keeps in touch with all school work, and interest is kept alive by printed lists, exhibits, and bulletins. The high school library and study room are combined with a resulting improvement in the study habits of the students. The room stimulates interest in every subject the high school offers and suggests all kinds of interesting things to do, to make, and to read in vacation and leisure time. To avoid the waste of study periods a list of Study Helps is posted in the front of every student's texts and note-book, and the librarian marks the students in "study habits." "No student sent to the library to look up a reference can return to his teacher without the desired information unless he also bears a slip from the librarian saying that it was not to be found." Class periods are checked up and students assigned to study periods as they are assigned to other classes. The problem of study habits is an important one, for few homes offer conditions suitable to study and most children need help in forming study habits.

"The first and most important thing to be done is to have the school and the library authorities determine the library work each one can and should do." Statistics should be procured to show how much money the board is spending for books per pupil and how this expenditure compares with that for laboratory apparatus, etc.; the degree of efficiency in administration of the library books should be investigated, and the competency of the person acting as librarian should be compared with that of those in charge of other lines of school work. In obtaining this data the librarians should take the initiative.

Miss Warren believes that in every high school with five or more teachers, there should be a librarian. The training for school librarians could best be given in a library school located in or near a university with a strong department of education and a practice school.

—Arguments for

A plea for the library in public schools, Florence M. Hopkins. *Education*, S., 1916. p. 35-41.

A survey of commercial exhibits shown at any educational convention could scarcely fail to impress one with the fact that America is making a great effort to have her schools excel in equipment as well as in scholarship. Such an exhibit visualizes recent progress in an impressive and interesting way, and is apt to leave one wondering if there is anything left to be developed in the field of education. Yet no one is completely satisfied.

"Is there any one medium of education, except the library, which touches all possible interests? Books are needed at every step of life, from the earliest days of picture books to the declining days of philosophy and reflection. . . . Tho the primary work of the public library is to serve the public, it has shared its resources most generously with the school. Few normal schools have given to teachers the systematic training in children's literature that is given to children's librarians. The work of the story hour is a veritable movement for the development of a taste for the best literature and therefore for American national life. . . . The school should do its share in this development.

"The public libraries have been pioneers and missionaries for the schools. They have done great work in encouraging and in supplying supplementary reading; they are doing a great work in connection with all of the schools all of the time, but the field has grown and is one which is growing, probably more rapidly than any other one field in school life, and, like all other large modern activities, should be divided. The modern library is a laboratory, and like other laboratories should

have its material at hand in the school building and under the immediate direction of one trained to handle it. If the school librarian is in every sense a faculty member, one in position, authority, opportunity, compensation, with other teachers of the local system, she has a hold upon the situation which could never be gained by one not so connected."

"'Go to the library and look it up' is an easy direction for a teacher to give a class, but a very difficult one for individual members of a class to follow and for the librarian to fulfil. . . . Not infrequently a class of 30 or more will be sent to a library which contains only one book for a required lesson on the reference desired; many times the teacher herself has drawn that book out. Such conditions as these are discouraging to the pupil, detrimental to the class work, and unjust to the librarian. . . .

"The place of the library in the work of all departments is one of increasing importance. . . . Every new student should be required to take some course in which is given definite practical instruction in the handling of library tools. Such a course should not only be required, but it should constitute a definite part of the work required for a degree. . . .

"A school library would occupy much less space in a school building than is now generally given to a gymnasium and a swimming pool. It would cost less for equipment than do the engines and tools and benches and sewing machines and laundry tubs and food supplies of the manual training and domestic science departments; it would require much less expenditure to maintain the teaching and reference work in connection with it than is now allowed for athletics and gymnastics; and yet in face of all other recent developments the school library is given very little consideration of a really constructive order, by school men. It usually is either very weak or supported in part or whole by the public library, or dependent upon teacher and student helpers instead of being under the direction of trained workers in its own field. It is seriously hampered by a lack of an understanding of the kind of work it could and should do for the school.

"Many of the high schools of the country now have independent school libraries with a librarian, and often assistants also, giving uninterrupted time to the work. Many of these libraries are giving systematic instruction in the use of books, in regular classes. A school librarian in connection with the grammar grades is still quite unusual, tho the field is as rich here as in high and normal schools. Instruction in the use of dictionaries, indexes to general reference guides, as well

as the development of the cultural side of general reading thru the story hour and reading circles should be begun in the grades and carried thru the high schools under a continuous developing program, cordially supported by trained workers, adequate assistants and sufficient equipment."

—Class Room Collections

"Since 1910, the schools of Chicago have been supplied upon request of principals or individual teachers with class room collections for the use of pupils," says the *Chicago Book Bulletin* for June. "These collections comprise groups of books numbering from fifty to sixty volumes each, adapted to the average children of the several grades. They are retained in the class room for one semester, and are then exchangeable for a similar collection embracing other titles. The books are not designed for class room use, but are loaned for reading at home. During the past year 755 class room boxes were sent to 152 school buildings, and there has been a long waiting list of teachers whose requests could not be met for lack of books. The 30,990 volumes represent a total of 1512 titles, and the total issues for the year were about a quarter of a million."

The books are graded to correspond to the grading in the schools, and the list of titles chosen for the grades from first to eighth are printed in this number of the *Bulletin*.

—High School Libraries

The efficient high school library. Emma J. Breck. *Amer. School Master*, D., 1915. p. 453-456; also in the *Catholic Educational Rev.*, Ja., 1916. p. 45-47.

The author is head of the English department of the University High School, Oakland, California, and the paper was read at the fifth annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English. Among the principles considered are the following:

First: The book must be taken to the reader, not the reader expected to see the book.

Second: The individual reader, once inside the school library, must be welcomed by an atmosphere of cheer and homelikeness.

Third: The inexperienced reader must be helped:

- a. To find what he wants
- b. To want constantly more and more
- c. To want ever better and better.

The author also believes that the school library must be for the school only, open neither to the street nor to the general public. She believes that it is impossible for the same collection of books and the same librarian satisfactorily to serve both the community and the school.

High school libraries of California. Ella S. Morgan. *Pub. Libs.*, Ja., 1916. p. 8-9.

A paper which shows the rapid development of the high school library in a state that "comes very near leading all others in the number of high school librarians." It was originally read before the Library Department, N. E. A., at Oakland, Aug. 24, 1915. In January of 1903 the first high school librarian in the west was appointed at the Los Angeles High School. There were then 143 high schools owning 70,997 books. Last year 241 high schools owned libraries with a total of 340,000 books, not including pamphlets or periodicals. There were 33 libraries. The demand for persons of special fitness for these positions has caused library training schools to give special attention to this branch of endeavor. In the University of California library course last summer lectures were given by a high school librarian. "Instruction in use of books and the library is now given," says the author of the paper, who is attached to the Lincoln High School, Los Angeles, "in all the schools having librarians. This, and the regular use of the library required in daily preparation of lessons, is giving high school pupils knowledge which is bearing fruit in colleges and out. Academic instruction in library methods is given in 8 or 10 schools. Pupils are thereby given an opportunity to learn whether or not they care to go to a library school for training. Several positions are now filled by young women who first learned their aptitude for the work in this way."

Two of the Los Angeles high schools are used by summer sessions and evening schools. In the evening people of the neighborhood are also welcomed. Several high schools in country districts likewise offer the privileges of the library to the towns people. About 75 high schools are receiving the benefit of county library service in greater or lesser degree.

This paper is followed in *Public Libraries* by an outline of an 8-weeks' course in reference work given by the librarian of a small town library to the high school pupils.

The coming high school library. Frank K. Walter. *N. Y. Libs.*, May, 1916. p. 78-81.

The change in high school libraries will be not in development of new theories, but in the actual application of principles long theoretically acknowledged. They will differ from those of to-day in their equipment, their organization, and their use.

The coming high school library will be equipped with a view to hygienic surroundings and to the comfort of the readers. The size of the collection of books will vary little

from that found in the library to-day, but books will be more carefully selected with definite school ends in view. As high schools pay an increasing amount of attention to training for definite occupations the school library will have to provide recent and reliable information on occupational lines.

The organization of the collection will be carefully studied as to its greatest possible use. Some approved plan of accession record, loan system, systematic arrangement of books, and finding list will be adopted. The organization will be undertaken by trained librarians only, for amateur organization is neither economical nor simple.

The ornamental feature of the library will be less in evidence in the future and there will be more use. In order to make the use easier, more intensive and more extensive, a well-trained librarian will be an essential part of the library. She should have preliminary professional training as well as adequate special training. The use of the school library should be so directed that it teaches habits of research and prepares the youth to use the opportunity the public library affords. The coming high school will realize the great importance of this training in the intelligent aids to thought and action which the library offers.

—Administration of

After two years of experimenting with the joint administration of the high school libraries by the school board and the library board in Tacoma, during which time the supervisory relation of the Public Library had been under the direction of the head of the central lending department, the trustees of the Public Library have voted to place the high school libraries, for the coming year at least, under the general supervision of the assistant librarian, attaching them to no department of the public library. It was originally planned to open one of these high school libraries, at least, to the public as a community branch, but an unexpected cut in appropriations prevented such development. The trustees now feel that, without committing themselves on the much-debated question of whether or not high school libraries should be opened as community branches, this should not be done until the high school library has reached a high degree of perfection in what will always be its primary field, that is, service to teachers and pupils of the school.

—Study Helps

Some phases of library-study-room management. Hannah Logasa. *School Rev.*, May, 1916. p. 352-358.

A plea for the study-room in a library rather than in a room bare of books, magazines, etc. The article is a discussion of the problem connected with the administration of

such a room, serving both as a library and as a study-room. The whole article centers in the idea that in a great measure the reading public of the future is in the making in our high schools, and that using the library as a place for study in the schools helps to form this taste more intelligently.

Opportunities for study in the high school library. Irene Warren. *Wilson Bull.*, O., 1916. p. 139-141.

To meet the generally accepted practice now in vogue with most educators, of supplementing each text-book used in high school subjects with outside reading, high school librarians and teachers have prepared lists of *required* readings further supplemented by lists of *advised* readings. The estimated number of titles needed for work of this sort in a high school library varies from three to eight thousand, exclusive of duplicates necessary. To this should be added magazines and newspapers, together with large quantities of "visualizing material"—pictures, maps, lantern slides, post cards and museum specimens.

Comparatively few schools have such libraries, and where they do exist the pupils often get only glimpses of the material. The libraries are often small and space for special exhibits is inadequate; the pupils must get written permission to go to the library, unless they are assigned there for one or two periods a week. If the required reading cannot be done in the brief, irregular times usually allowed, they are expected to go to the library after school and borrow the books for home use.

Meanwhile, the pupil is spending one or more study periods each day in classrooms or assembly halls, where he has only his text-book to study. If he is to be expected to supplement this with the material in the library, it seems obvious that the study and library rooms should be in closer relations. They might be in adjoining rooms, if the library proper is too small for a study room, or trucks with the recommended books might be sent to the study room.

"It is, however, plainly to be seen that the best plan is to give the pupils every study hour in a room fitted up with the material carefully chosen for the purpose by the joint efforts of the special teachers and the librarian. This means a combination of the study-room and library in some such fashion as is now in operation at the University High School (University of Chicago).

"The librarian in charge of such a high school library should have her technical library work well in hand, be a special student of the study habits of high school pupils, know intimately the best literature for them in all

lines and be thoroly familiar with the details of the course of study.

"If the teachers will then systematically co-operate with her, to lay out such material for each subject as pupils will need for a week or more, the supervised study hour in the library may become more vital at times to a pupil's progress than even a recitation period."

Good study habits mean good class-room work. The study room librarian can plan for a progression in the pupil's study habits, and check up the amount of reading or studying he does each day. She can also equalize the time spent in preparation of each lesson, by calling individual teachers' attention when necessary to the fact that they are taking more than their proportionate time. Study periods should be as carefully planned as recitation periods are, and some high schools have even given a mark for study habits as they do for various subjects.

A small slip on "How to study" was given to pupils in the University High School in Chicago, to be pasted into their note-books and text-books. Excellent practical results came from the use of this slip [printed in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, vol. 40, p. 450], which Miss Warren has expanded into the following:

HOW TO STUDY

Suggestions for High School Students

Lesson Assignments. Be sure to record accurately the following items for each class:

- (a) The lesson assignment.
- (b) The teacher's suggestions for the preparation of the lesson.
- (c) The reading references, starring (*) those of the greatest importance.

When to Study. Arrange for yourself a daily program. Assign a definite time of the day for the study of each subject, in the same manner in which the school assigns recitation periods.

Making Ready for Study. Don't fritter time while getting ready to study. Lay out pencils, paper, pens, ink, ruler and other materials needed for the lesson in hand. Sit down and begin at once. Each day aim to get your lessons not only better, but in less time. Slowness is usually a habit.

How to Study. Keep yourself fit for study by leading a wholesome life. Attack your work with cheerfulness and determination. Concentrate on it. Read directly thru the lesson assignment once. Learn to sweep thru a paragraph for the important points in it. Re-read to master the details. If it is a foreign language to be translated, read thru the assignment to see how much you can understand before translating in detail with the help of a vocabulary. If it is a problem, make certain the question to be solved is understood, before attempting to solve it. Every day prepare each lesson assignment. Once a week review your lesson. Once a month review the accumulated lesson. This will clear up points not plain at first and give you a broader grasp of a subject than when it is studied in small portions only. Form the habit of looking up words, phrases, places, and people unfamiliar to you. Study alone. It strengthens your ability to concentrate and to form independent judgments.

External Aids to Study. Examine each new text-book and learn the use of the devices placed in it for your assistance—table of contents, index, appendix, vocabulary, maps, illustrations, footnotes, marginal notes. Form the habit of using these. Other books have these same devices. Use them. Save time by studying where you may easily consult the best dictionaries, encyclopedias, atlases, and other special reference books, and where you may also consult the library catalog for other good books on a given subject.

Practical Application. Apply the facts you learn

in school to your daily life where possible. Discuss them with your family and friends. Keep track of what the newspapers and magazines say about the subjects you are studying in school. It is now of greater importance that you learn how to study, where to get information that you want, and how to organize data, than that you should master many subjects.

—Intermediate School Libraries

California is recognizing the importance of having trained library workers in its intermediate schools, as well as in its schools of higher rank. In Glendale the Third St. Intermediate School, now a little over a year old, has about 800 volumes. In another year its librarian, Miss Gertrude Mallory, who is also head of the English department, hopes to have it completely classified and cataloged, and a course of instruction in its use will be given.

In Los Angeles, likewise, the intermediate schools are putting in trained librarians. In the Boyle Heights School is a library of 2000 volumes and 500 pamphlets (Miss Emma Lee Lott, librarian), to which the public as well as the pupils of the school have access. In the Fourteenth Street School a little library of 450 volumes has been started and the librarian, Miss Viola Stevens, spends three days of each week here, going the other two days to a similar library in the Custer Avenue School, where very live work is being done with a very small equipment.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

See

CHILDREN'S READING—SELECTION OF
SCHOOLS, Library Relations with

See also

CHILDREN'S READING

COUNTY LIBRARIES

INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARIES

Library work and the public schools.
Charles Hughes Johnston. *Pub. Libs.*, D.,
1915. p. 457-460.

A paper which reflects the typical attitude toward library service of the progressive, up-to-date public school man. Mr. Johnston is professor of secondary education at the University of Illinois, and the paper was read before the Illinois Library Association, at Urbana, Nov. 5, 1915. "The American high school," says Prof. Johnston, "is perhaps our most typical as well as our most promising American institution to-day. Its dreams of various curriculum extensions, of incorporation of fascinating new social features, the new conceptions that are fermenting in the minds of its leaders, make of the modern high school an institution which arrests the attention of all serious students of our civilization. In painful contrast to this, from the point of view of a librarian, we see in these modern high school buildings, perfectly appointed in many respects, but a motley array of old and useless and dirty text-books, out-

of-date encyclopedias and reference works, and an unkempt array of old black volumes of reports of departments of agriculture, 'attic books,' gifts often of friends who wish to clean up their attics, and get their names in local papers. If one attempts to vision the whole 'reading horizon' of high school pupils, one is struck with the meagerness of the entire field. From an analysis of unit costs for different items of construction of a typical high school," Prof. Johnston adds, "one would judge that the *making of a user of books* was not one of its purposes." Some of the factors figuring in the growing modern emphasis upon a better high school library service are enumerated, and the suggestion is made that as "the ordinary expanding high school cannot afford, of course, to add an expert wherever a new need develops, a natural and gradual solution will be to combine in one person several functions, as the supervised study director, the teacher, the vocational guider, and also the high-school librarian, and this would appear to be an opportunity for the person with some library training."

Several plausible and partial solutions of the problems involved in extending and vitalizing expert library service in high schools are offered for consideration, prominent among which are: the official working out by the association of a conception of the minimum instructional equipment and other sorts of library support which in its opinion any public high school should enjoy; suggested courses of study in the "Elements of library mechanics," the "Use of the library by high school students," the constitution of a desirable "Teacher's professional library and reading-room," the securing of proper working connection between the public-school library and the high school; the encouragement of local surveys to determine the reading facilities and reading habits in the home; the adoption by state reading circles of a reading-circle book treating of all the ideals for which the association stands; and the preparation for the county superintendents of an authorized and adequate list of speakers who can go before the county institutes and explain effectively to the rural teachers the aims and needs of librarians in rural schools.

Co-operation between the high school and the library is being carried on in Sigourney, Ia., by the offer of credits in literature to each pupil reading and reporting on four books from a list prepared by the library.

The relation of the organized library to the school. *Classical Journal*, N., 1915. p. 115-119.

Among the reports presented to the classical group for consideration in this the cen-

tral topic for discussion by all departments of the Educational Conference of Academies and High Schools with the University of Chicago in April (1915) were three entitled:

I. A minimum classical library, by Harry F. Scott, University High School.

II. Periodicals and recent articles of interest to teachers of Latin, by Clara Sullivan, J. Sterling Morton High School.

III. The teaching of Roman antiquities in the high school, by Mary Zimmerman, John Marshall High School.

Mr. Scott presented a suggested list of twenty standard works. Miss Sullivan made the following suggestions as to the use and selection of material from periodicals: (1) Actual Latin phrases and expressions gleaned from magazines; (2) English words derived from Latin; (3) paragraphs with words of Latin derivation, underscored; (4) use of advertisements in magazines; (5) pictures and articles pertaining to ancient Greece and Rome; (6) analogies between ancient times and the present. The recent articles of interest comprised 31 different papers from magazines and periodicals of 1913 to 1915.

In the teaching of Roman antiquities, Miss Zimmerman sought to broaden the scope of the Latin course; to enrich it by appealing to the imagination of the pupil, and by giving him a feeling of kinship for a civilization closely related to his own. The following topics taken from Professor Francis W. Kelsey's "Fifty topics in Roman antiquities" (Allyn and Bacon) were assigned to the most efficient pupils of the Cicero class:

1. The Roman home-life and family.
2. The Roman house.
3. The Roman dress.
4. Roman education.
5. Slavery among the Romans.
6. Trades and practice of medicine among the Romans.
7. Roman books and their publications.
8. Roman public architecture.
9. Roman architecture of transit.
10. Roman religious architecture.
11. Roman commemorative architecture.
12. The Roman Forum.

The papers prepared from these subjects by the pupils and submitted for suggestion and criticism show how they vitalize the work, and that it is an indifferent pupil, indeed, who does not derive some benefit from ten or twelve such exercises.

Co-operation between the public libraries and the high schools. Alice M. Jordan. *Mass. Lib. Club Bull.*, D., 1915. p. 140-147.

"To accustom children to good reading, so that at high-school age they will choose

wisely, is the aim of the children's librarian. We do not always accomplish this aim. There are outside influences which counteract, like the presence of many magazines and much modern fiction on the home table, the moving-picture show and the athletic field outside the home. There are children who come to us too late, there are failures of our own to meet the need of individual children. Greater diplomacy is needed in presenting a literary masterpiece acceptably to children of high-school age. Bearing with them the list of outside reading prepared by the school, these boys and girls say to you: 'I want one book to read for school and one good book for myself.' Propose to them to look at the reading list, and they reply: 'If it's good, it isn't on the list.' We are still in the place where literature and interesting books are far asunder in the minds of many young people. One principal tells us that his experience proves that lists do not encourage reading. In his school, a large technical school, they have ceased to use reading lists for this reason. More effective than reading lists are shelves of books set aside for the use of the older boys and girls, with attractive illustrated editions of standard works to tempt to further reading.

"High school courses of study demand fuller use of library resources than the studies of the elementary school. For book reports, history topics, debates, current events classes and community civics, it is imperative that pupils have something beyond text-books. Commercial and industrial courses, the study of the life of the community, the introduction of vocational training all mean that there must be constant reference to periodical literature, to pamphlets, to files of clippings and pictures, and, consequently, reorganization and readjustment of high school libraries is now going on everywhere to meet the changing conditions."

In Massachusetts, a committee on high school libraries sent out last year a questionnaire to 270 high schools in the state to find out the status of the high school libraries and the measure of co-operation they were receiving from public libraries. Out of 155 schools replying, 58 reported libraries varying in size from 5 volumes to 5500, rooms with seating capacity ranging from 4 to 60, and annual book expenditures from \$18 to \$200. Only five reported having a librarian who is neither teacher nor clerk.

There are two theories among librarians regarding high school libraries—one that a high school library is not needed where there is a good public library, and the other that the library equipment of city high schools cannot be handled by public libraries except in rare instances.

"A good high school library by no means takes the place of a public library, nor does it, if properly administered, lead children to depend upon a few books when they should use the greater resources of a public library. The school library needs continually to draw from the larger collection to supplement its own supply. The school librarian will train pupils to use the public library and will send them there. There will always be ways in which the two may be mutually helpful. At Somerville the High School Library is jointly administered by the Public Library and the school department. At Framingham the Public Library has a branch in the high school building.

"There are advantages in each of these arrangements. The library in the school building makes it possible for pupils to utilize the time between classes, the free study hour, or the few minutes before school in the most profitable way. It enables the teacher to get necessary material without waste of time, to give special lessons in the library, to get particular references at short notice. It enables the librarian to come more closely in touch with the students, to follow the work of different classes, to employ bulletin boards in conspicuous places, to seize the right moment for introducing a good book. Affiliation with the public library not only lessens the burden of expense for each partner, but assures an administrator informed regarding library usages and library resources. More than all else in the high school library the right administrator is needed. A small collection of books, and behind it an enthusiastic book lover, who is also a sympathetic friend to young people, will do far more than a large and excellent library left to the care of an inexperienced assistant or one of the older pupils.

"The committee inquired further of the high schools as to their relation with the public libraries in their respective towns. Out of 155 libraries, 117 report that they have co-operation with the public libraries. Usually this takes the form of classroom libraries, or deposits of books, and instruction in the use of reference books, training the student to use the library with the least waste of time. Twenty schools report that their pupils receive such instruction from public library assistants. A very large number of the schools answering the questionnaire evidently do not know whether the public library offers any systematic instruction or not. This is the case in one instance where such instruction has been offered repeatedly, by circular letters and by word of mouth.

"In 41 schools instruction in the use of books is given by teachers, usually by the

teachers of English and history. Such instruction generally takes the form of occasional lessons when the teacher feels that they are needed, rather than any systematic study or exercise assigned to pupils. Credit for such lessons is seldom given. Are we not agreed that such instruction has little practical value unless some actual practice in handling catalog and reference books is given the student?"

Library work and the public schools. Charles Hughes Johnston. *School and Society*, March 18, 1916. p. 408-411.

This is the stenographic report of an address by Prof. Hughes of the University of Illinois, at the Illinois State Library Association meeting, held at Urbana on November 5, 1915.

SCRAP BOOKS

See also

CLIPPINGS

A patent has been granted to Irving R. Allen, of Chicago, for a scrap book which is illustrated and described in the *U. S. Patent Office Gazette*, vol. 220, p. 1250, Nov. 23, 1915. The scrap book comprises the usual pair of covers with a number of single sheet leaves bound and adapted to receive printed and illustrated descriptive matter. The feature of the patent is an ingenious double extensible sheet bound with the single sheets. This extensible sheet is scored—and reinforced by fabric strips at the score line—so as to permit the extensible portion to be folded down to lie within the space occupied by the book. The advantage of the extensible sheet is to receive printed pictorial and other illustrative matter of larger area than any single or double leaf of the book.

SERIALS

See

PERIODICALS

SHAKESPEARE, William

—Selection of Editions

What can be done by Illinois libraries for Shakespeare year. D. K. Dodge. *Pub. Libs.*, D., 1915. p. 460-462.

Suggestions for making the celebration of the great tercentenary of April 23, 1916, effective among small libraries. Contained in an address by Prof. D. K. Dodge, University of Illinois, Champaign, delivered before the Illinois Library Association, Nov. 3, 1915. "The selection is made not from the viewpoint of a teacher of literature," says Prof. Dodge, "but to consider the needs of the general reader, members of women's clubs and high school pupils." For the sake of clearness a classification of Shakespeare's works is adopted, beginning with: 1. Editions.

While every university library and every large public library will have a set of the Cambridge Shakespeare, the standard critical edition for the serious student, at the smaller library, where only one edition is needed for the general reader, it should be annotated and should contain a vocabulary. Among such editions, the best are the Rolfe (rev.), the Hudson (new), the Arden, the Dowden, the Temple, and the Tudor. Of inexpensive one-volume editions are the Globe, and the Oxford or the Cambridge Poets' (Neilson). For the use of the high school depending upon the public library, volumes of the Furness Variorum edition should be procured of the plays studied in the English course.

With various volumes recommended under each subject heading, the classification is thus extended:

2. Contemporaries of Shakespeare.
3. History of the Elizabethan drama.
4. Biography.
5. Critical works.
6. Topography.
7. The Elizabethan stage.
8. Modern stage interpretation.
9. Miscellaneous.

While far from being exhaustive, the list of books given is claimed to be "ideal" in its entirety: "It contains no titles that might not properly find a place in any general collection of Shakespeariana."

SHELF DEPARTMENT

See also

BOOK LOSSES

—Shelving

See also

STACKS, BOOK

During the year 1914-15 it was determined to change the system of shelving in the main stack of the University of California Library. Each of the five stack floors is bisected by an aisle running from east to west, at right angles to the stack bays. In the numbering of the bays, those north of the dividing aisle constitute row 1, those south of the aisle row 2. Under the shelving system originally adopted, books were shelved in each row from east to west, so that the sequence interrupted at the west end of row 1 was resumed at the east end of row 2, distant the entire length of the stack. The new system provides that the numbers in row 2 shall run in reverse order to those in row 1, so that the sequence interrupted at the west end of row 1 shall be resumed at the west end of row 2, immediately across the aisle. This system will prevent any considerable separation of related subjects. The contents of the third stack floor have been rearranged according to the new system, and the other floors will be undertaken as rapidly as routine work permits.

SHELLAC

See

BINDING

SIGNS

Aug. 25, 1916, was County Free Library Sign Day in California. The county libraries of the state have recently adopted a sign whose purpose is to serve as a striking and artistic advertisement of the library privileges of the county library system. The sign is double-faced steel enameled 12 in. x 17 in.; the design black and white on an orange ground. A circular medallion shows five shelves of books encircled by the words "County Free Library—California."

The hanging of the first signs, which will hereafter familiarly mark book service in California, was simply or ceremoniously done, as pleased the librarian, but everywhere in the more than eighteen hundred communities of the thirty-six counties having already adopted the plan, the story of the sign was told. A cut of the sign with an appropriate article was published in the August 25 issue of hundreds of papers in California.

The adoption of a uniform sign to be displayed at every branch thru which county free library service may be obtained is a big, unifying step in the work, and calls especial attention to the main aims of the county free library plan—equal, economical and complete library service for everyone wherever he may happen to make his home.

A post card has recently been published by the California State Library showing the exact colors of the sign.

SMITH, Lloyd Pearsall

Biographical sketches of librarians and bibliographers. X. Lloyd Pearsall Smith (1822-1886). George Maurice Abbot. *Bull. of Bibl.*, Ap., 1916. p. 37-38.

Mr. Smith was by nature and education a scholar, a reading man and somewhat of a writer, but above all he was practical, with good common sense, and well equipped for his post. He was librarian and treasurer of the Library Company of Philadelphia, the Ridgway branch, and the Loganian Library, and also trustee of the latter. He was born Feb. 6, 1822, and died July 2, 1886. At fourteen he was graduated from Haverford College. As a boy he spent much time at the Philadelphia Library, where his father was librarian. He had an excellent business training, and was a publisher of law books when a young man. He wrote numerous reviews and short articles for periodicals.

In 1849 he became an assistant to his father, in February 1851 succeeded him, and in 1857 was also made treasurer of the library. On his return from the 1853 Congress of Libra-

rians, he introduced the primitive system from which the modern card catalog has grown. It was not until after the sixties that Mr. Smith had any assistants in the library. He not only selected the books but labeled and cataloged them. He carried the library thru a most trying time during the Civil War, and in spite of hard times and limited resources managed to buy the best publications of the day. Through a bequest from Dr. James Rush the library, after several years of litigation, in 1880 found itself with a new building and also a branch, and Mr. Smith divided his time henceforth between the two libraries.

Says Mr. Abbot in closing: "He was a man to be loved, kind-hearted and free from guile; he was indisposed to think ill of anyone; he had a high sense of honor and a charming manner which influenced all who came in contact with him. His disposition was happy, cheerful and hopeful. His was an exceedingly brilliant nature. Witty, and with a fund of anecdote, he dearly loved a good story; those who have heard his hearty laugh can never forget it. He was an omnivorous reader, his preference being theology, yet everything that came in his way was eagerly read. With an excellent memory, his readings furnished a fund of information which was of the highest use to those who sought his help."

SONG INDEX

See

INDEX—TO SONGS

SPANISH BOOK SELECTION

The increasing interest in Spanish has apparently kept ahead of the publication of convenient lists of books in the Spanish language for beginners. Secretary Utley of the American Library Association, in recent articles describing the A. L. A. exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, has voiced the appeal for more lists of this type, and it is in reply to that appeal that the following list is presented.

The list was prepared by Professor Benjamin P. Bourland, head of the Department of Romance Languages, Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, one of the leading Spanish scholars in America. Professor Bourland's remarks on the list follow:

"It is strictly a learner's list as you can see,—and with one exception, it is purely modern. The exception, the Spanish 'Gil Blas,' is so very easy that it may properly be put here.

"A word about the books—9, 12, and 15 are grammars; 15, the most complete and careful we have had as yet in this country; 8 is a collection of very easy stories. Of the others, 1, 5, 7, 11, 13 and 17 are the easier; 2, 6, 14,

18, and 19 the more difficult. All, I think, have vocabularies. 7 is a play, the others pure fiction."

1. Alarcón, El Capitan Veneno, ed. Ford. 1905. Heath\$.50
2. Alarcón, El Sombrero de tres picos, ed. by Bourland. 1907. Holt.90
3. Alarcón, Novelas cortas, ed. Giese. 1906. Ginn.90
4. Appleton's Shorter Spanish-English dictionary. Appleton2.50
5. Bécquer, Gustavo A. Legends, tales, etc., ed. Olmsted. 1908. Ginn.1.00
6. Blasco Ibáñez, Vicente. La Barraca, ed. Keniston. 1910. Holt.90
7. Carrión, M. R. y Aza, Vital. Zaragueta, ed. Howland. 1901. Silver.50
8. Giese and Cool. Spanish anecdotes. 1909. Heath.60
9. Hills and Ford. Spanish grammar. 1904. Heath1.25
10. Lecturas Modernas, ed. by Downer and Elias. 1914. Heath.60
11. Le Sage. Gil Blas. Heath.45
12. Olmsted and Gordon. Abridged Spanish grammar. 1914. Holt.1.25
13. Pérez Galdós, Benito. Mariamela, ed. Gray. 1902. Amer. Bk. Co.90
14. Pérez Galdós, Benito. Doña Perfecta, ed. Lewis. 1896. Amer. Bk. Co.1.00
15. Ramsey, M. M. Text-book of modern Spanish. 1894. Holt.1.80
16. Taboada. Cuentos Alegres, ed. Porter. 1907. Heath.50
17. Valdés, Armando Palacio. José, ed. Davidson. 1903. Heath.90
18. Valera, Pepita Jiménez, ed. Lincoln. n.d. Heath.90
19. Valera y Alcalá Galiano, Juan. El Comendador Mendoza, ed. Schevilli. 1905. Amer. Bk. Co.85
20. Vida de Gaspar Núñez de Balboa, ed. Brownell. 1914. Ginn.65

The college entrance requirements for the year 1915 in Spanish include Carrión, Valdés, and Alarcón (No. 1), above, and in addition the selected short stories of Pedro de Alarcón or Antonio de Trueba. Also:

Perez Eschrich, Enrique. Fortuna. 1907. Ginn. .50
Valera, Juan. El Pajaro verde. 1901. Ginn... .40

The requirements in Spanish follow the form and spirit of the recommendations made for French and German, by the Committee of 12 of the American Language Association and are based on recommendations made by a committee of that association in December, 1910, and recorded in the *Publishers' Weekly*, July 24, 1915, p. 158-59.

SPECIAL CARDS

See

BORROWERS—CARDS

SPECIAL CLASSES, Work for

See

BUSINESS MEN

CHILDREN

NURSES

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

See

LIBRARIES—SPECIAL MATERIAL

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

See also

BOTANY AND PHARMACY LIBRARY

BUSINESS LIBRARIES

COMMERCIAL LIBRARIES

EDUCATIONAL LIBRARIES
 FINANCIAL LIBRARIES
 HOSPITAL LIBRARIES
 INSURANCE LIBRARIES
 LAW LIBRARIES
 MEDICAL LIBRARIES
 NEWSPAPER LIBRARIES
 PLINY FISK STATISTICAL LIBRARY
 PRISON LIBRARIES
 RAILROAD LIBRARIES
 RELIGIOUS LIBRARIES
 SAFETY AND SANITATION LIBRARY
 STATISTICAL LIBRARY
 THEOLOGICAL LIBRARIES
 TYPOGRAPHICAL LIBRARIES

Special reference work and the municipal reference library. Wyndham Morgan. *Lib. Asst.*, O., 1915. p. 157-163; N., 1915, p. 176-178.

Mr. Morgan, reference librarian of the Cardiff Public Libraries, was, at the time of printing, on active service in the European war. The paper was read before a meeting of the Library Assistants' Association in May.

In this paper the author states: "I have drawn largely upon American theory and practice for materials, for the simple reason that the American movement has been well written up. Our own special libraries, or, to be precise, the newer forms of special libraries have received relatively little attention. It is quite possible that one is inclined to overestimate the importance of the American movement from the reading of American periodicals. You will, of course, form your own opinion upon this point."

"The value of research work, based on accumulated knowledge and experimental work, is gradually being recognized in the United Kingdom," says Mr. Morgan, and he indicates some of the ways in which British public and private libraries are being adapted for reference and research work, citing especially the case of information on coke-oven by-products—tar, ammonia, gas from which are produced hydrocarbons, and from them aniline dyes and the bases of explosives. Before 1882 no by-product plant was in use in England, although they had been introduced into France and Germany twenty years earlier. "Results such as these are not due to experimental work alone. However new a problem may be, someone else has worked or is working upon it. It is essential that the original worker should know what has been and is being done in his particular field, and for this purpose the special library has been evolved. Of course, it is not altogether a new idea; with the older forms—theological, legal, medical, etc.—all are quite familiar. It is to the newer forms—engineering, finance, banking, insurance—that attention is now being directed. Every large library can already cite

instances where business men and manufacturers have been saved time and money by information supplied. The gain to the community by the greater efficiency of technical and other special students is also an important item."

The work of the Solvay Institute of Sociology at Brussels, the Special Libraries Association of America, the Co-operative Reference Library in Dublin, the Royal Library at Berlin, the Cardiff Public Library and its special collections, the Municipal Reference Library at Toronto, are briefly described, and Mr. Morgan asks for more information on the special libraries of Great Britain. He suggests a report on the various special collections to determine, in the case of any collection of unusual importance, its completeness, rarity, local interest, and the unique copies it includes. Proprietary libraries of importance need special attention. Prof. Adams, in his recent report to the United Kingdom Carnegie Trust, considered the possibility of aiding special libraries.

Collections on special subjects can often be attracted to a library with very little expense, and a system of co-operation, based on a knowledge of the resources of the collections in different libraries, might be advantageously worked out.

The library of the Public Service Corporation of Newark, New Jersey, contains about five thousand volumes. These books are for reference and for the technical and business education and, to some extent, for the general education and recreation of employees of the Public Service Corporation as a part of its welfare work. The library also subscribes to literature pertaining to medical and other subjects bearing upon accidents, to many publications of special interest to women on the lines of household economy, to publications on municipal management, private ownership of public utilities, and a wide range of subjects of general interest. The library is open to other libraries, to organizations and to individuals, properly introduced, at all times. The books, magazines, pamphlets and other publications are kept in constant circulation in the home office building in Newark in the car barns, in the shops, the power stations and the commercial offices of Public Service in whatever section of the state they may be located.

The special library and some of its problems. Ethel M. Johnson. *Spec. Libs.*, D., 1915. p. 157-161.

Prior to 1909 the special library was a negligible factor in the library and business worlds, but there now are more than four hundred libraries of this kind in the country

and their number is constantly increasing. Their interests are represented by the Special Libraries' Association, affiliated with the American Library Association, and by their own publication, *Special Libraries*.

There is some difference of opinion as to what may legitimately be called a special library. From one point of view any library that limits its scope to a particular subject is specialized. But libraries of this type are not new. Almost from the start large public libraries have had special collections, there have been departmental libraries in large colleges, and there have been separate, independent libraries devoted to a particular field. For the most part these libraries differ only in scope from the general library, and are not truly special. From the definitions given by the leaders in the special library movement it is evident that the most distinctive feature of the special library is not so much its subject matter as its service. It is essentially an information bureau; the function of the general library is to make books available, that of the special library is to make information available. The stock-in-trade of the special library is often represented, not by books, but by pamphlets, manuscripts, clippings, filing case material and human brains. Of the classes of special libraries, three are discussed: the municipal reference library, the legislative reference library and the business or corporation library. The municipal and legislative reference libraries are similar in that they both have to do with public affairs information. The important function of the municipal reference library, of which there are a dozen in several of the larger cities, is to assist in drafting ordinances. The legislative reference library has a broader field; it deals with proposed and enacted laws of the states, the federal government, with laws of other countries and with government reports. Thirty-four states now have such libraries and it probably will not be long before every state is so equipped.

It is the business library that is given chief consideration in Miss Johnson's article. In appearance and atmosphere the business library is very different from the public library and is more nearly like the business office. In service the business library is active, even aggressive. It keeps in touch with the interests of the managerial force, the directors and heads of departments, and sends them information and material that it knows will be of use to them. The fact that the special library is a strictly business proposition explains many of its characteristics. As speed is the essential factor in business, the library must equip itself for prompt service; no time can be given to unnecessary details; technique

must be reduced to its simplest form; cataloging is almost done away with by the use of vertical files arranged alphabetically by subject and carrying numerous cross references. Space is expensive and only material of vital importance and timely interest can be given room. With a very limited amount of material effective service is possible, by communicating with other organizations and individuals for much valuable data.

Requirements for the business librarian include business ability, initiative, adaptability, and willingness to assume responsibility, as well as technical training. There is a greater demand for women than for men, chiefly because they will accept a lower salary than men, but one authority feels that the chances for advancement are better for men than for women. The best field for the special library is in the East just as that for general library work is in the West or Middle West. A drawback in connection with the business library is its instability; it is very sensitive to general financial conditions. Often, however, tho the library may be discarded, the librarian who has proved himself of value is retained in another position.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

Résumé of the association's activities. Guy E. Marion. *Spec. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 143-146.

Since Mr. Marion assumed the secretaryship of the Special Libraries Association, in the spring of 1910, its membership has increased from 75 to 354. On the association's list may be found libraries for railways, business houses, manufacturing concerns, laboratories, agricultural interests and municipal reference workers. Much of the success of "the library idea in business" he attributes to the official organ of the association, *Special Libraries*, which was started in January, 1910, and is now edited by Mr. John A. Lapp of Indianapolis.

Many separate bibliographies have been published, chief among them being the "Bibliography of scientific management and efficiency" prepared by the Library of Congress for the Efficiency Society of New York, and the "City planning list," compiled by Miss Kimball of Harvard, in co-operation with the Library of Congress.

The year 1915 witnessed the publication of chapter eight of the "Manual of library economy," prepared by the retiring president, Richard H. Johnston, of Washington, D. C., and entitled "Special libraries." Though written to tell the story of the special libraries movement to those engaged in other library activities, its pleasing style will commend it to members of the association.

Descriptive articles on the operation of individual libraries have been of great service to young librarians starting a special library

career. A valuable report on the handling of clippings was submitted by Mr. Cunningham, at the Kaaterskill conference. A committee to investigate training for special libraries made some preliminary inquiries into this important subject.

The association has encouraged co-operation among special librarians by constituting a national advisory board made up of district heads representing different sections.

The business man's view of special libraries is embodied in Mr. Marion's comment:

"Give me the Boston telephone book, the New York, Philadelphia and Chicago telephone books, a desk with a pad of paper, my present acquaintance with the Special Libraries Association and, I might say almost no books, and I should not be afraid to offer myself as a special librarian to many a business house." The business man prefers a librarian who gives him the facts he wants, not the books from which to extract them.

Mr. Marion advocates a publicity campaign dealing with the application of the library idea in industries. He concludes with a plea for adequate headquarters, and for paid workers to carry on the work of the association.

SPECIALITIES

—Record of

As a further step in the line of co-operation, the local libraries in Providence, R. I., have collected and printed in the October number of the Public Library's *Quarterly Bulletin*, at p. 196, a compilation of "Library specialties," the abbreviations entered opposite each subject showing in which of the Providence libraries to look for the best-developed representations of that subject.

For example, while a great number of readers are aware that the John Carter Brown Library is devoted to works on America before 1800, not so many are perhaps aware that one of the specialties of Brown University is "International law," and that music is a specialty at the Providence Public Library.

The following fifteen libraries have co-operated in the preparation of the list, which covers about 150 subjects: Annmary Brown Memorial, Brown University (Main Library and departments), John Carter Brown Library, Park Museum, Providence Athenæum, Providence Public Library, Rhode Island Historical Society, Rhode Island Medical Society, Rhode Island Normal School, Rhode Island School of Design, State Agricultural Department, State Educational Department, State Health Department, State Law Library, and State Library.

General intermediary for investigators, correspondents and collectors. Eugene F. McPike. *Pub. Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 67.

"The serious student of bibliography to-day feels the need of some means for direct correspondence with others interested in like subjects. An attempt to meet this need is to be made by Mr. Max Bellows of 'Wheatridge,' Gloucester, England, who has issued a circular giving the names of the first hundred subscribers to a proposed monthly magazine devoted to the immediate interests of its readers wherever English is understood. The magazine would give in each issue the names and addresses of subscribers with an indication of the subjects of special interest to them. It would aim to become the official organ of the International Society for Intercommunication, details of the organization of which have not as yet been definitely determined. The subscription price is only five shillings for six months. The entire plan seems to possess merit and promise good results."

SPONSORS FOR KNOWLEDGE

See

SPECIALITIES—RECORD OF

STACKS, Book

See also

SHELF DEPARTMENT—SHELVING

Library book stack. William A. Borden. *Off. Gaz. U. S. Pat. Off.*, Dec. 28, 1915. p. 1112-1113.

A book stack construction comprising a plurality of rows of metal uprights each formed of a transverse web plate and flanges projecting upon opposite sides and having a series of notches for supporting the book shelves. A cantilever truss extending from said uprights at the top of each story comprises a horizontal arm and a diagonal brace formed integral with the web plate. Twelve claims are made for the patent of which 1 to 5 only are printed in the *Gazette*.

Library stack construction. Illustrated and described in the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office. Feb. 26, 1916. Vol. 223, p. 941.

Eight claims are allowed for this patent, five of which are printed in the *Gazette*. The patent has been assigned to the Art Metal Construction Company of Jamestown, N. Y.

The experimental and trial work on the new cantilever bookstack, designed by W. A. Borden, of Westport, Ct., has been brought to a successful finish and the perfected stack is now on the market. In the course of these experiments one of the posts tested at the engineering laboratory at Yale supported a weight of 56,000 pounds without bending.

As Mr. Borden has been a practical librarian for over 30 years it may be assumed

that his stack meets all library requirements, but neither he nor his business associate, John Adams Thayer, are practical engineers and it has seemed to them expedient, therefore, to associate themselves with some steel construction firm who would stand sponsor for the proper solution of the engineering problems involved.

Arrangements have, therefore, been made with the well-known firm of steel construction engineers and builders, Post & McCord, of 101 Park avenue, New York City, who will manufacture, erect and guarantee all installations of the Cantilever Stack in the United States.

STAFF

See

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS

STAFF MEETINGS

See also

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—SOCIAL LIFE

Staff meetings. Ruth Wallace. *Pub. Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 60-63.

The writer thinks "it is not an overstatement to assert that staff meetings are not only valuable, they are actually necessary to the best service. As a rule it is the progressive, the broad-minded, the really efficient librarian who not only approves them but makes a conscientious effort to conduct these meetings in the most effective way. Staff meetings should help the assistant to grow professionally. It is an educative process to form the habit of looking at the different departments of work as related rather than separated. Then there is the great advantage of good feeling or good fellowship. There is almost sure to be a humorous side, too, when experiences are related, such as the quest of the boy who wanted the Montezuma book for his sister, which turned out to be the Montessori method, or the high school boy, who insisted on having something about Corny Jack, meaning the coinage act.

"In the average library the twice-a-month meetings seem to be the most popular. The reading of articles or papers should be the exception rather than the rule. A few enthusiastic remarks about an article will send every member to read it for herself. In the Providence Public Library as early as 1896 magazines or journals were assigned to different ones to report on; at Gary the members respond to roll call with news items of strictly professional interest. Probably the most common study is that of book reviews. In our staff meetings in Evansville last year assistants were called on to report on their recent reading, giving estimates of both fiction and non-fiction. This winter the 11 members of our staff have chosen for special study the

following subjects: journalism, ethics, socialism, education, history of literature, poetry and drama, travel, biography, South America, history, and what Miss McCollough says can best be expressed only by the number 331.8. Another 'choose one' suggestion is the study of publishing houses, for which an outline was prepared by Miss Hazeltine some years ago. Still other suggested topics are special libraries such as the Carnegie at Pittsburgh; the Astor and Lenox, New York; John Crerar, Chicago, etc., their history and specialties."

Staff meetings. Katharine Sleneau. *Mich. Lib. Bull.*, Ja.-F., 1916. p. 14-16.

"When I first started in my library work, staff meetings did not seem very important to me. I doubt if I had ever heard of them. And for a year or two I was so busy getting everything running along the routine I had planned, that if we had a meeting it was purely accidental. But as time goes on, a library grows larger, the staff is increased, and a librarian is more and more held to office work, and more and more is kept from actual contact with the reading public. This is what was happening in our case and I came to realize that I could plan and work for an ideal library in my office, but unless the whole staff worked with the same ideals and held to the same rules, more trouble could be started by a new inexperienced girl at the desk, than could be overcome by months of planning.

"And so we started our staff meetings. We hold them informally, usually once a week, in the morning, and sometimes they take half an hour, sometimes an hour—but it is a time of give and take, when everyone is free to talk and where every question of library rules, every change to be made, is brought up and discussed thoroly. We also bring up every condition. We also bring up every criticism we hear against the library or its rules and discuss those carefully. If it is a just reproof we try and correct it; if it is not, we let it go. And along with the criticisms we tell the compliments. Then we have taken up the minor poets, with whom we were not familiar, entrance examinations to the various library schools with their questions on literature and events also, book reviews, current events, children's books, etc."

STATE AID TO LIBRARIES

See

TAXATION FOR LIBRARIES

STATISTICS AND REPORTS

See also

FORMS AND BLANKS

SURVEYS, LIBRARY

The Indiana Library Commission has recently had printed and from now on will distribute a new form of annual report blank

believing that if the reports of libraries printed in the commission's report are to have any significance, the statistics reported must be made according to the same method. On the report blanks to be sent the Indiana libraries, have been printed the notes, definitions, rules that the A. L. A. Council adopted as to branches, distributing agencies, volumes, additions, and circulation. The monthly report blank was also revised last spring so that the desired information can be transferred from it to the annual report blank. In addition to the items required by the A. L. A. Council, the commission has included other items formerly on the annual report forms which are essential for purposes purely local in Indiana.

STATISTICAL LIBRARIES

See also

PLINY FISK STATISTICAL LIBRARY

The Washington *Star* of Sept. 17, 1916, contained an extended write-up of the statistical library maintained by the Department of Commerce. The library has been in the charge of Anne Gunnell Cross since it was organized in 1914, when the libraries belonging to the various bureaus of this department, with three exceptions, were incorporated as one library for the greater benefit of the whole.

The libraries thus combined were those of the bureaus of the census, foreign and domestic commerce, navigation, lighthouses and steamboat inspection service. Those not included were the libraries of the bureaus of fisheries, standards, and the coast and geodetic survey, which are situated at some distance from the Department of Commerce, to which they belong. Comprising some 90,000 volumes, the libraries incorporated were brought together in a room on the tenth floor of the Department of Commerce building, and they form to-day one useful, well arranged, combined library of statistics. It now has about 103,000 volumes and over 1000 periodicals. The library is intended primarily for the use of the department, but many special students use it, and business men come to it for helpful trade statistics. To further its usefulness the catalog has entries not only for book titles, but for special articles and chapters in books which it is believed will be of service to the statistician and the student pursuing special investigation.

STORAGE OF BOOKS

See

SHELF DEPARTMENT—SHELVING
STACKS, BOOK

STORY-TELLING

See also

LECTURES
READING CIRCLES

Story-telling has been made a definite fea-

ture of library work in Leeds, England, and during the library year 1914-15 stories were told to a total attendance of over 5000 children. A number of models and illustrations were prepared and placed on exhibition, and these proved of much interest and enabled the children to better understand the subjects of the talks. Many of the children were encouraged to contribute accounts in their own words of the stories they had listened to, and of the illustration of the principal characters or events; also their favorite story and why, or suggestions for future talks, and over 2000 written papers were sent in and deposited in the boxes provided for them.

—Contest in

Negro children met in a story-telling contest at the Eastern and Western Colored branches of the Louisville Public Library three days in May. The occasion has been called the "Cotter story-telling week," in honor of Prof. Joseph S. Cotter, principal of the Coleridge Taylor Negro School, who originated story-telling contests at the Western Negro branch four years ago.

The children competing repeat stories which they have heard the librarians tell during the last year. A preliminary contest was held at the Eastern branch Monday and at the Western branch Tuesday, and the winners met at the Western branch Thursday.

The successful contestants were Lykie Smith, who told the story of "The three golden apples," Calvin Ramsey, who told "Knights of the silver shield," and Mary Thompson, whose story was "Boots and his brothers." The fourth prizes were won by Josephine Smock, Annie Stanley and Elizabeth McElroy.

The children enter the contest with the greatest earnestness, and those who tell stories frequently act them as well as "speak them." Thomas Blue, librarian of the colored branches, says that the contest is one of the big events of the year, and that the children who listen as well as those who take part are keenly interested. It is arranged by the prize committee that every child who tells a story shall have a prize. The first prize is \$3, the second prize \$2, the third \$1.25. The fourth prizes are 75 cents.

SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES

See

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES, COMMERCIAL

SUMMER SCHOOLS

Summer schools and short courses. Fanny D. Ball. *Mich. Lib. Bull.*, Ja.-F., 1916. p. 24-25.

The summer school is one of the most effective agencies for promoting staff efficiency and for broadening the ideas of the library assistant as to what library work really is.

The assistant can learn methods and much about books in the course of her everyday work, but she needs the larger outlook which comes from contact with other librarians, and from acquaintance with different and larger libraries than the one with which she is familiar. Librarians of small libraries who may have already the love of books, or the culture of a good education, but who have not had the opportunity of taking a complete library course, also find the summer school a great help. A third class which has been greatly helped are the teachers who are often required to take charge of class libraries and school libraries. They can there learn things about books and the care of books, about book selection and book purchasing which they could not get in any pedagogy course. They will also obtain the librarian's point of view, and they come to know what the library is working for, what system and order and arrangement mean in a library.

In closing Miss Ball makes the suggestion that some advanced courses be arranged to be continued from one summer to another, so that by attending several summer sessions the librarian might get the equivalent of a full year's course with the attendant credit.

SURVEYS

Regional surveys and public libraries. C. C. Fagg. *Library Asst.*, May, 1916. p. 64-71.

The regional survey—the collection and arrangement for public reference of all the available documents which deal in any way with the region in which a library is situated—is one of far-reaching interest and import. A regional survey may be more fully described as the organized study of a region (and its inhabitants, plant, animal and human) from every conceivable aspect, and the correlation of all aspects, so as to give a complete picture of the region both in its past history and present features, from which to indicate its probable future development. The execution of such a survey is a fairly comprehensive task and provides a practical interest for every class of student. Further, the relation of the various branches of study to the same region brings together in a very living way, the sometimes exclusive specialists in each of them. While on the one hand the applications of the regional survey to education are far-reaching, on the other hand its applications to civic improvement have their present expression chiefly in the town planning movement, which in the vision of its ablest devotees holds great possibilities for the future. But, however keen the librarian, however enlightened the committee, and however ample the resources of the library, the completeness of the local collection will always be limited by the amount of material available, for it

is no part of the business of a librarian to fill the gaps in local topographical literature and records from his own researches, nor even to untangle and present in orderly array, beyond the limits of a briefly descriptive index, the mass of material that is available.

It is just at this point that the regional surveyor may come to the assistance of the librarian and in return receive the benefit of the latter's experience in bibliography and in keeping and displaying for public use the researches and writings of others.

The regional survey movement as we now know it, Mr. Fagg says, owes its inspiration largely to Prof. Patrick Geddes, of Edinburgh, whose pioneer survey of that city is displayed in his "Outlook tower." The late Professor Herbertson carried the idea to Oxford, where it became a leading feature of the Geographical School. The historian of regional surveying also accords to Dr. H. R. Mill a prominent place among its pioneers. Not only has his general influence on geographical thought done much to prepare the ground, but in a series of papers written in 1895-6, he specifically advocated the regional description of the British Isles. During the past few years several regional surveys have been started at varying places, mostly by former pupils of Professor Geddes or Professor Herbertson. The "Provisional committee for the development of regional survey" was formed as the outcome of a conference held at Edinburgh in 1914.

Mr. Fagg proceeds to describe briefly the Croydon survey undertaken by the Croydon National History and Scientific Society in which he is specially interested, and mentions the need of a conspectus, setting forth in outline and in detail the field to be surveyed, which could be adapted to the needs of any given region by the local survey society. While praising the Dewey system of notation he finds its classification too general for so special a field, and presents a modification as more suitable to the regional survey scheme. He also suggests a bibliography of regional surveying as one of the urgent needs of the movement at the present moment. The literature as yet is small, but the amount of material, published and otherwise, of direct service to the regional surveyor is colossal. It ranges from maps, directories and guides, to such magnificent productions as the Victoria county histories, and starts at the latest with the Domesday Survey of William the Conqueror.

Decision to undertake a comprehensive survey of all library activities in the state was reached by the State Library Advisory Board at its first meeting, held in Olympia, Wash.,

Jan. 21. Unanimous approval of this undertaking was given by the State Library Commission, which consists of the governor, attorney-general and justices of the Supreme Court. Librarian John B. Kaiser, of Tacoma, was elected president of the board, the other members of which are Mrs. Josephine Preston, state superintendent of public instruction; Mrs. O. K. Williamson, of Prosser; Mrs. Sarah McMillan Patton, of Hoquiam; and Mrs. Henry McCleary, of McCleary, with State Librarian James M. Hitt *ex-officio* secretary. Mrs. Preston was elected vice-president. The survey is to be under the direction of the members of the advisory board as chairman of special committees. Each head of a department of library activity will have a place on the committee investigating that activity, together with an expert who may be called in. The work will require a year or more, and the board's report will be made to the commission. The survey is to cost nothing except the expenses of the board members.

The following subjects will come within the scope of this survey either because specifically mentioned as subjects the advisory board should advise upon, or because of their relation to the work of the departments specifically named:

The state library.
Is a legislative reference division desirable for the state library?

Is a library organizer needed in the state?

What aid can be rendered small town libraries?

Traveling library department; can the advisory board help develop it?

How can further co-operation between existing libraries and the public schools be fostered to the advantage of both?

Can the county school circulating libraries be aided?

The problem of instruction in normal schools in the use of libraries and a knowledge of children's literature.

The county library question. The last legislature by an error altered the law unintentionally.

Can and should the state aid the libraries in the state charitable, penal and reformatory institutions?

What should be the relation of the state university library to the other libraries maintained by the state?

Is a summer library school desirable under the auspices of the state library commission or the state university?

How can the extension department of the state university aid in the solution of the state's library problems?

What legislation, if any, is recommended by the advisory board?

Work with foreigners.

TABLES

See

READING TABLES

TAXATION FOR LIBRARIES

See also

CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST—REPORT

FINANCE

The *Municipal Journal* of London, Feb. 4, 1916, p. 101-102, contains the paper read before the annual meeting of the Northwestern Branch of the Library Association at Bolton, on "War finance and public libraries" by Geo.

T. Shaw, chief librarian of the Liverpool Public Library. This is an interesting article not only from the English point of view, but also from the American point of view, inasmuch as it suggests arguments for the justification of taxation for public libraries, and why even in stress of war times the incomes of library should not be reduced.

Insane economy. *Librarian and Book World*, N., 1915. p. 69-71.

"We do not inveigh against economy, but we do protest most emphatically and with all sincerity against the ruthless and insane curtailment of expenditure in certain quarters, and still more do we protest against reducing the incomes of public libraries. If all public libraries were to be abolished the saving would be less than three-quarters of a million sterling annually. If the whole of the incomes of all the public libraries were to be divided amongst those employed in them, each would get about £120 a year. When, however, the cost of maintenance is deducted, the remaining sum is about the same as it would cost to keep these five thousand people in the workhouse. Let us look at it from the point of view of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Each book purchased by a public library is read by at least a hundred people. Each book purchased by a private individual is read, at the outside, by an average of six. In this time of national economy, therefore, the sum stands thus:

"Public purchase.....100% use.

"Private purchase..... 6% use, 94% waste.

And yet insane 'economists' talk about saving national funds and conserving the nation's purchasing power by substituting for 100% of efficiency 94% of waste."

On March 16 the Library Association of Little Falls, N. J., submitted the question of tax support for the library to the voters of the township and won by a large majority. The day before election leaflets giving information about the library law and the advantages of tax support, beginning with "Put Little Falls on the map of progressive towns," and ending with "A vote for a free public library is a vote for progress," were mailed to every voter. This was followed by a post card which went out in the first mail election day, on which was written, "Don't forget to vote for a municipal library to-day."

How to increase your tax levy. Jeannette M. Drake. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, N., 1915. p. 310-312.

The success of the library depends so largely on its income that a great effort must be made to have as much money as the city is

able to give. It is not always wise to ask for a larger levy as some cities are supporting the library as well as they can afford; "we should decide what amount is fair for us to have and ask the council for that amount and see that we get it, rather than add a mill or a half mill more than we expect and let the council cut it down.

"In considering methods of increasing the tax levy we must first have public opinion favoring the library. The only way to get this is to give prompt service to each and every patron. . . . We must not leave the council members to find out from some one else the value of the library. Neither is it enough for library officials to go to them once a year to ask for money. If possible we must have them as library patrons and call their attention to books on subjects they are interested in. . . . The librarian should know the councilmen personally, and she can with profit read to them, as a council, the annual library report."

In order to make the article practical Miss Drake outlined the methods used in Sioux City in 1912, when a decided increase in the appropriation was procured. A lawyer on the library board studied the situation and drew up comparative statistics to prove that the library was behind those in other cities no larger than Sioux City. Tabulations were prepared on the following topics: (1) cost of maintaining the library per capita, (2) cost of circulation per book, (3) amount of tax with 2 mill levy or over and names of towns in Iowa that had library levy of 2 mills or over with population of each, (4) increase in levy for all city departments in local city, (5) value of a public library. A summary for the budget for the next year was given, based on the amount of money that was being asked. The summary was for quick reference, giving departments and amount of money wanted for each. Then the entire budget was included, giving the departments, amount of money wanted, and brief reasons. Whatever the facts are that are to be presented it should be done by a trustee who is influential and whose judgment is respected by the council. In every case a board member should always be present at the council meeting when the levy is made to be sure that no mistake is made.

The city attorney of Tacoma, Washington, has given an opinion which may be of interest to other libraries. The state law (Section 6973, Remington & Ballinger's Ann. Codes and Statutes of Washington) provides that "taxes in addition to those otherwise authorized" may be voted for library purposes. Section 172 of the city charter states that "the City of Tacoma shall provide in

the Ordinance levying the taxes for each year for the levy and collection of an additional tax of not less than one-sixth of one mill for the maintenance of the Public Library." In each of these provisions the levy for library purposes is spoken of as an additional levy, yet paragraph 2, section 4, in Article I of the city charter, provides "that all taxes, whether general or special, exclusive of assessments for street improvements and construction of sewers, shall not exceed one and five-tenths per cent. in any one year of the assessed valuation on the property of said city, except as provided in Sec. 6 of this charter."

The question raised by the library board was whether in view of the words "additional taxes" in the state law and in one section of the charter, the library levy could be made in excess of the 15 mills limit set by the other section of the charter.

The city attorney went into the matter quite thoroly, and gave it as his opinion that the library levy must come within the 15 mills limit set by the charter for all purposes. The city attorney admits that if the charter and the state law conflict, the charter must yield to the state law, but in his opinion they do not conflict in this case, and the strict construction of taxing statutes, in his opinion, makes the mandatory provision of the charter control the permissive section of the state law. His main authorities are *Cooley on Taxation*, and *McGill vs. Hedges*, 62 Wash. 274.

TEACHER-LIBRARIANS

Carleton College (Northfield, Minn.) offers this coming school year a rudimentary course in library science for teacher-librarians. It extends over a period of two years, the first being devoted to the study of reference books and children's literature, and the second to the technical processes involved in caring for high school libraries. Regular credit towards the degree of B. A. is given to students successfully completing the course.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

The Public Library at Seattle has installed a special telephone service for the answering of miscellaneous requests for information. All over the city neatly printed notices have been posted inviting the public to make use of this service in their daily work.

THEOLOGICAL LIBRARIES

—Book Selection for

Suggestions for a working library in religious pedagogy. C. H. B. (In *Bull. of the Gen. Theol. Sem.*, O., 1915. p. 100-104.)

Discusses about a score of the books which would be most useful to teachers in Sunday schools.

TOYS, Exhibits of

During the pre-Christmas season, a rather

unique exhibit was held at the Binghamton Public Library, which, together with the usual Christmas exhibit of books for children made a fairly complete guide for anyone playing Santa Claus to a child. This was an exhibit of carefully selected educative toys, games, pictures and books held by the Binghamton members of the American Institute of Child Life. Libraries may very well co-operate with this association whose purpose is "to serve the home"; and thus add to their own scope of service.

TRAINING OF LIBRARIANS

See

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—TRAINING
SUMMER SCHOOLS
TEACHER-LIBRARIANS—TRAINING OF

TRAVELING LIBRARIES

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—TRAVELING LIBRARIES

New methods of bringing traveling libraries to the attention of the people of the state have been considered by the Maine Library Commission. As one means to this end the state librarian has prepared and sent out to the manufacturing establishments of Maine a letter which sets forth in detail the work of the commission and which suggests the advisability of placing traveling libraries in the offices of these establishments for the use of their clerks and operatives. The letter asks for suggestions relative to the selection of the books.

Under a resolution of the last legislature, appropriating \$2000 for the purpose, the commission is preparing to issue traveling libraries to high schools in towns where no public library is maintained. The books will be selected from a list recommended by the State Superintendent of Schools and will contain material on practically all the high school subjects with the addition of a group of miscellaneous books chosen for their peculiar interest to young people. It is expected that this combined effort of the state library and educational departments will stimulate in the smaller high-schools a greater interest in books and perhaps result in the foundation of permanent school libraries.

TRUSTEES

—Powers and Duties

"Are you trustee or librarian?" asks the *Library Occurrent* [Jl., 1916], and follows the question with a discussion of the duties of a library trustee and the rights of a librarian. Misunderstandings on such matters as book selection, the librarian's attendance at board meetings and the arrangement of the schedule for the librarian and her assistants,

usually arise from a misconception of the relations of a trustee and an executive officer. "There are enough duties for a board of trustees, if they consider and decide upon the recommendations of the librarian, if they approve the budget and expenditures, if they attend board meetings, if they see that the library has adequate financial support, if they make sure that the librarian is getting the required results, if they make sure that their library is a leader among libraries, not a trailer. . . . The only safe rule for a board member to follow is to post himself on the standard of service that a library should attain; to be on the *qui vive* for progressive ideas, and to shift as much of the responsibility of administration upon the librarian as the librarian can stand. If the board has tried a librarian and found her wanting, then is the time to take responsibility from the librarian, or, better still, to get a responsible librarian. A librarian with proper tact, and at the same time firmness, will in the long run have no trouble in convincing all but the most exceptional board member that she is better able than the trustees to manage the library and that she can be trusted to do so without loss of dignity on the part of the trustees."

At the annual meeting of the Indiana Library Trustees' Association in November, 1915, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, said in her presidential address, that she would divide the needs of library trustees into three divisions: (1) A deeper appreciation of the functions of the library and its importance in the community, (2) a more general co-operation among trustees, and (3) better business methods.

If the public library is "really the only democratic institution in the United States, serving all ages, all colors, and all nationalities with the same intelligent care," then "the library board which lives up to its privileges is the most important factor and potent force in the community toward the right living of the people.

"With a sense of the importance of the trust we accept as board members, we naturally seek information how best to administer this obligation to the community. What are the sources of information? The Public Library Commission, whose staff of trained workers are always at the service of the state, the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, *Public Libraries*, and *The Occurrent*. How many trustees read these library publications and give to their librarian these professional tools to help his efficiency? Another source is library meetings. The district meeting, the state convention, and the American Library Association. How many trustees attend these meetings and

learn first hand what other libraries are doing to get the right book to the right person, to help place correct values of apportionment in the budget, to see if by comparison your library is giving the return service the taxpayer has a right to expect? To be honest and intelligent members do we not owe it to the community to read the library publications and attend the library conventions in order to spend the public money judiciously and economically? Has anyone a right to accept a public trust without giving in return conscientious, intelligent service? If they cannot, there is someone in the community who can, and the importance of the library administration is too great to be neglected. There is too much at stake for anyone to hold a complimentary honor."

Mrs. Earl recommended specifically that a committee be appointed to study the needs of Indiana libraries and draft a library bill to be brought before the next meeting of the association for discussion, and, if approved, to be placed before the next session of the legislature to be enacted into law; and that "Fitness First" be adopted as an appropriate slogan for the association. At the conclusion of her address, both recommendations were adopted by the meeting.

Trustees and librarians. Frank P. Hill. *Bull. of N. H. Pub. Libs.*, Jr., 1916. p. 173-174.

In organizing the Lowell (Mass.) Public Library in 1883, Dr. Hill first became aware of the necessity for close co-operation between trustees and librarians.

"In New England this co-operation was—and is to-day to a large extent—more a matter of theory than of practice, while in New York, and the West particularly, it is brought to its fullest development. This is the problem of successful library administration.

"The tendency on the part of trustees of some libraries to interfere with the internal management—the routine—of the library is a handicap to progress and a detriment to service, and often leads to the discomfort of, if not dissension among, the members of the staff.

"When a competent librarian is in charge the trustees should give little attention to the details of management if the best results are to be obtained.

"The trustees are responsible to the public in the same way that bank directors are responsible to depositors. It is their duty to adopt a policy, and, while keeping a general oversight of the institution, allow the librarian the greatest possible freedom to carry out that policy; to plan and execute along given lines; to aid in the selection of books and the

purchase of supplies; to try experiments; to attend to details; in short, to place confidence in the executive ability of the librarian, leaving results to speak for themselves.

"Except at executive sessions the librarian should attend all board meetings and in large libraries should act as secretary of the board, as without his suggestions and guidance the trustees cannot act with intelligence of the work in all its phases.

"The librarian must always keep in mind that the trustees are his superior officers, and that it is his or her duty to carry out their orders to the letter—or resign.

"Finally, both should remember that they are but servants, who together have a duty to the public, to the library, and to themselves, which can be carried out only by the closest possible co-operation. Harmony is the keystone of success."

TUBERCULOSIS

See

CONTAGION AND DISINFECTION

TYPOGRAPHICAL LIBRARIES

The St. Bride Technical Library: a typographical library; its methods and classification. R. A. Peddie. *Lib. Asst.*, Ja., 1916. p. 7-12.

This special library of the printing arts, a library of works on practical typography, which the librarian—and writer of the article—claims has no superior and hardly an equal, had its foundation in the collection of three to four thousand books, pamphlets and prints relating to, or illustrating, the art of printing in all its branches, made by Mr. William Blades, author of the biography of Caxton.

When Mr. Blades died in 1890, the collection was acquired for the St. Bride Institute, which has become the center for the main activities of the British printing world. Through the efforts of Mr. Drummond (chairman of the joint meeting of the L. A. and L. A. A. on December 8, 1915, at St. Bride Institute, where the paper was read) and the munificence of Passmore Edwards, this collection was strengthened by the accession of modern text-books of art and the more recent historical works, bringing the library up to date. Important acquisitions also were the library of Talbot Baines Reed, author of "Old English type foundries," in 1900; in 1902-03, the working library of John Southward, author of the principal English text-books on printing, and the technical section of the library of the Society of Compositors.

In the scientific building-up of the library, considering it as a special library, three points of view were considered. First, the practical side of the printing arts; second, the history

of their origin and development; third, the collection of specimens illustrating the practice and the history. There are two catalogs, one an author catalog now in process of printing which will make a volume of about 1000 pages, and a classed catalog in process of revision. Owing to lack of space the books are shelved in fixed location, with a location book referring from the accession number. The classification is based on that used by the Grolier Club of New York, "with considerable modification on the practical side." Its main feature is that it is decimal, and it owes much to the Dewey system. The main divisions are:

- o. Bibliography.
 1. The book.
 2. Writing.
 3. Typography.
 4. Illustration and engraving.
 5. Bookbinding.
 6. Ex libris, etc., marks of ownership.

Books not definitely on one of the library's special subjects are only kept if of value as specimens of printing, illustration, or bookbinding, and are classed accordingly.

Many subjects are subdivided geographically, and the table of countries is arranged according to the date of the introduction of printing, in the following order:

1. Germany.
2. Italy.
3. Switzerland.
4. France.
5. Low Countries.
6. Austria-Hungary.
7. Spain and Portugal.
8. Great Britain and Ireland.
9. Other countries.

The main subdivisions of class 3, Typography, will perhaps be interesting:

30. General works.
31. History, General.
32. History, Local.
33. History, Miscellaneous.
 331. Special types. Hebrew, etc.
 332. Parts of the book. Title pages, etc.
 333. Private presses.
34. Examples of typography.
35. Practical typography.
36. Presses and machines.
37. Various processes. Inkless printing, Printing for blind, etc.
38. Typographical design.
39. Administration.

Special collections to which reference is made include: a series of facsimiles of the types of early printers; the works of the Type Facsimile Society, the Gesellschaft für Typenkunde, and other similar series of facsimiles, uniformly mounted, and classified by countries, towns and printers—a valuable aid to the student; a series of pictures of printing machines of considerable historical value; the collection of periodicals; and the collection of early printed books of which there are about 100 printed before 1501, some exceedingly rare, mostly in good condition, and

several in their original bindings. The difficulties of handling and storing newspapers and posters are alluded to and suggestions are welcomed. The aim of the library is to be the depository of all information historical and practical, relating to printing and its kindred arts, from the history of the first productions of the press to the description of the latest improvement in type-casting machines. With over 30,000 volumes and pamphlets and many thousands of prints, broadsides, and cuttings, the library takes its place as a special library of considerable standing in the rapidly growing list of such institutions.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION WORK, Libraries in Relation with

The public libraries of California will be one of the agencies through which the newly created bureau of visual instruction will help to carry on university extension work. The bureau enters upon its work with a collection of 90 motion picture reels, more than 1000 stereopticon slides, and a number of complete cases of traveling exhibits.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

See also

COLLEGE LIBRARIES

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARIES

The library and the modern university. J. W. Hudson, Ph.D. *University of Missouri Bull.*, vol. 17, no. 12. p. 4-17. Also printed in *Pub. Libs.*, J1, 1916. p. 293-297.

The founding of nearly every great university has been inaugurated by the founding of a library; its growth has been the concomitant of the university's development. Recent changes in the conceptions of education have made the relation of the library to the university more vital; the library has had to meet demands occasioned by the rapid multiplication of courses, the functions of the university library have become increasingly important because of the widespread adoption of research methods in education, the growth of specialization in the university has required the library to become intensive, the widespread adoption of pedagogy, which teaches a subject thru its history, has increased in the university library the number of books taking up the genesis of university subjects.

The library must grow to be a still more important factor in university life because of needs of reform in our present educational system; it will invite an initiative, now lacking, in the student to look beyond the textbook and lecture for information. Another

need is the organization by the student of his separate courses into a connected curriculum; this can be done only by filling in the gaps between courses by a judicious use of the university library. By forming the habit of voluntary collateral reading the student will be more likely to continue his studies after graduation. The reforms can come only through the contagion of constructive ideals found in the instructor and through him in the masters.

Dr. Hudson introduces a brief historical sketch of the library of the University of Missouri, comments upon the new library building, and concludes by stating the purpose of the library, a double one—exact scholarship and creative research.

—Arrangement

University libraries and their arrangement. Thos. A. Barnett. *Lib. Asst.*, Mar., 1916. p. 37-41.

This paper, written by Mr. Barnett, of the University Library, Manchester, and read before the North Western branch of the L. A. A. at its December, 1915, meeting, examines the functions of universities and the demands which they make upon the library. In the light of these, it endeavors to ascertain which is the more satisfactory of the two systems of arrangement in general use, the departmental or the seminar system. In the departmental system, the books are divided into collections according to subject and housed in their respective departments in the university. That is, there are a number of independent libraries in the university instead of one general library. In the seminar system, there is one large central library, containing a series of small seminar libraries.

At the heart of every university there must be a large and well-equipped library. A library is itself a magnificent educational apparatus; it is there to supplement the instruction given in the classroom. It is essential that its contents shall always be readily accessible—and this is where the question of arrangement has to be taken into consideration. Preference must naturally be given to that method of arrangement, which enables the reader to get the books he requires in the least possible time, and with the least amount of trouble. The advocates of the departmental system of arrangement base their claim to its superiority upon the four main points following:

(a) That it secures greater freedom in the use of the books; (b) that it minimizes the risk of misplacement and loss; (c) that it assures the personal aid of the professor in their use; and (d) that it places the books under the supervision of the one who is most

interested in them—the professor—which the best interests of the library demand.

On first thought these advantages appear considerable, but the arrangement at the same time is accompanied by several dangers. There are many books which are equally important to the work of several departments. To make the reference sections of the library of any real value this arrangement necessitates a considerable amount of duplication. It is also a very difficult matter to supervise the work of such libraries—situated so far from one another, often in separate buildings—without the appointment of separate custodians and assistants, which means greatly increased expenditures, and most professors, even if they possessed the necessary qualifications, are unable to devote the necessary amount of time to supervise the library work successfully. With such an arrangement there is always the possibility of a professor interested in some particular phase of his subject giving it undue prominence to the detriment of the subject as a whole.

With the seminar system quite a different state of things exist. First of all, there is the general library, usually located in the center of the university buildings so as to be within easy reach of all departments. Here are kept readily accessible all those works which it is agreed are essential to carry on and unify successfully all the branches of the university's work. In numerous cases the buildings are so constructed as to allow of certain alcoves or rooms being allotted to particular subjects, thus enabling a student to do his reading surrounded by the literature of the subject in which he is interested, and securing practically all that is claimed for the departmental arrangement. Then there is a series of seminar libraries. In almost every department of a university, there is a well-equipped room set apart for the convenience, principally of advanced students and those engaged upon research, to which they can retire at their leisure and study without fear of interruption. A carefully selected collection of books has long been recognized as an essential part of the equipment of these rooms. These seminar libraries are under the direct control of the General Library, which supervises the purchasing, accessioning, and cataloging of the books, the responsibility for their safety alone resting with the department. The two things most essential to the successful working of seminar libraries are that they be kept within reasonable size, and that they be under the direct control of the central authority. Once a book ceases to be in frequent use—and books, especially those upon scientific topics, are constantly going out of date and being superseded—it should not be allowed to remain in the

seminar, but should be returned to the General Library. Fifty up-to-date standard works, placed by themselves upon the shelves in a department, are much more useful to the practical worker, than when mixed up with a hundred of an inferior quality. Provided that everything is carried on systematically this arrangement of the university library is capable of meeting all the demands that are likely to be made upon it. In the case of the ordinary university, where the departments are all fairly easily within reach, it is difficult at present to conceive of anything more suitable and more efficient than the seminar arrangement.

—Departmental Libraries

The policy of the Library of the University of California as regards the purchase of books for departmental libraries, is discussed at some length in the 1914-15 report of the librarian, J. C. Rowell.

"Books for departmental libraries are purchased from equipment or other funds at the disposal of the departments of instruction and not from the library book funds," he says, "the general library acting merely as purchasing agent. Departmental purchasing is increasing to such an extent that the handling of departmental orders now forms no inconsiderable part of the work of the accessions department. The demands come from departments or allied institutions away from Berkeley, such as the Medical Department and Hooper Foundation, which receive no allotments from the book fund; the Law School, which owing to its endowment for library purposes no longer receives an allotment; Agriculture, with its independent federal and state appropriations and other special funds; and a few other Berkeley departments. While the needs of certain of the scientific and technical departments for departmental copies of books which cannot well be spared from the general library must be recognized, the creation of independent collections in other departments seems less justifiable. In some departments the practice seems to have grown up fortuitously rather than by deliberate intent, the books being housed and used in the general library. The ideal arrangement from an administrative standpoint would be, that books desired by Berkeley departments, except scientific and technical publications to be used in direct connection with departmental work or duplicates of books already in the library, should be purchased and treated thruout as part of the general library. This would result in considerable economy in handling and recording, and the books would be much more generally available. The maintenance of independent collections in most cases seems to serve no particular pur-

pose, and when separately housed their inaccessibility is a source of constant annoyance to would-be users. During the year two such collections, those of the departments of Physical Education and Military Science, have been turned over to the general library, which has also acquired a number of books purchased by Political Science to meet the needs of large undergraduate classes. The Forestry books are shelved and otherwise treated as part of the general library, and the Library Committee of the Department of Agriculture in its meeting of December 22, 1914, took action favoring the transfer of the departmental library to the general library building if adequate facilities should be obtainable in the new portion."

VACATIONS

Vacations and holidays. Harry Lyman Koopman. *Pub. Libs., F.*, 1916. p. 64-65.

"In referring to holidays," says the writer, who is librarian of the John Hay Library, Providence, R. I., "I have in mind the weekly half-holidays even more than the less frequent legal holidays. Historically, vacations in educational institutions, of which libraries are an offshoot, go back for many centuries, but the general vacation in all sorts of occupations is very recent, and many of us have seen its entire development. As a feature of the standard of living, vacations and holidays should be granted by the employer out of respect to himself as to one not willing to lower the standard of living in his community. A few years ago one would have had to deal painfully with theories and probabilities in urging the importance of rest periods to efficiency; but the wonderful investigations made in the past few years, showing the increase of output produced by changing from steady work to work interspersed with intervals of rest are our warrant that these breathing times not only do not detract from the week's or the year's output, but actually contribute to it in quantity as well as quality. This is not an argument that can be pushed to the limit. It does not follow, if fish is a good brain food, that one will become a Shakespeare by eating a whale."

"The experiment of closing the cataloging department of the Cleveland Public Library (in conjunction with the order department) for the vacation period of four weeks in July and August proved a decided improvement on the old method of distributing the staff vacations from May to October," says the 1915 report of the library. "The work of the department was benefited thereby and no serious inconvenience was felt by the rest of the sys-

tem. The first assistant remained on duty to take care of emergencies. Members of the staff not entitled to a full month's vacation either requested the extra leave of absence necessary to make up the month, or profited by a brief experience in some other department of the library or in some outside library work."

VISITS, Library

Interlibrary visits. Elizabeth Pomeroy. *Mich. Lib. Bull.*, Ja.-F., 1916. p. 23-24.

"Experience is knowledge by trial, and much may be learned from the trials of others. If it could be so managed that every librarian in Michigan could visit every library in the state once a year, how much might be gained from seeing things actually done.

"A visit, as suggested, might be made without exchanging a word with librarian or assistants, and yet the visitor would have gained something from the atmosphere of the particular library visited that would be helpful.

"The library visit is not only beneficial to the visitors, but, especially in the case of the small library, to the librarian also.

"Oftentimes new ideas will spring up where the environment suggests them that would either not be thought of at all, or not as well understood elsewhere. If it were not for reading in our library magazines of the work being done in other places, the librarian of a small town might easily fall into the way of thinking, for months at a time, herself the one individual for whom Dewey and Cutter labored. It is when in danger of becoming possessed of this idea that the library visit, or visitor is our salvation."

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

"Talks to help you choose a career" is the heading of a card issued by the Binghamton Public Library and listing eight talks for high school students on vocational opportunities in the new High School building. Students attending these talks showed a real interest by asking many questions.

THE YEAR IN BOOKS

THE YEAR IN BOOKS

THE BOOKS OF 1916

ELSEWHERE in this section will be found a graph which looks like a composite fever chart of a hospital's delirious ward, but which is really a diagram of the book production in various classes for the last six years. Altho at first glance there seems to be little rhythm or reason in the fluctuations there recorded, a little study brings to light several consistencies, or orderly variations. FICTION, for instance, is uniformly at the top, and MUSIC uniformly at the bottom. DOMESTIC ECONOMY pursues an even tenor, as was to be expected: housekeeping is not an occupation which springs into sudden favor or disfavor. HISTORY is unique in its rapid growth since 1913, with just a slight reaction in 1916 from the extra big step of 1915. BIOGRAPHY and HISTORY show most clearly the effects of war. BIOGRAPHY is a simple pyramid, with its apex in 1913. The falling off since then is due to the decrease of importations in this subject. This, of course, was to be expected, for the elaborate and expensive volumes of historical biography, obviously intended for the library table rather than for the student, which we normally import from England, were naturally not in demand in war times.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL has plunged down hill since 1913 in inverse ratio to History's ascent. In 1913 the two classes were almost even—indeed Geography and Travel was a little ahead—but by 1916 there was a difference between them of 400 titles, History having reached a point more than twice as high as Geography.

SINCE 1912 RELIGION and SOCIOLOGY have been running a close race with the advantage in 1912 and 1915 on the side of the former and in other years to the score of the latter. So far the war has not increased the publication—or at any rate the importation—of English religious books. In fact, 1916 made a better showing in this field in America than 1915, but the falling off in importations brought the total down below the 1915 level.

POETRY AND DRAMA reached its high point in 1914 and rose again in 1916 after the decline of 1915. It happens that in a number of the

warring countries Poetry rose in 1915 in sharp contrast to other classes, practically all of which declined with the exception of those directly bearing on the war. Yet our own recovery in Poetry and Drama in 1916 was made in spite of a falling off in importations in that subject.

Besides Poetry and Drama a number of classes took sharp turns for the better in 1916, notably JUVENILES, SCIENCE, APPLIED SCIENCE, MEDICINE, EDUCATION and AGRICULTURE. All of these gains were due to increased American publication and probably resulted from more prosperous times. Less conspicuous gains were made by BUSINESS, SPORTS, MUSIC, FINE ARTS, SOCIOLOGY and FICTION.

BUSINESS claims the distinction of being the only class to gain consistently during the last four years. (History only just fails to make that record.) Altho the increase in Business has been consistently small its steadiness is a sure sign of the gradual awakening of business men to the need of business books.

In the matter of quality Fiction made a good showing in 1916, while Non-fiction maintained only a fair average. Few non-fiction books of arresting importance appeared.

On the whole, an investigation of the book-trade's fever chart seems to show that the patient is not only doing as well as could be expected, but promises soon to be in sturdier health than ever.

FICTION.

The mere public, who can't name more than a dozen 1916 novels and can't tell the publishers of any of them—the folks who speak to us-of-the-book-trade with some such apologetic beginning as "I suppose it's an old book to you but I'm only just reading it"—would probably remember three books if you asked them to name the best novels of 1916: "Casuals of the Sea," "Mr. Britling" and "The Way of All Flesh." The last is of course a rediscovery, not a new book, but to most of us—even "us"—it was almost unknown.

William McFee, author of "Casuals of the Sea," is the new author of 1916. He and a few other people were aware of his existence before, but "Casuals" was his first book to be

widely read. The sea, except in a figurative sense, only comes into the latter part of the book—and it is the sea of oil and steam rather than the sea of sails. But Mr. McFee—a sailor himself—knows that the throb of an engine sounds romance as surely as the flap of a sail. The first part of the book is concerned with a middle class English family who follow where chance leads them. There is but one coincidence in the story, and no suggestion of an artificial plot. Somewhat in the same way "The Way of All Flesh" disregards the carefully rounded plot and conventional ending. Its dramatic situations are as casual as they are scarce. Where another author would develop his big scene into a chapter, Samuel Butler passes it by with a scant paragraph—to make much of his hero's change of opinion on some abstract matter. The hero's marriage comes as a surprise, starts in the direction of "happily ever afterward" but unexpectedly dwindles into nothingness while the tale goes its philosophical way.

"Mr. Britling," too, gives a series of keen impressionist pictures of war time England underlaid like "The Research Magnificent" with theory, speculation, hints of thoughts to be pursued another day. Spectacular climaxes, rewards and retribution seem to be going out of fashion. Is the telic novel giving way to the more or less shapeless, loosely knit, inconclusive story—the story that, like a Tchekhov play finds that real art is the portrayal of life as it is, not as it ought to be? For climaxes do not by nature come at the end of the third act—unless, indeed, we consider the actual turning point the climax, regardless of its dramatic possibilities—in which case we are perhaps working along just the lines of the authors under discussion.

Two other novels of 1916 belong among the leaders—books which magnificently disregard the supposed public preference for rapid fiction. George Moore and E. L. White chose wide canvases for big subjects, and produced "The Brook Kerith" and "El Supremo." The former is a continuation of the life of Christ in fiction form starting with the assumption that he did not die on the cross; the latter a mammoth romance of Paraguay in past days. These phrases come so glibly that they were probably on the books' jackets. Both novels were received with an appreciation that indicates a willingness on the part of a good many readers to spend a week of evenings on a single novel—if the novel be really worth while. Phillpotts' "Green Alleys" and Lager-

löf's "The Emperor of Portugallia," as was to be expected, were also welcomed by the discriminating. T. Everett Harre's "Behold the Woman!" also planned on a large scale, was more melodramatic.

Revolt is again a favorite fiction theme—the revolt of woman against restraint, the revolt of the younger generation against the standards of the older, the revolt against extravagance, or, in fact, a general revolution against what Elsie Clews Parsons calls our gynocratic society. May Sinclair's "The Belfry" combined something of all these elements—her heroine left a cathedral close to earn her own living, flew in the face of convention by spending a few days in Belgium, quite innocently, with a writer sadly deficient in ancestors, and finally married this impossible little big-souled Cockney. The heroine of Margaret Deland's "The Rising Tide" also rebelled against her eminently respectable home, but with less consistency than the usual feminist heroine. The author was apparently determined to present quite impartially both sides of the woman question. Olive Higgins Prouty, however, was plainly pro-feminist in "The Fifth Wheel," in which a girl leaves home restrictions and social ambitions to become a worker. In most cases, these independent women are married in the end, but to men—either by nature or by the heroines' training—of entirely satisfactory feminist proclivities. There was the girl in Samuel Merwin's "The Trufflers" for instance—she preferred babies to Bohemia. But again, there was the heroine of "The Real Adventure" who found marriage inadequate as life's end and all until many things had happened. Gabriella, too, of Ellen Glasgow's "Life and Gabriella," solved the problem of woman's dependence. A second theme—which enters the books too late to be conclusively developed—is the question of marriage between social unequals. Here, it would seem, the author is in sympathy with her heroine's marriage to a man who has risen from the masses, in line with May Sinclair's conclusion in "The Belfry." In "The Strangers' Wedding," on the other hand, W. L. George shows the tragedy of the marriage of a man of taste and training to a girl socially, intellectually and spiritually his inferior. But just here is where the comparison falls down. If the girl of "The Strangers' Wedding" had had the intellectual and spiritual gifts of Jevons of "The Belfry," the author might have been forced to give his story a different conclusion.

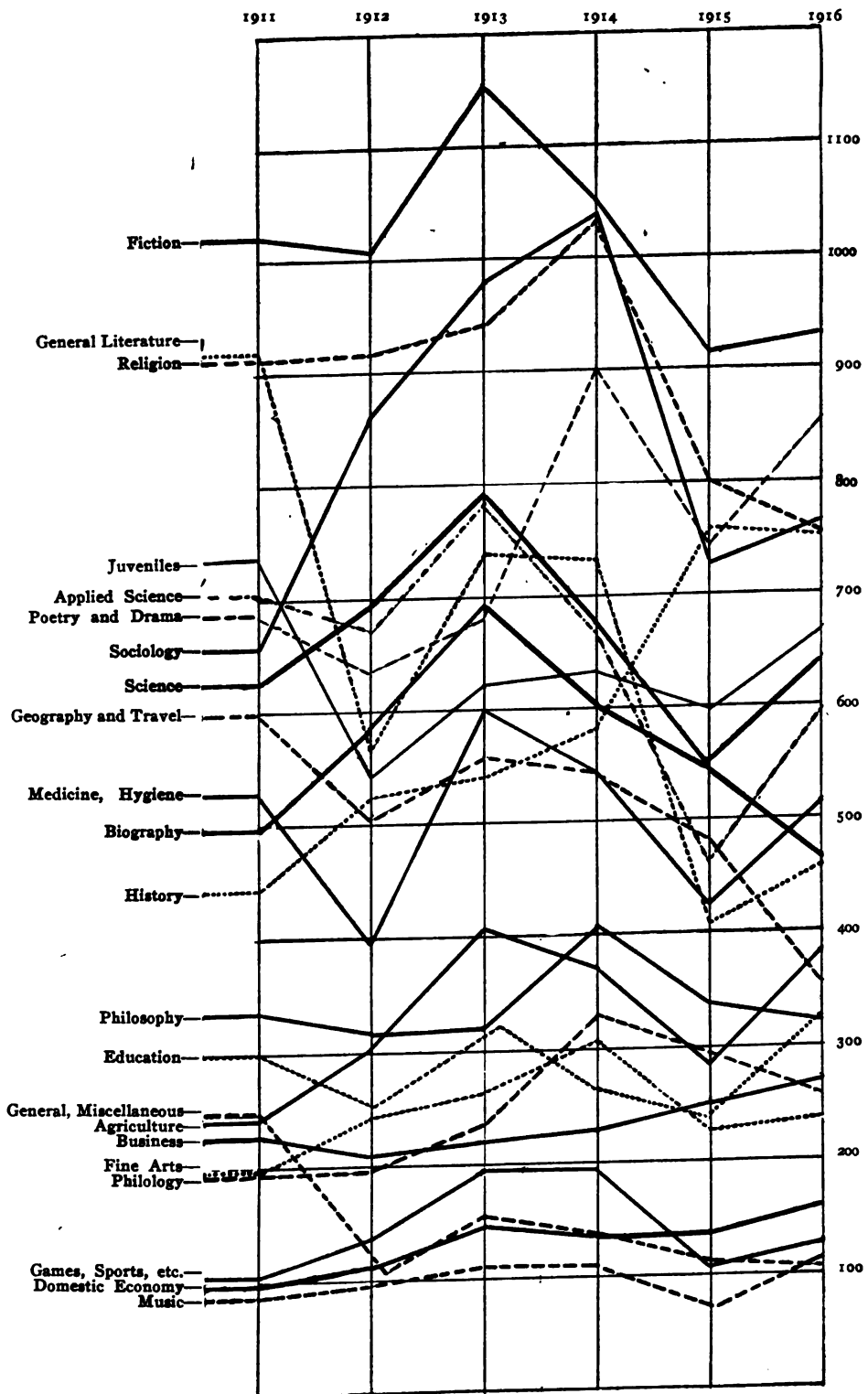


CHART SHOWING VARIATIONS IN THE NUMBER OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN DIFFERENT CLASSES DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS.

In only one novel of the year does woman remain unmarried—Sarah Cleghorn's "The Spinster," an admirably real picture of the woman who thinks.

The revolt of the younger generation against the standards of the older is not often as well portrayed as it is in "These Lynnekers" by J. D. Beresford, author of the "Jacob Stahl" trilogy. Dickie Lynneker has none of the cross-grainedness of the rebel in "The Rising Tide"; he is as lovable a hero as you will find in a bookcase full of novels—but he does his own thinking. The manner of living and believing that is the order of the day in his English parsonage home are not able to confuse his clear reasoning.

The anti-extravagance and fashion crusade has been helped along by such books as "The Real Motive" by Dorothy Canfield (of whom it is impossible to speak in moderation), "Mr. and Mrs. Pierce," the story of a young couple who nearly came to grief, by Cameron Mackenzie, and Granville Barker's "Souls on Fifth" a whimsical tale showing how very inadequately equipped for a future life is the soul of a person who lives only for dinner and dress.

Sherwood Anderson was an American discovery. His "Windy McPherson's Son" (a somewhat misleading title, with its Scotch suggestion) is a sincere and exciting story of small town America, of no little poetic feeling. The author promises to develop into one of our best.

Humor was scarcer than ever in 1916—probably because England naturally contributed little in this class. Of the more prominent humorous books of the year two were by the same author, Booth Tarkington. Both his immensely successful "Seventeen," and his "Penrod and Sam," were distinctively American. Harry Leon Wilson's "Somewhere in Red Gap"—perhaps not quite up to "Ruggles"—was equally American. Stephen Leacock's "Further Foolishness" satirized the follies of the day. Irvin Cobb was not missing—he gave us "Fibble, D.D." Sewell Ford's 1916 contribution was "Shorty McCabe on the Job." And we were nearly forgetting one of the best of all—Mary Roberts Rinehart's "Tish"—about an adventurous spinster whose doings can almost match Penrod's own. And here we must retract the statement that "The Spinster" is the only novel that withholds a husband from its heroine. One more afterthought—there should surely be mention of "Hermione and Her Little Group of Serious Thinkers"

by Don Marquis, who leads one of New York's two great factions. The other is headed by F. P. A. To mention your preference for one or the other is a challenge to combat.

There is still, apparently, a large demand for the pleasant story. "Georgina of the Rainbows" by Annie Fellows Johnston, "Just David" by Eleanor H. Porter, and "Prudence of the Parsonage" by Ethel Hueston were among the very popular books of this class.

A number of the best novels of the year have not yet been mentioned because they cannot be classified in any of the above groups. Mark Twain's "The Mysterious Stranger" is one of these. It showed Samuel Clemens from the other side. For the man who could quizzically "see thru" the little vanities and pomposities of his fellows was not blind to the bigger and more dangerous falseness of superficial creeds, blind conventions and cold-blooded policies. The year brought two volumes from another writer of the older generation—William Dean Howells, who published "The Leatherstocking God," the story of a religious imposter and "A Daughter of the Storage," a collection of short stories. Three or four of the foremost English authors are on the 1916 list. Hugh Walpole's romance of Russia, "The Dark Forest," was almost a masterpiece in its quiet, atmospheric picture of the darkest side of the war. Locke's "The Wonderful Year" attained a sale worthy of its charm. Bennett's "The Lion's Share" would have been the *chef d'oeuvre* of any other author, but must needs rank somewhat low in the Bennett bibliography. But one book by an Englishman stands out as the author's best work—J. C. Snaith's "The Sailor," the story of a boy's life at sea and his later success as a writer. Books as good as "The Sailor" are hard to find. Maurice Hewlett's "Love and Lucy" told of a humdrum married couple introduced to romance thru an accidental kiss in the dark. "Fondie" by E. C. Booth, a new English writer, is a well-told tale of simple, rural life.

Among other prominent books which, for one reason or another, were widely read, were Harold Bell Wright's "When a Man's a Man," in the "Barbara Worth" vein; "Nan of Music Mountain" by Frank H. Spearman, called an American "Lorna Doone"; Mary H. Watt's "The Rudder," somewhat reactionary in its view of the labor problem; Alice Brown's "The Prisoner"—telling what happened when he was freed; "Pincus Hood," in which Arthur Hodges introduces a plump little art dealer

and a Bohemian circle; "The Agony Column," an ingenious romance by Earl Derr Biggers; Helen R. Martin's "Her Husband's Purse," another story of the Pennsylvania Dutch; "The Seed of the Righteous," concerned with a family of unpractical propagandists, by Juliet Wilbor Tompkins; Robert W. Chambers' war romance, "The Girl Philippa"; "The Heart of Rachael," Kathleen Norris's conclusions on the divorce problem; Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Lady Connie"; "The Pleasant Ways of St. Medard," a quiet New Orleans tale by Grace E. King; "A Circuit Rider's Widow," more clever character work from Corra Harris; "Tales of the Pampas" by W. H. Hudson, author of "Green Mansions"; Ethel Sidgwick's "The Accolade" and "Hatchways"; George Madden Martin's "Emmy Lou's Road to Grace," more about that very real little girl; Emerson Hough's historically accurate "The Magnificent Adventure" and the first short stories we have had from Rabindranath Tagore, "The Hungry Stones."

BIOGRAPHIES, MEMOIRS, CORRESPONDENCE

It is seldom that a biographer has the opportunity to create a real sensation—and if he has, it sometimes happens that his book is withdrawn before it reaches the public. The man who is well enough known to be worthy of a biography has not been able, as a rule, to keep his skeletons safely locked in their closets up to the time when his biography comes to be written. This year, however, brought a surprise in literary biography—Charles A. Smith's "O. Henry Biography" in which, for the first time, the story of O. Henry's years in prison was told. The spirit of the volume, however, was far from sensational, and it added to, rather than detracted from, O. Henry's popular favor.

"Letters of Richard Watson Gilder," edited by his daughter Rosamond was a tempting volume that proved able to sustain the interest awakened by its title. The following volumes also stand out in literary biography: "A New England Childhood," by Margaret Fuller: the story of the childhood and youth of Edmund Clarence Stedman, poet and critic, by his former secretary; "Julia Ward Howe, 1819-1910" by her daughter, Mrs. L. E. Howe Richards, and others; "Poe's Helen" by Caroline Ticknor, the romance of Poe and Mrs. Whitman; "Memories of a Publisher, 1865-1915" by George Haven Putnam; "Henry David Thoreau" a critical study by Mark Van Doren; and "Years of My Youth" by William Dean Howells.

Two or three noteworthy works of theatrical biography were published in 1916. In "The Melancholy Tale of Me" E. H. Sothorn told, with a gusto that somehow recalled "The Rose and the Ring," the cheerful story of his actor life. Tho the humor at times was more remarkable for its vigor than for its subtlety, it nevertheless sketched in the personality of the author with a warmth that is lacking in many a more finished drawing. "Charles Frohman, Manager and Man" by I. Marcossou and Dan Frohman, with an appreciation by James M. Barrie, showed again the genial side of stage life. "Geraldine Farrar," the story of an American singer, by herself, gave an inside picture of the opera.

"The Life of John Marshall" by A. J. Beveridge was an important two volume contribution to historical biography. In this class were "Charles Francis Adams, 1835-1915," volume six of "The Writings of John Quincy Adams," "Abraham Lincoln, the Lawyer-Statesman" in which J. T. Richards gives the result of years of research; the official "Life of William McKinley" by C. S. Olcott, and "Union Portraits" by Gamaliel Bradford. Present day makers of history were not neglected. We were given "Woodrow Wilson, the Man and His Work" by H. J. Ford; William L. Ransom drew a different picture in "Charles E. Hughes, the Statesman as Shown in the Opinions of the Jurist," while—since trilogies are popular—C. G. Washburn completed the open-minded citizen's library with "Theodore Roosevelt, the Logic of His Career."

The man who rises in spite of handicaps is perhaps the best subject for the biographer. A number of such life-stories were told in 1916: "Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, Musician" by W. C. B. Sayers, the biography of the first negro composer of classic music; "From the Deep Woods to Civilization" the autobiography of Charles A. Eastman, a full blooded Indian, and two biographies of Booker T. Washington, the one by Benjamin F. Riley, the other a larger work by E. J. Scott and L. B. Stowe.

Just a few more American biographies should be mentioned: "Notes of a Busy Life" by J. B. Foraker, the Ohio senator, "Joseph Fels, His Lifework," in which Mary Fels tells of her husband's single tax propaganda, and two books on Edwin Livingston Trudeau, the one an autobiography and the other, "The Beloved Physician" by Stephen Chalmers, an appreciation of the doctor who did so much for tuberculosis sufferers.

Altho a number of valuable foreign biographies appeared no work of landmark significance characterized the year. The following were books of special distinction: "William Wordsworth," by G. M. Harper; "The Life of Monsignor Robert Hugh Benson" by Rev. C. C. Martindale; vol. four of the Monypenny and Buckle "Life of Benjamin Disraeli"; "With Americans of Past and Present Days" by J. A. A. J. Jusserand, the French ambassador to the United States; a much enlarged edition of Sir Sidney L. Lee's standard "Life of Shakespeare"; B. Willson's authoritative "Life of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal," and "The Life and Letters of Sir John Heniker Heaton" by Mrs. A. Porter.

HISTORY

Our statistics for the past year show that while the number of books under History remained almost stationary there was a drop from 300 to 200 in the number of importations in that field. Correspondingly, there was a rise in American books.

Comparatively few of the more scholarly class of histories—the "contributions" to historical evidence—appeared. Mary A. M. Marks, indeed, gave a detailed study of one period in an exhaustive volume entitled "England and America, 1763 to 1783, the History of a Reaction." "American Debate" by Marion Mills Miller brought into two volumes the history of political and economic controversy in the United States with critical digests of the leading debates. There was a "History of Arizona," by T. E. Farish; a new account of "The Founding of Spanish California" by C. E. Chapman, based largely on newly discovered archives; and an equally erudite account of "The Revolution in Virginia" by H. J. Eckenrode, based on original Virginia archives. Willis F. Johnson wrote retrospectively of "America's Foreign Relations." In the good old days we didn't know we had any, but now that we have seen what trouble such things may cause we are beginning to look them up. Several books dealt with the Eastern question, notably "Japanese Expansion and American Policies" by J. F. Abbott, "Our Eastern Question" by Thomas F. F. Millard, and "Contemporary Politics in the Far East" by Stahley K. Hornbeck. The menace of a destruction of our race from within was set forth by Madison Grant in "The Passing of the Great Race"—a not altogether unbiased argument in favor of the Anglo-Saxon.

France rather came to the front in the

general histories of the year. We were given such books as "The French Revolution" by Louis Madelin; "High Lights of the French Revolution" by Hilaire Belloc; "A History of the Third French Republic" by C. H. C. Wright; and "A History of France" by John R. M. Macdonald.

Archeology seems to be growing popular. A. Bothwell Gosse told us a number of new things about the Egyptians in his careful, well-illustrated "The Civilization of the Ancient Egyptians." An ample volume by Morris Jastrow, Jr. told of "The Civilization of Babylonia and Assyria." Again, we were given "A History of Babylon" by Leonard W. King.

The following are but a few titles of many worth-while books in foreign history: "The Caliph's Last Heritage," a history of the Turkish Empire by Sir Mark Sykes; "China Under the Empress Dowager" by J. O. P. Bland and Edwin Backhouse; "Early History of Cuba" by Irene A. Wright; "The Foundations of the Ottoman Empire" by H. A. Gibbons; "The Mikado, Institution and Person" by William E. Griffis; "Politics" by Heinrich von Treitschke in a two volume edition and "The Second Partition of Poland" by Robert Howard Lord.

The overwhelming list of war books shows, as was to be expected, an increase in the number of personal narratives and a decrease in books inquiring into the immediate and remote causes of the struggle. The following enjoyed considerable popularity: "Antwerp to Gallipoli" by Arthur Ruhl; "Between the Lines" by Boyd Cable; "Financial Chapters of the War" by Alexander Dana Noyes; "Elements of the Great War" by Hilaire Belloc; "The First Hundred Thousand" by Ian Hay Beith; "Friends of France," the field service of the American ambulance described by its members; "Kitchen-er's Mob," in which J. Norman Hall, an American, tells of his experiences in the British Army; "Raemaeker's Cartoons," famous war pictures; "My Home in the Field of Honor" a graphic picture of the early invasion days by Frances Huard, a daughter of Francis Wilson; "War Bread" by Edward E. Hunt, who was in charge of Antwerp relief work; "What is Coming?" a forecast by H. G. Wells; "With Serbia Into Exile," an appalling narrative of that nation's sufferings by Fortier Jones; "The Red Horizon" by Patrick McGill; "With the French in France and Salonica" by Richard Harding Davis; "Gallipoli" by John Masefield; "England's Effort" by Mrs. Hum-

phry Ward; and "The Wrack of the Storm" by Maurice Maeterlinck.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

Since 1913 books on Travel and Description have decreased year by year; or rather a large proportion of the travel books have been classified as war books. The books on the United States do not fall into any general groups—northwest and northeast are about as well represented as southwest and southeast, with possibly something of a deficit on the part of the last section. Ernest Peixotto's "Our Hispanic Southwest," illustrated by the author, is perhaps the best remembered book in this division. Ruth Kedzie Wood's "The Tourist's Northwest"; Harris Newmark's "Sixty Years in Southern California"; and John Muir's "Travels in Alaska" and "Thousand-Mile Walk to the Gulf" are of interest in their respective spheres. New York City was put on the map by the first guide book to attempt a really complete description of what the city offers in all its different phases, "Rider's New York City." This volume is the first of a series which is designed to cover the entire country.

The publisher of books on Mexico came into his own again in 1916. The most popular book of the year on that active republic was undoubtedly "A Diplomat's Wife in Mexico" by Edith C. O'Shaughnessy, wife of the American Chargé d'Affaires, 1913-14. Mexico from a different and most delightful point of view was described in Harry A. Franck's "Tramping Through Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras." The "seen from a motor-car" records can never equal the stories of the man who comes out of a country with dusty boots.

"Argentina and Uruguay" by Gordon Ross and "Through South America's Southland," by Rev. A. Zahm, covered much ground—but South America's bibliography is far from complete. Various odd corners of the continent will probably be the subject of many books in the years to come.

Of the non-war books on Europe, Laurence Jerrold's "France, Her People and Her Spirit" was among the most prominent. The author gives a genuine and keen analysis of the French people. E. V. Lucas wrote genially of his home town in "More Wanderings in London." "Forty Years in Constantinople, 1873-1915" gives the record of Sir Edwin Pears' experience. Otherwise few travel books stand out on the list—a list by no means short.

But leaving the places where wanderings and genial digressions are in order, we find a good showing of real adventure books. "The Last Voyage of the Karluk," flagship of Vilhjalmar Stefansson's Canadian Arctic expedition of 1913-16 by her master Robert A. Bartlett is a simple account of big deeds. "With Scott: The Silver Lining," an account of Scott's last Antarctic expedition, is told by the geologist of the party, Griffith Taylor. Theodore Roosevelt's "A Book-Lover's Holidays in the Open" covered some lively experiences in many parts of the world. The great resources of the tropics, with description of their people and a forecast of their promised development were included by C. R. Enock in "The Tropics."

POLITICS AND SOCIOLOGY

We seem to be marking time in social and economic thought—probably this is the inevitable period of rest after the conspicuous advance of ten or fifteen years ago. For the most part the books of the year were restatements or elaborations of old problems. Pacifism was of course in evidence, though even in this field no new Angell arose. In Education, however, there is evidence of original thought and a tendency to investigate the nutritive value of the mental food we are giving the young. The number of thought calories contained in Greek roots is being earnestly computed.

In Political Science we were given such useful and suggestive works as "The American Plan of Government" by C. W. Bacon and F. S. Morse, "Caribbean Interests of the United States" by Prof. C. L. Jones of Wisconsin, "The Federal Executive" by J. P. Hill, "Modernizing the Monroe Doctrine" by C. H. Sherrill, "Our Chief Magistrate and His Powers" by William Howard Taft, a very fine two volume set of the "Political Writings of Jean Jacques Rousseau" and Norman Angell's "The World's Highway."

No pacifist was more uncompromising than John Haynes Holmes, whose "New Wars for Old" carried the non-resistance principle to its logical extreme. "War, Peace and the Future" was Ellen Key's protest against the war fallacy. In "Why War?" F. C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at New York, found the cause of war almost entirely commercial.

Interest in Criminology continued. Thomas Mott Osborne in "Society and Prisons" and Madeline Z. Doty in "Society's Misfits" wrote

from the practical side, while William A. Bongor in his scholarly treatise "Criminality and Economic Conditions" and Henry H. Goddard in "The Criminal Imbecile" went back to first causes in trying to discover the reason for crime.

Frederic C. Howe's "Socialized Germany," William English Walling's "The Socialism of To-Day," H. G. Brown's "Transportation Rates and Their Regulation," Werner Sombart's "The Quintessence of Capitalism," a study of the psychology of the modern business man, and R. W. Sellars' "The Next Step in Democracy" are a few of the year's books on up to date problems.

As we noted a year ago, psychology is invading almost every branch of non-fiction. Education, especially, is becoming permeated with new principles based on a scientific study of the child's mental development. Many theories, still inchoate, have reached print only in magazine articles or pamphlets as yet, and will probably be developed into cloth bound books during the next few years. Abraham Flexner's 23-page "Modern School" and the Binet-Simon pamphlets, for instance, are indications of new thought on educational problems. In book form, one contribution in this field was L. M. Terman's "Measurement of Intelligence," suggestions for extending the Binet-Simon tests. "Mind and its Education" by G. H. Betts, "Experimental Education" by F. N. Freeman, "Psychology of the Common Branches" by F. N. Freeman and "Educational Bearings of Modern Psychology" by C. M. Meredith are constructive works that should help to improve the mental equipment of the next generation.

The Gary plan, the most prominent educational movement at the present time, produced a half-dozen pamphlets and one book, "Gary Schools" by Randolph S. Bourne, which is to be followed shortly by a volume by Alice Barrows Fernandez.

On the administrative side not a few noteworthy volumes appeared; among others: "Public School Administration" by E. P. Cubberley, "School Organization and Administration" by E. P. Cubberley and others; "Some Problems in City School Administration" by George D. Strayer and others. The philosophy of education was interestingly discussed by John Dewey in "Democracy and Education."

Interest in woman subsided—that is, from the literary point of view. W. L. George's "The Intelligence of Woman" is a book that should not be quoted without the context. With

the context, and with a real understanding of Mr. George's attitude—which is by no means anti-feminist—it gives an illuminating picture of woman's progress thru the ages.

SCIENCE

The most scholarly contributions to science during 1916 were in the field of physics; where scientists tried to put a finger on the elusive electron, and investigated the earth's past. Some light was thrown on this matter by T. C. Chamberlain, whose "The Origin of the Earth" shattered the nebular hypothesis to bits and set up a new hypothesis. "The Electron Theory of Matter" by Owen W. Richardson and "The Universe and the Atom" by Marion Erwin attempted to take the earth to pieces in order to see how it is put together.

"Arboreal Man" by Frederick W. Jones and "Civilization and Climate" by Ellsworth Huntington threw some light on the question of why men are so. The latter volume attempted to show how climate has affected race, religion, institutions, etc.; wherefore, Horace is wrong in his "caelum non animum."

The year brought a number of popular manuals on the cosier side of nature: O. W. Richardson's "How to Know the Mosses," Neil M. Ladd's "How to Make Friends with Birds," J. W. Henshaw's "Wild Flowers of the North American Mountains," etc. Fabre's "The Life of the Caterpillar" was the chief contribution in this class.

MISCELLANEOUS

Altho the number of books on Poetry and Drama exceeded, in 1916, the 1915 total, the 1914 high mark was not reached. It is rather significant that the 1915 statistics of a number of European countries show an increase in Poetry while practically all other classes decline, with the exception of those that are directly affected by the war—military books, contemporary history, etc. 1916, while numerically stronger in Poetry and Drama than 1915, was a year of less originality in both classes. A number of the 1915 discoveries appear in the bibliography of 1916, but new names are wanting. *Vers libre* continued to interest, tho it was not run into the ground. Edgar Lee Masters followed up his "Spoon River Anthology" with "Songs and Satires" and "The Great Valley"; Robert Frost, author of "North of Boston," gave us "Mountain Interval"; Amy Lowell contributed "Men, Women and Ghosts"; "The Quest" came from John G. Neihardt. The Braithwaite anthology published early in the year included, as usual, the best magazine

verse of the previous year. Tagore's visit to America further increased popular interest in his poetry. A new volume, "Fruit-Gathering," was published. "Rhymes of a Red Cross Man" by Robert W. Service was the most widely read of the war-inspired books of verse.

The Shakespeare tercentenary was responsible for a considerable number of publications in the Drama division. These were by no means ephemeral volumes adventitiously produced for the occasion, but real Shakespeareana. Among the more important were "Shakespeare's England," an account of the life and manners of his age, by Charles T. Onions; "Shakespeare and His Fellows" by D. H. Madden; "A Book of Homage to Shakespeare," edited by I. Gollancz; "Shakespeare and Precious Stones" by George F. Kunz; "Shakespeare's Theatre" by Ashley H. Thorndike; "The Sonnets of Shakespeare from the Quarto of 1609," with variorum readings and commentary, edited by Raymond Macdonald Alden; and "The English Drama in the Age of Shakespeare" by Wilhelm Creizenach.

"Is There a Shakespeare Problem?" by Granville G. Greenwood, was pro-Bacon. Apparently James Phinney Baxter thinks there is. His "The Greatest of Literary Problems" restated Bacon's side. It seems almost time to give the case to the jury.

Brander Matthews gave us an excellent volume with a title quite catchingly simple, "A Book About the Theatre." He also edited "The Chief European Dramatists" covering the field between 500 B. C. and 1879 A. D. William Winter continued his recollections in "Vagrant Memories."

Of new plays we have not, perhaps, quite such an original collection as the previous year or two brought; but there were many things worth while nevertheless. The fourth series of "plays" by August Strindberg, the second series of Tchekhov plays, the sixth volume of Hauptmann's works, a new series of "Three Plays" by Brieux were all of interest. "Six Plays of the Yiddish Theatre" by David Pinski and others and "Three Plays" by Padraic Colum were new departures. Probably the chief contribution of the year was G. B. Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion, Pygmalion and Overruled" in one of which the author unexpectedly raises the final curtain.

Maurice Sand's "The History of the Harlequinade" thoroly canvassed its special field.

Of all branches of non-fiction none showed more progress in 1916 than psychology, for the

literature of psychoanalysis is now well launched. Two books by Prof. Jung appeared: "Analytical Psychology" and "Psychology of the Unconscious." From Freud came "Wit and Its Relation to the Unconscious." "The History and Practice of Psychoanalysis" by Paul Bjerre gave a resumé of the discoveries in this fascinating science.

"Thinking as a Science" by H. B. Hazlitt received the recognition it deserved as a really sound psychological investigation, not by any means in the class of those sketchy manuals that delude the guileless by clapping the word "psychology" in front of a hodge-podge of wearisome platitudes. Tho somewhat stiff reading, the book is by no means intended for the psychologist alone—on the other hand it does not guarantee "thinking without brains."

Recent investigations have made it clear that the Personal Devil who possesses us all at times has his headquarters in the nerve centres. G. T. W. Patrick, in "The Psychology of Relaxation" advances the theory that play, laughter, profanity, alcohol, war, are the forms in which the overtaxed higher nerve centres find relief by reverting to savage instincts. Further studies of innate cussedness were made by Joseph Jastrow in "Character and Temperament" and by W. A. White in "Mechanisms of Character Formation," another psycho-analytic investigation.

But while the scientists dig up our remote ancestors and plumb our subconscious selves in the effort to discover why we have strayed from the paths of perfection, there are always plenty of practical folk about to point out the paths back to that vacant highway. One sound and sane little book by Sarah Cleghorn and Dorothy Canfield, "Fellow Captains," gave away the Secret of Serenity—a thing well worth knowing. Among the books on how to live one of the most popular was E. A. Purinton's "Efficient Living," which gave a business-like system for self-analysis. Dorothy Canfield Fisher's "Self-Reliance" and Mrs. S. M. Gruenberg's "Sons and Daughters" were full of good suggestions on child-training. Rudolf Steiner, in "The Philosophy of Freedom" struck a modern note, refuting the theories against free will and developing scientifically a philosophy in accord with what we always knew was true tho we couldn't prove it.

According to our statistics the war has not increased the number of religious publications; in fact the last two years show a decrease. This is largely due to a decrease in importa-

tion. Few titles of distinction appear among the religious books of the year. In religious history we have "Forerunners and Rivals of Christianity," studies in religious history from 330 B. C. to 330 A. D. by Francis Legge. Several scholarly treatises on non-Christian religion appeared: "The Heart of Jainism" by Mrs. Sinclair Stevenson; "Mahomet, Founder of Islam" by G. M. Draycott and "The Real Mormonism" by R. C. Webb, who believes that Mormonism has not been fairly interpreted.

"How to Live" by Irving Fisher and Eugene L. Fisk was not a volume of suggestions for beating the race with high cost of living, but "rules for healthful living based on modern science." It was one of the best sellers in non-fiction. "Eat and Be Well" by Eugene Christian and "Not by Bread Alone," the principles of human nutrition by Harvey W. Wiley gave advice on how to eat. "Side-Stepping Ill Health" by E. F. Bowers told how to dodge many minor ills.

Art books have declined since the outbreak of war, and as a consequence, perhaps, American books stand out in this class. "Parks" by George Burnap, is the outstanding work of the year in Landscape Gardening. In the more general field "Planning a Modern City" by N. P. Lewis was excellent. "The Russian School of Painting" by Alexander Benois was distinctive in its field. In Music no book of the year was of conspicuous importance.

"The Mothercraft Manual" by Mary L. Read, "How to Know Your Child" by Miriam Finn Scott and "A New Book of Cookery"

by Fannie M. Farmer were excellent books for home-makers. Of the two on child-training the former includes more information on practical matters of dress and diet while the latter deals with character development and education.

The year's bibliography bristles with "preparedness" books, which talk about what will happen if we don't arm with an ominous intensity, only to be equalled by the peace book chapters on what will happen if we do. The most significant were "The Challenge of the Future," a study in American foreign policy by Roland G. Usher; "Fear God and Take Your Own Part" by Theodore Roosevelt, and "The Military Obligation of Citizenship" by Major-Gen. Leonard Wood.

In general Literature "Under the Apple Trees" by John Burroughs (modern problems in service and philosophy); "On Being Human" by Woodrow Wilson, an essay on keeping your sympathies alive; "Counter Currents," Agnes Repplier's whimsical essays; "We" by Gerald Stanley Lee; and "The Advance of the English Novel" by William Lyons Phelps were all to be found on the *Bookman's* lists of best selling non-fiction. Theodore Dreiser's "A Hoosier Holiday" was a book of general interest which has not as yet been as widely read as it should be—possibly because its title is somewhat misleading. As a frank and very human expression of the author's philosophy, and how it came to be what it is, the volume has an interest for many people who may not enjoy the author's fiction.

THE "BEST SELLERS" OF 1916

THE "BOOKMAN'S" LISTS

It was the book of a woman that had led all the rest in the lists for October, November, and December of 1915. That book was Gene Stratton-Porter's "Michael O'Halloran." Furthermore, the book of another woman—Mary Roberts Rinehart's "K"—had been second in October, second in November and third in December. Also scattered among the lists for these months were Eleanor H. Porter's "Pollyanna Grows Up," Leona Dalrymple's "The Lovable Meddler," and Kathleen Norris' "The Story of Julia Page." That feminine supremacy which had marked the closing months of 1915 was destined to hold over far into the following year. It was "Michael O'Halloran" that held first place by a margin of more than fifty points in the January list. It was a man's book, the late F. Hopkinson Smith's "Felix O'Day," that was second; but following it closely in third and fourth places were Jean Webster's "Dear Enemy," and Mary Roberts Rinehart's "K." Then came Jeffery Farnol's "Beltane the Smith," and Rex Beach's

"The Heart of the Sunset." The February lists brought changes of merely minor importance. "Michael O'Halloran" was in first place, having increased its point total to 219. "Dear Enemy" had passed "Felix O'Day"; "K" was again fourth, and "Beltane the Smith," fifth. Tied for sixth place were Stewart Edward White's "The Gray Dawn," and Winston Churchill's "A Far Country." The latter had been one of the conspicuous successes of 1915, and its record of 453 points for August had been the highest point total of the year.

With the March lists "Dear Enemy" had gone into first place. Rather closely grouped, occupying respectively second, third, and fourth places, were "Michael O'Halloran," "Felix O'Day," and a newcomer, Ellen Glasgow's "Life and Gabriella." Fifth was another newcomer, Rupert Hughes' "Clipped Wings," with Jeffery Farnol's "Beltane the Smith" in the sixth position. So far first place had been occupied exclusively by women novelists, and the April lists brought no change.

This time it was "Life and Gabriella," with a point total of 248. But threatening closely, only twelve points away, was Henry Kitchell Webster's "The Real Adventure." The books that had been conspicuous in the first two months of 1915 were dropping out. Only "Dear Enemy," in fourth position remained. Third in the April lists was Peter Clark Macfarlane's "Held to Answer," and tied for fifth and sixth places, "Clipped Wings," and Basil King's "The Side of the Angels." With the lists for May "The Real Adventure" had just managed to squeeze past "Life and Gabriella," the two books totaling respectively 180 points, and 178 points. Crowding the leaders closely was Booth Tarkington's "Seventeen," with 170 points. Fourth was "Held to Answer," fifth Gertrude Atherton's "Mrs. Balfame," and sixth "Dear Enemy."

"Seventeen" had been a newcomer in the May lists. With an even later newcomer, Eleanor H. Porter's "Just David," it shared first place in the lists for June. The two were bracketed with the unusually high point total of 329. The leaders had a margin of 169 points over the third book in the list, which was Frank H. Spearman's "Nan of Music Mountain." "The Real Adventure" was fourth, "Life and Gabriella" fifth, and "Held to Answer" sixth. With July "Just David" had wrested the leadership from "Seventeen," but the margin of twenty-four points was not an impressive one. Again third position was held by "Nan of Music Mountain." In fourth fifth and sixth places were newcomers. These were Ethel M. Dell's "Bars of Iron," Zane Grey's "The Border Legion," and Grace S. Richmond's "Under the Country Sky." Close as had been the race between "Just David" and "Seventeen" in July it was even closer in August. 202 was the point total for the first named book, and 200 for the second. That margin of two points meant that a woman's book had led six and one-half times out of a possible eight in the months from January to August inclusive of 1916. Third in the August lists was "The Border Legion," then came "Bars of Iron," "Nan of Music Mountain," and a newcomer, Meredith Nicholson's "The Proof of the Pudding" in sixth position.

With the September lists "Seventeen" turned the tables on "Just David." This time the margin was no narrow one, Mr. Tarkington's book leading by 289 points to 158 points. "Bars of Iron," which had been fourth in both July and August, moved up to third position. In fourth place was a new book, Alice Brown's "The Prisoner," with "The Border Legion" fifth and "Nan of Music Mountain" sixth. By the time the lists at the end of the October issue came to be printed the books of the late summer season were in full swing. A new Harold Bell Wright book was in the field, and such a book, no matter what we may happen to think of its literary qualities, is always a dangerous competitor from the "best selling" point of view. This time it was "When a Man's a Man," and in the October lists it held first place with 410, the highest point total of

the year. Incidentally this was the first time that a Harold Bell Wright novel had appeared in the lists since April, 1915, when "The Eyes of the World" had occupied third place with 135 points. Second in October was a new book by another familiar author, Kathleen Norris' "The Heart of Rachael." "Seventeen" was third. Two new books, Mary Roberts Rinehart's "Tish" and Robert W. Chambers's "The Girl Philippa," fourth and fifth, while "Just David" held sixth place.

The point total of 345 for "When a Man's a Man" in the November lists was less impressive than had been the point total of the preceding month. Still it was sufficient to give Mr. Wright's book a margin of almost 200 points over its nearest competitor. That competitor was Margaret Deland's "The Rising Tide." Third position was again held by "Seventeen." This was the seventh consecutive appearance of Mr. Tarkington's book in the lists. "Michael O'Halloran," from October, 1915, to March, 1916, had appeared in the lists for six consecutive months. Fourth place in November was held by "The Heart of Rachael." Then came "Just David" and "Tish." Again, not at all unexpectedly, "When a Man's a Man" was the leader in the December list. This time its point total was 306. Then came two books of English authorship making their first appearances in the lists. These were Sir Gilbert Parker's "The World for Sale" and H. G. Wells's "Mr. Britling Sees It Through." A single point separated the two books. Mrs. Deland's "The Rising Tide" was fourth, and then came another book by an English writer, W. J. Locke's "The Wonderful Year." By holding sixth place "Just David" scored its seventh consecutive appearance in the lists thereby equalling the record that "Seventeen" had made the month before.

JANUARY

1. Michael O'Halloran.....	197
2. Felix O'Day.....	146
3. Dear Enemy.....	142
4. "K".....	130
5. Beltane the Smith.....	98
6. The Heart of the Sunset.....	77

FEBRUARY

1. Michael O'Halloran.....	219
2. Dear Enemy.....	192
3. Felix O'Day.....	161
4. "K".....	119
5. Beltane the Smith.....	91
6. { The Gray Dawn } { A Far Country }.....	72

MARCH

1. Dear Enemy.....	191
2. Michael O'Halloran.....	133
3. Felix O'Day.....	129
4. Life and Gabriella.....	106
5. Clipped Wings.....	87
6. Beltane the Smith.....	71

APRIL

1. Life and Gabriella.....	248
2. The Real Adventure.....	236

3. Held to Answer.....	188
4. Dear Enemy.....	125
5. { Clipped Wings { The Side of the Angels }	79

MAY

1. The Real Adventure.....	180
2. Life and Gabriella.....	178
3. Seventeen	170
4. Held to Answer.....	124
5. Mrs. Balfame	120
6. Dear Enemy.....	103

JUNE

1. { Seventeen } { Just David }	329
3. Nan of Music Mountain.....	160
4. The Real Adventure.....	105
5. Life and Gabriella.....	84
6. Held to Answer.....	76

JULY

1. Just David.....	311
2. Seventeen	287
3. Nan of Music Mountain.....	190
4. Bars of Iron.....	162
5. The Border Legion.....	85
6. Under the Country Sky.....	84

AUGUST

1. Just David.....	202
2. Seventeen	200
3. The Border Legion.....	149
4. Bars of Iron.....	118
5. Nan of Music Mountain.....	83
6. The Proof of the Pudding.....	81

SEPTEMBER

1. Seventeen	289
2. Just David.....	158
3. Bars of Iron.....	114
4. The Prisoner.....	103
5. The Border Legion.....	102
6. Nan of Music Mountain.....	88

OCTOBER

1. When a Man's a Man.....	410
2. The Heart of Rachael.....	226
3. Seventeen	174
4. Tish	103
5. The Girl Philippa.....	84
6. Just David.....	77

NOVEMBER

1. When a Man's a Man.....	345
2. The Rising Tide.....	153
3. Seventeen	136
4. The Heart of Rachael.....	114
5. Just David.....	87
6. Tish	82

DECEMBER

1. When a Man's a Man.....	306
2. The World for Sale.....	173
3. Mr. Britling Sees It Through.....	172
4. The Rising Tide.....	110
5. The Wonderful Year.....	109
6. Just David.....	62

SEVEN TIMES MENTIONED

Seventeen, Just David.

FIVE TIMES MENTIONED

Dear Enemy.

FOUR TIMES MENTIONED

Life and Gabriella, Nan of Music Mountain.

THREE TIMES MENTIONED

Michael O'Halloran, Felix O'Day, Beltane the Smith, The Real Adventure, Held to Answer, Bars of Iron, The Border Legion, When a Man's a Man.

TWICE MENTIONED

"K," Clipped Wings, The Heart of Rachael, Tish, The Rising Tide.

ONCE MENTIONED

The Heart of the Sunset, The Gray Dawn, A Far Country, The Side of the Angels, Mrs. Balfame, Under the Country Sky, The Proof of the Pudding, The Prisoner, The Girl Philippa, The World for Sale, Mr. Britling Sees It Through, The Wonderful Year.

* * *

In the lists for 1916 thirty books were represented as against thirty for 1915, thirty for 1914, thirty for 1913, twenty-seven for 1912, twenty-seven for 1911, thirty-two for 1910, twenty-nine for 1909, thirty-six for 1908, thirty for 1907, thirty for 1906, twenty-nine for 1905, thirty-one for 1904, thirty-two for 1903, twenty-eight for 1902, twenty-nine for 1901 and twenty-nine for 1900. Of the books of 1916, eighteen were written by men and twelve by women. In no year has the preference for works of American origin been more in evidence. Only four of the thirty books mentioned were by English authors. This method of summing up the books and their fluctuations was first used in the *Bookman* for January, 1901. Only two authors who figured in the lists of sixteen years ago are represented in the list of the past year. These are Winston Churchill, whose "Richard Carvel" was running a close race with the late Paul Leicester Ford's "Janice Meredith" toward the end of 1900, and Booth Tarkington, who was first winning recognition thru the publication of "The Gentleman from Indiana." Of the men and women who were "best sellers" sixteen years ago death has claimed Edward Westcott, the author of "David Harum," Charles Major, the author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," Marion Crawford, Paul Leicester Ford, Tolstoi, and Maurice Thompson.

THE "PUBLISHERS WEEKLY" CONSENSUS

The following list shows the best sellers in Fiction of 1916, in order of popularity as evidenced by sales.

This consensus for the year is based on the PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY monthly consensuses for eleven months only, January-November, complete statistics for December, 1916, not yet having been received. The sales for this

month are so important as considerably to modify individual ratings, and a revised table will be published later.

1. Seventeen. Tarkington. (Harper) 1075
2. When a Man's a Man. Wright. (Book Supply Co.)..... 862
3. Just David. Porter. (Houghton Mifflin) 836
4. Life and Gabriella. Glasgow. (Doubleday, Page) 435
5. The Real Adventure. Webster. (Bobbs-Merrill) 393
6. Bars of Iron. Dell. (Putnam)..... 348
7. Nan of Music Mountain. Spearman. (Scribner) 325
8. Dear Enemy. Webster. (Century). 318
9. The Heart of Rachael. Norris. (Doubleday, Page)..... 282
10. Mr. Britling Sees It Through. Wells. (Macmillan) 277
11. Held to Answer. MacFarlane. (Little, Brown)..... 242
12. The World for Sale. Parker. (Harper) 217
13. The Bent Twig. Canfield. (Holt).. 208
14. The Rising Tide. Deland. (Harper) 199
15. The Border Legion. Grey. (Harper) 186
16. Mrs. Balfame. Atherton. (Stokes).. 160
17. The Wonderful Year. Locke. (Lane) 155
18. Tish. Rinehart. (Houghton Mifflin) 154
19. Michael O'Halloran. Stratton-Porter. (Doubleday, Page)..... 148
20. Felix O'Day. Smith. (Scribner).... 147
21. Clipped Wings. Hughes. (Harper).. 144
22. Under the Country Sky. Richmond. (Doubleday, Page)..... 138
23. The Side of the Angels. King. (Harper) 137
24. The Proof of the Pudding. Nicholson. (Houghton Mifflin)..... 130
25. The Prisoner. Brown. (Macmillan) 125

26. Mary 'Gusta. Lincoln. (Appleton).. 122
27. The Girl Philippa. (Appleton)..... 108
28. Behold the Woman! Harré. (Lippincott) 92
29. The Lightning Conductor Discovers America. Williamson. (Doubleday, Page)..... 78
30. The Fall of a Nation. Dixon. (Appleton) 75
31. Prudence of the Parsonage. Hueston. (Bobbs-Merrill) 75
32. Mr. Marx's Secret. Oppenheim. (Little, Brown)..... 70
33. The Dark Forest. Walpole. (Doran) 67
34. The Story of Julia Page. Norris. (Doubleday, Page)..... 67
35. Big Timber. Sinclair. (Little, Brown) 63
36. Georgina of the Rainbows. Johnston. (Britton Pub.)..... 63
37. Rainbow's End. Beach. (Harper).. 60
38. Beltane the Smith. Farnol. (Little, Brown) 59
39. Pollyanna Grows Up. Porter. (Page) 58
40. The Fifth Wheel. Prouty. (Stokes) 57
41. "K." Rinehart. (Houghton Mifflin).. 55
42. The Thirteenth Commandment. Hughes. (Harper.) 54
43. Then I'll Come Back to You. Evans. (Fly) 52
44. The Belfry. Sinclair. (Macmillan) 51
45. The Daredevil. Daviess. (Reilly & Britton) 48
46. Cappy Ricks. Kyne. (Fly)..... 48
47. Penrod and Sam. Tarkington. (Doubleday, Page)..... 48
48. The Seed of the Righteous. Tompkins. (Bobbs-Merrill) 43
49. Prudence Says So. Hueston. (Bobbs-Merrill) 40
50. Destiny. Buck. (Watt)..... 40

THE A. L. A. SELECTION OF THE BOOKS OF 1916

The following is the American Library Association's selection of the most important books of 1916—from the standpoint of desirability of purchase for the small library. It consists of titles especially recommended for small libraries, selected from the monthly *A. L. A. Booklist*.

NON-FICTION

- Aldrich, M. A hilltop on the Marne. (Houghton.)
- Braithwaite, W. S. B., ed. Anthology of magazine verse for 1915. (Gomme.)
- Brooke, R. Collected poems. (Lane.)
- Cleveland Public Library. Eighty tales of valor and romance for boys and girls. (Wilson.)
- Curtis, H. S. Practical conduct of play. (Macmillan.)
- Hunt, C. W. What shall we read to the children? (Houghton.)
- Perry, B. Thomas Carlyle. (Bobbs-Merrill.)
- Phelps, W. L. Robert Browning. (Bobbs-Merrill.)
- Wells, A. R. A treasure of hymns. (United Society of Christian Endeavor.)

- Boardman, M. T. Under the Red Cross flag at home and abroad. (Lippincott.)
- Casey, F. C. H. Writing and selling a play. (Holt.)
- Chase, J. C. Decorative design. (Wiley.)
- Cram, R. A. Heart of Europe. (Scribner.)
- Crile, G. W. A mechanistic view of war and peace. (Macmillan.)
- Dyer, W. A. Early American Craftsmen. (Century.)
- Eberlein, H. D. (Architecture of colonial America. (Little.)
- Fabre, J. H. C. The hunting wasps. (Dodd.)
- Hale, Mrs. L. (C.) We discover New England. (Dodd.)
- Henderson, C. R. Citizens in industry. (Appleton.)
- Johnston, R. M. Arms and the race. (Century.)
- Lankester, Sir E. R. Diversions of a naturalist. (Macmillan.)
- Laut, A. C. The Canadian commonwealth. (Bobbs-Merrill.)
- Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich, E. (C.), Princess. Pleasures and palaces. (Century.)

- Mackay, C. D. The Beau of Bath, and other one-act plays. (*Holt.*)
- Morris, Mrs. E. More Jonathan papers. (*Houghton.*)
- Pennell, Mrs. E. (R.), & J. Lithography and lithographers. (*Macmillan.*)
- Pennell, J. Joseph Pennell's pictures in the land of temples. (*Lippincott.*)
- Stephens, W. French novelists of to-day. Second series. (*Lane.*)
- Thayer, W. R. Life and letters of John Hay. (*Houghton.*)
- Wald, L. D. The house on Henry street. (*Holt.*)
- Webster, M. D. Quilts. (*Doubleday.*)
- Drama League of Boston. A selective list of plays for amateurs. (*The league.*)
- Shedlock, M. L. Art of the story-teller. (*Appleton.*)
- Abbott, L. Reminiscences. (*Houghton.*)
- Bailey, L. H. The holy earth. (*Scribner.*)
- Beman, L. T., comp. Selected articles on prohibition of the liquor traffic. (*Wilson.*)
- Brooks, Van W. America's coming-of-age. (*Huebsch.*)
- Elson, A. Book of musical knowledge. (*Houghton.*)
- Fish, C. R. American diplomacy. (*Holt.*)
- Lindsay, N. V. Art of the moving picture. (*Macmillan.*)
- Lippmann, W. Stakes of diplomacy. (*Holt.*)
- Oliver, F. S. Ordeal by battle. (*Macmillan.*)
- Pattee, F. L. A history of American literature since 1870. (*Century.*)
- Phelps, E. M., comp. Debaters' manual. (*Wilson.*)
- Rittenhouse, J. B., ed. Little book of American poets. (*Houghton.*)
- Sinclair, U. B., ed. Cry for justice. (*Winston.*)
- Willson, B. Life of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. (*Houghton.*)
- Anthony, K. S. Feminism in Germany and Scandinavia. (*Holt.*)
- Badè, W. F. The Old Testament in the light of to-day, v. 1. (*Houghton.*)
- Bascom, E. L., & Mendenhall, Mrs. D. R., comps. Infant welfare. (*Madison, Wis., Library Commission.*)
- Bigelow, P. Prussian memories, 1864-1914. (*Putnam.*)
- Chapman, J. J. Greek genius. (*Moffat.*)
- Claydon, E. P., & C. A. Knitting without "specimens." (*Pitman.*)
- Drama League of America. Lists of plays for high school and college production. (*The league.*)
- Plays for amateurs. (*The league.*)
- Plays for children. (*The league.*)
- Essen, L. van der. Short history of Belgium. (*Univ. of Chicago.*)
- Hayes, E. C. Introduction to the study of sociology. (*Appleton.*)
- Hill, D. J. The people's government. (*Appleton.*)
- Holmes, A. Backward children. (*Bobbs-Merrill.*)
- Husband, J. America at work. (*Houghton.*)
- Johnsen, J. E., comp. Selected articles on unemployment. (*Wilson.*)
- Johnson, C., ed. Battleground adventures. (*Houghton.*)
- Lounsbury, T. R. Life and times of Tennyson. (*Yale Univ.*)
- McCullough, E. Practical surveying. (*Van Nostrand.*)
- McFarland, J. H. My growing garden. (*Macmillan.*)
- Muir, J. Travels in Alaska. (*Houghton.*)
- Page, V. W. Automobile repairing made easy. (*Henley.*)
- Palmer, J. Rudyard Kipling. (*Holt.*)
- Pierce, J. A., ed. Masterpieces of modern drama. (*Doubleday.*)
- Rolland, R. Michelangelo. (*Duffield.*)
- Trudeau, E. L. An autobiography. (*Doubleday.*)
- Turley, C. Voyages of Captain Scott. (*Dodd.*)
- University debaters' annual, v. 1. (*Wilson.*)
- Washburn, S. The Russian campaign, April to August, 1915. (*Scribner.*)
- Wharton, Mrs. E. N. (J.) Fighting France. (*Scribner.*)
- Williams, H. S. Luther Burbank. (*Hearst's.*)
- Bancroft, J. H., & Pulvermacher, W. D. Handbook of athletic games. (*Macmillan.*)
- Betts, G. H. Fathers and mothers. (*Bobbs-Merrill.*)
- Casey, W. C. Masterpieces in art. (*Flanagan.*)
- Farrington, F. Community development. (*Ronald Press.*)
- Hill, H. W. The new public health. (*Macmillan.*)
- Hinchman, W. S. The American school. (*Doubleday.*)
- Macy, J. A. Socialism in America. (*Doubleday.*)
- Moore, H. H. Keeping in condition. (*Macmillan.*)
- Nesbitt, F. Low cost cooking. (*American School of Home Economics.*)
- Tarbell, I. M. The ways of woman. (*Macmillan.*)
- Thompson, V. Drink and be sober. (*Moffat.*)
- Weld, L. D. H. Marketing of farm products. (*Macmillan.*)
- Wilkinson, A. E. The apple. (*Ginn.*)
- Bacon, C., comp. Selected articles on military training. (*Wilson.*)
- Bingham, A., ed. Handbook of the European war, v. 2. (*Wilson.*)
- Bishop, F. Story of the submarine. (*Century.*)
- Cromwell, A. D. Agriculture and life. (*Lippincott.*)
- Drama League of America. The Shakespeare tercentenary. (*The league.*)
- Eliason, E. L. First aid in emergencies. (*Lippincott.*)
- Hay, Ian, pseud. The first hundred thousand. (*Houghton.*)
- Keeler, H. L. Our early wild flowers. (*Scribner.*)
- Roosevelt, T. Fear God and take your own part. (*Doran.*)

- Scully, W. C. Lodges in the wilderness. (*Holt.*)
- Stone, H. F. Law and its administration. (*Columbia Univ.*)
- Taylor, G. R. Satellite cities. (*Appleton.*)
- Usher, R. G. Challenge of the future. (*Houghton.*)
- Verrill, A. H. Real story of the whaler. (*Appleton.*)
- Willis, H. P. The federal reserve. (*Double-day.*)
- Wood, E. F. Writing on the wall. (*Century.*)
- Adams, C. F. Charles Francis Adams, 1835-1915. (*Houghton.*)
- Bacon, C., comp. Selected articles on national defense. (*Wilson.*)
- Bangs, J. K. From pillar to post. (*Century.*)
- Clay, P. Sound investing. (*Moody's Magazine & Book Co.*)
- Davis, C. H. Painless childbirth. (*Forbes.*)
- Dewey, J. Democracy and education. (*Macmillan.*)
- Georgian poetry: 1913-1915. (*Putnam.*)
- Ledwidge, F. Songs of the fields. (*Duffield.*)
- Ramsey, W. R. Infancy and childhood. (*Dutton.*)
- Richardson, A. S. Adventures in thrift. (*Bobbs-Merrill.*)
- Ruhl, A. B. Antwerp to Gallipoli. (*Scribner.*)
- Sandwick, R. L. How to study and what to study. (*Heath.*)
- Bjurstedt, M., & Crowther, S. Tennis for women. (*Doubleday.*)
- Bradford, G. Union portraits. (*Houghton.*)
- Buffalo. Public Library. Books to grow on. (*The library.*)
- Bullard, A. Diplomacy of the great war. (*Macmillan.*)
- Burroughs, J. Under the apple-trees. (*Houghton.*)
- Emerson, W. Latchstring to Maine woods and waters. (*Houghton.*)
- Hatcher, O. L. A book for Shakespeare plays and pageants. (*Dutton.*)
- Macy, J., & Gannaway, J. W. Comparative free government. (*Macmillan.*)
- Matthews, J. B., ed. The chief European dramatists. (*Houghton.*)
- Munro, W. B. Principles and methods of municipal administration. (*Macmillan.*)
- Paret, J. P. Lawn tennis lessons for beginners. (*Macmillan.*)
- Pittsburgh. Carnegie Library. Stories to tell to children. (*The library.*)
- Post, Mrs. E. (P.). By motor to the Golden Gate. (*Appleton.*)
- Rice, S. T., comp. Easter. (*Moffat.*)
- Rinehart, Mrs. M. (R.). Through Glacier Park. (*Houghton.*)
- Sharp, D. L. Hills of Hingham. (*Houghton.*)
- Shaw, G. B. Androcles and the lion; Overruled; Pygmalion. (*Brentano.*)
- Springfield, Mass. City Library Association. Recent poetry. (*The association.*)
- Study outline series. (*Wilson.*)
- Wood, R. K. The tourist's Northwest. (*Dodd.*)
- Wright, R. L., ed. Low cost suburban homes. (*McBride.*)
- The Atlantic Monthly. Atlantic classics. (*Author.*)
- Beegle, M. P., & Crawford, J. R. Community drama and pageantry. (*Yale Univ.*)
- Campbell, H. C. Concrete on the farm and in the shop. (*Henley.*)
- Craig, R. A. Common diseases of farm animals. (*Lippincott.*)
- Fisher, Mrs. D. F. (C.). Self-reliance. (*Bobbs-Merrill.*)
- Hall, J. N. Kitchener's mob. (*Houghton.*)
- Hamon, L. Palmistry for all, by Cheiro. (*Putnam.*)
- Huard, Mme. F. (W.). My home in the field of honour. (*Doran.*)
- Osborne, T. M. Society and prisons. (*Yale Univ.*)
- O'Shaughnessy, Mrs. E. I. (C.). A diplomat's wife in Mexico. (*Harper.*)
- Phillips, W. A. Poland. (*Holt.*)
- Quiller-Couch, Sir A. T. On the art of writing. (*Putnam.*)
- Cleveland education survey series. (*Survey Committee of the Cleveland Foundation.*)
- Franck, H. A. Tramping through Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras. (*Century.*)
- Gillette, J. M. Sociology. (*McClurg.*)
- Münsterberg, M. A. A., comp. Harvest of German verse. (*Appleton.*)
- Robertson, C. G., & Bartholomew, J. G. Historical atlas of modern Europe. (*Oxford Univ.*)
- Sargent, W., & Miller, E. E. How children learn to draw. (*Ginn.*)
- Wright, H. C. The American city. (*McClurg.*)
- Baldt, L. I. Clothing for women. (*Lippincott.*)
- Doty, M. Z. Society's misfits. (*Century.*)
- Eastman, C. A. From the deep woods to civilization. (*Little, Brown.*)
- Griffith, I. S. Woodwork for secondary schools. (*Manual Arts.*)
- Lawrance, M. Special days in the Sunday school. (*Revell.*)
- Lewis, N. P. Planning of the modern city. (*Wiley.*)
- Phelps, W. L. Advance of the English novel. (*Dodd.*)
- Rihbany, A. M. The Syrian Christ. (*Houghton.*)
- Snow, W. L., ed. High school prize speaker. (*Houghton.*)
- Spofford, Mrs. H. E. (P.). Little book of friends. (*Little.*)
- University debaters' annual, 1915-1916, v. 2. (*Wilson.*)

FICTION

- Gilmore, I. H. The Ollivant orphans. (*Holt.*)
- Johnston, M. The fortunes of Garin. (*Houghton.*)
- Pryce, R. David Penstephen. (*Houghton.*)
- Glasgow, E. A. G. Life and Gabriella. (*Doubleday.*)
- Hughes, R. Clipped wings. (*Harper.*)
- Prichard, K. S. The pioneers. (*Doran.*)

Turnbull, M. Handle with care. (*Harper.*)
 Webster, H. K. The real adventure. (*Bobbs-Merrill.*)
 Atherton, Mrs. G. F. (H.). Mrs. Balfame. (*Stokes.*)
 Bindloss, H. The coast of adventure. (*Stokes.*)
 King, B. The side of the angels. (*Harper.*)
 Lewis, E. H. Those about Trench. (*Macmillan.*)
 Sinclair, M. The Belfry. (*Macmillan.*)
 Van Shaick, G. G. The son of the Otter. (*Small.*)
 Cooper, Mrs. E. (B.). Drusilla with a million. (*Stokes.*)
 Gilman, D. F. The bloom of youth. (*Small.*)
 Locke, S. Samaritan Mary. (*Holt.*)
 Newlin, Mrs. R. (C.). The unpretenders. (*Lane.*)
 Nyburg, S. L. The conquest. (*Lippincott.*)
 Porter, Mrs. E. (H.). Just David. (*Houghton.*)
 Prouty, O. H. The fifth wheel. (*Stokes.*)
 Tarkington, B. Seventeen. (*Harper.*)
 Van Dresser, J. S. Gibby of Clamshell Alley. (*Dodd.*)
 Brebner, P. J. The master detective. (*Dutton.*)
 Cleghorn, S. N. The spinster. (*Holt.*)
 Kelland, C. B. The hidden spring. (*Harper.*)
 London, J. The little lady of the big house. (*Macmillan.*)
 MacHarg, W. The blind man's eyes. (*Little.*)
 Miller, Mrs. A. (D.). Come out of the kitchen! (*Century.*)
 Tompkins, Mrs. J. (W.). The seed of the righteous. (*Bobbs-Merrill.*)
 Richmond, Mrs. G. L. (S.). Under the country sky. (*Doubleday.*)
 Brown, A. The prisoner. (*Macmillan.*)
 Duncan, F. Roberta of Roseberry Gardens. (*Doubleday.*)
 Fisher, Mrs. D. F. (C.). The real motive. (*Holt.*)
 Nicholson, M. Proof of the pudding. (*Houghton.*)
 Olmstead, F. Father Bernard's parish. (*Scribner.*)
 Walpole, H. The dark forest. (*Doran.*)
 Watts, Mrs. M. S. The rudder. (*Macmillan.*)
 Deland, Mrs. M. W. C. The rising tide. (*Harper.*)
 Snaith, J. C. The sailor. (*Appleton.*)
 Wells, H. G. Mr. Britling sees it through. (*Macmillan.*)
 Hale, Mrs. B. F. R. The nest-builder. (*Stokes.*)
 Norris, K. The heart of Rachael. (*Doubleday.*)
 Delano, E. B. June. (*Houghton.*)
 Bartlett, F. O. The Wall street girl. (*Houghton.*)
 Benjamin, R. Private Gaspard. (*Brentano.*)
 Bottome, P. The dark tower. (*Century.*)

Fitch, G. H. Petey Simmons at Siwash. (*Little.*)
 Wilson, H. L. Somewhere in Red Gap. (*Doubleday.*)
 Lea, F. H. Chloe Malone. (*Little.*)
 Onions, Mrs. B. R. In another girl's shoes. (*Dodd.*)
 Connolly, J. B. Head winds. (*Scribner.*)
 Kendall, O. Romance of the Martin Connor. (*Houghton.*)
 Showerman, G. A country chronicle. (*Century.*)
 Van Schaick, G. G. The girl at Big Loon post. (*Small.*)

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Dickinson, A. D., ed. Children's book of Thanksgiving stories. (*Doubleday.*)
 Carter, E. H. Christmas candles. (*Holt.*)
 Haskell, H. E. Katrinka. (*Dutton.*)
 Arabian nights. More tales from the Arabian nights; ed. by F. J. Olcott. New ed. (*Holt.*)
 Beard, D. C. American boys' book of bugs, butterflies and beetles. (*Lippincott.*)
 Mackay, C. D. Costumes and scenery for amateurs. (*Holt.*)
 Olcott, F. J., & Pendleton, A., eds. Jolly book for boys and girls. (*Houghton.*)
 Burrill, E. W. Master Skylark. (*Century.*)
 Meigs, C. The steadfast princess. (*Macmillan.*)
 Field, J. Community civics. (*Macmillan.*)
 Collins, A. F. Book of magic. (*Appleton.*)
 Garnett, Mrs. L. (A.) Master Will of Stratford. (*Macmillan.*)
 Mokrievitch, V. de B. When I was a boy in Russia. (*Lothrop.*)
 Grahame, K. Cambridge book of poetry for children. (*Putnam.*)
 Pyle, K. Wonder tales retold. (*Little.*)
 Ashmun, M. E. Isabel Carleton's year. (*Macmillan.*)
 Bond, A. R. On the battle front of engineering. (*Century.*)
 Brown, E. A. Archer and the "Prophet." (*Lothrop.*)
 Paine, A. B. Boys' life of Mark Twain. (*Harper.*)
 Seaman, A. H. The sapphire signet. (*Century.*)

NEW EDITIONS

Roberts, H. L. Cyclopædia of social usage. (*Putnam.*)
 Lee, Sir S. L. Life of William Shakespeare. (*Macmillan.*)
 Zueblin, C. American municipal progress. (*Macmillan.*)
 Cromer, E. B. First earl of. Modern Egypt. (*Macmillan.*)
 French, H. W. The lance of Kanana. (*Lothrop.*)
 Wiley, H. W. 1001 tests of foods, beverages and toilet accessories. (*Hearst's.*)

RECORD OF AMERICAN BOOK PRODUCTION FOR 1916*

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	For 1916.					For 1915.						
	New Publications		By Origin			Total	New Publications		By Origin			Total
	New Books	New Editions	American Authors	English and Other Foreign Authors			American Authors	American Manus.	Imported			
				American Manus.	Imported							
Philosophy	299	23	250	16	56	322	288	50	255	11	72	338
Religion and Theology.....	687	68	581	27	147	755	700	100	534	38	228	800
Sociology and Economics..	717	50	673	11	83	767	676	50	590	8	128	726
Military and Naval Science.	85	9	83	...	11	94						
Law	228	46	265	...	9	274	207	48	241	2	12	255
Education	303	21	304	...	20	324	229	8	217	...	20	237
Philology	215	44	158	49	52	259	224	69	131	74	88	293
Science	587	52	539	3	97	639	505	45	422	4	124	550
Applied Science, Engineer- ing	524	71	526	1	68	595	392	71	337	1	125	463
Medicine, Hygiene.....	397	119	434	1	81	516	308	117	346	3	76	425
Agriculture	367	16	364	...	19	383	272	13	255	...	30	285
Domestic Economy.....	137	20	146	...	11	157	128	9	124	1	12	137
Business	232	40	252	...	20	272	219	33	224	2	26	252
Fine Arts.....	224	14	190	3	45	238	212	14	160	1	65	226
Music	104	9	95	2	16	113	64	8	53	1	18	72
Games, Amusements	120	7	117	1	9	127	97	12	86	...	23	109
General Literature, Essays.	366	95	309	21	131	461	311	98	239	49	121	409
Poetry and Drama.....	748	112	633	77	150	860	487	254	427	136	178	741
Fiction	736	196	703	79	150	932	728	191	643	80	196	919
Juvenile Books.....	529	141	549	24	97	670	524	70	429	18	147	594
History	693	61	516	32	206	754	711	47	433	22	303	758
Geography and Travel.....	331	23	289	5	60	354	452	31	299	1	183	483
Biography, Genealogy.....	431	38	352	14	103	469	505	43	385	11	152	548
General Works, Miscella- neous.	100	10	102	1	7	110	110	4	102	1	11	114
Total	9160	1285	8430	367	1648	10445	8349	1385	6932	464	2338	9734

*These figures include pamphlets, of which 1941 were recorded in 1916; 1532 in 1915.

AMERICAN BOOK PRODUCTION, 1916

THE American book production statistics for 1916 show a marked increase in number of publications over 1915—a total of 10,445 as against 9734. This good showing was made in spite of a noticeable decrease in importations, which dropped from 2338 to 1648. American production, in contrast, rose from 7396 to 8797. The decline in books by English and other foreign authors manufactured in America, which, as was pointed out last year, began in 1913 and continued for the next two years, was again apparent in 1916 when only 367 books were recorded in this division, as against 464 in 1915.

Sixteen classes showed gains in 1916, while only seven showed losses. The losses were

in Philosophy, Religion, Philology, History (a very slight reduction from 1915's abnormally large figures), Geography, Biography and General. The practical subjects all showed gains.

A certain part of the year's gain is due to the increase in pamphlets. About 400 more were listed in 1916 than in 1915. On the other hand, the total of 1915 included more new editions than the 1916 total. It seems probable that 1917 will see a still further increase in book production, altho the constantly lessening supply from Europe will largely offset our own gains.

Further deductions from the statistics of 1916 and the previous five years are given editorially.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS OF BOOK AND PERIODICAL PRODUCTION

CONDENSED IN LARGE PART FROM DATA COMPILED BY "LE DROIT D'AUTEUR."

THE second year of the war witnessed a further falling off in the international book output, says *Le Droit D'Auteur* in its annual review, December 15, 1916—a noticeable falling off in most of the belligerent countries, while of the neutral nations, Denmark, the Netherlands and Switzerland, alone, failed to show a decrease as compared with the figures of the preceding year. And even in the countries showing losses, it reminds us, the real figures would be markedly lower were we to strip away a mass of transitory brochures inspired by the war which have been included in the totals. Ceaseless scribbling goes on behind the armies, to be sure, but it is in large measure mere commercial journalism rather than a solid literature, and what with the increasing toll of deaths of writers, and the steady diversion of wealth into solely practical fields, *Le Droit D'Auteur* sees little chance in the immediate future of checking the downward break in the book production of the belligerent countries.

There has been, too, a distinct change in the kind of books read as the war has progressed. Europe has dropped romantic fiction and to a certain extent all imaginative and artistic literature to "go in for" more solid fare: history, biography, sociology and the more serious novels. The statistics show that light literature has been relegated to the background.

An after-the-war reform in the methods of compiling statistics is suggested. A closer distinction between leaflets, brochures and books should be made and also a separation between legitimate trade publications and books that are not sold thru the trade. Further co-operative plans will later be suggested by *Le Droit D'Auteur*.

GREAT BRITAIN*

A total of 9149 books and pamphlets is recorded by *The Publishers' Circular* as being published in the United Kingdom during 1916.

*The English book production figures are from the English *Publishers' Circular*.

This represents a decrease of 1516 items compared with the figures for 1915 and is naturally accounted for by the increasing difficulties and cost of production. The average quality of output has not returned to that of pre-war days, but the general level has not sunk as might have been expected under existing conditions. It may be noted that increases have occurred in the classes Philosophy, Domestic Arts, Business, Music, Fiction, Geography, General Works, and Military and Naval.

It should be noted that in the following classes, "Education" includes only books about educational theory and practice, and not text books on special subjects, which are classed elsewhere; and also that under "Music" only works about music are recorded. It would be possible to swell the total to a much greater figure by counting numerous leaflets (Government and other), ephemeral pamphlets, the publications of borough councils and other local government bodies, and musical texts, but would not then represent so accurately the book publishing activity of the United Kingdom.

The following totals of the last ten years are of considerable interest:

Year.	New Books.	New Editions.	Total.
1907	7,701	2,213	9,914
1908	7,512	2,309	9,821
1909	8,446	2,279	10,725
1910	8,468	2,336	10,804
1911	8,530	2,384	10,914
1912	9,197	2,870	12,067
1913	9,541	2,838	12,379
1914	8,863	2,674	11,537
1915	8,499	2,166	10,665
1916	7,537	1,612	9,149

In the following tables each book is counted as one, whether it is in one or more volumes. Serials that appear later as a collected volume are counted as an ordinary book; so that, for example, the series of "Statutory Rules and Orders" issued by the Government, and amounting to several hundred in the year, are counted as one item on the appearance of the annual collected volume. The same rule applies to volumes of magazines, etc.

ANALYTICAL TABLE SHOWING BOOKS PUBLISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN EACH MONTH DURING 1916

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals 1916.	Totals 1915.
New	398	461	416	514	604	643	497	364	510	702	556	560	6,225	7,560
Translations	14	6	3	12	5	6	10	4	3	9	7	4	83	173
Pamphlets	115	108	84	60	122	109	109	103	103	119	101	96	1,229	766
Total New Books	527	575	503	586	731	758	616	471	616	830	664	660	7,537	8,499
New Editions	79	92	112	142	171	142	151	113	167	180	157	106	1,612	2,166
Totals ...	606	667	615	728	902	900	767	584	783	1,010	821	766	9,149	10,665
Total, 1915..	725	868	750	994	911	862	739	655	1,008	1,147	1,023	983	10,665	

**CLASSIFIED ANALYSIS OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN
DURING THE YEAR 1916**

Classes of Literature.	New Books.			New Editions.	TOTALS FOR 1916	TOTALS FOR 1915
	New Books.	Translations.	Pamphlets.			
Philosophy	200	7	27	15	249	237
Religion	588	5	100	86	785	896
Sociology	343	3	193	36	575	694
Law	117	—	23	32	172	258
Education	110	—	98	3	148	216
Philology	123	—	6	19	211	293
Science	291	3	42	38	374	698
Technology	181	2	24	68	275	520
Medicine, Public Health, etc.	191	2	41	59	293	356
Agriculture, Gardening	146	—	32	14	192	224
Domestic Arts	62	—	11	11	84	57
Business	147	—	39	13	199	186
Fine Arts	161	—	28	11	200	225
Music (Works about)	48	—	5	1	54	45
Games, Sports, etc.	48	—	4	3	55	75
Literature	231	8	38	42	319	378
Poetry and Drama	415	13	37	86	551	567
Fiction	952	30	4	844	1,830	1,693
Juvenile	426	2	30	95	559	582
History	450	6	53	30	539	763
Description and Travel	205	1	32	43	281	483
Geography	82	—	126	7	215	182
Biography	238	1	16	30	285	394
General Works	191	—	18	—	209	176
Military and Naval	279	—	190	26	495	467
Totals	6,225	83	1,229		9,149	10,665
		7,537		1,612		
Totals for 1915		8,499		2,166	10,655	

GERMANY

In the two years 1914 and 1915 the German book production, as shown by the statistics of the house of J. C. Hinrichs at Leipzig, diminished by 11,520 publications, that is, the difference between the production of 1913 and of 1914 was at least 5770 publications and the difference between the figures of 1914 and 1915 was almost as much, at least 5750. The total figure of 23,558 publications goes back to the level of twenty years ago, for no lower figure is recorded later than 1896 (1895: 23,607; 1896: 23,339; 1897: 23,861; 1898: 23,739; 1899: 23,715). It is interesting to see how this total of 23,000 remained almost stationary for six years before giving place to a steady rise up to 1913. The progress of the last decade is shown in the following table:

1906.....28,703	1911.....32,998
1907.....30,073	1912.....34,801
1908.....30,317	1913.....35,078
1909.....31,051	1914.....39,308
1910.....31,281	1915.....23,558

In three divisions there was no decline. History remains the same, Theology and Religion increases (+171) and Military publications show marked augmentation (+182), as was to be expected. The most noticeable decreases were in Education (—1108), Medicine (—820), Geography (—760), Commerce (—636), Philology (—614), Belles-lettres

(—484), Natural Science (—404), a considerable reduction in proportion to the total when compared with Politics and Sociology (—225), which dropped from about 3000.

The following table makes comparison easy:

	1914.	1915.
General Bibliography. Library Economy. Encyclopædias. Collective Works. Selections. Writings of Learned Societies. University Theses.		
Theology	379	322
Science of Law and Politics.....	2,517	2,688
Medicine	3,050	2,825
Natural Sciences. Mathematics.....	1,768	948
Philosophy (Theosophy)	1,537	1,153
Education. Pedagogy. Juveniles.....	582	553
Philology. Linguistics. Literature...	4,152	3,044
History	1,807	1,193
Geography. Maps	1,175	1,185
Military Science	1,493	733
Commerce, Technology (Traffic).....	687	869
Architecture. Civil Engineering	1,935	1,299
Domestic Economy. Agriculture, Forestry	956	609
Belles-Lettres (Drama, Popular Fiction)	893	798
Fine Arts	4,254	3,770
Directories. Almanacs. Annuals	832	589
Miscellaneous	572	460
	699	520
Total.....	29,308	23,558

It is only fair to emphasize the fact that the above figures include not only all books published in any language inside the German empire, but also those which were published in the German language in other countries of the world, notably Austria and Switzerland. We

cannot indicate for the year 1915 the outside contributions which have augmented this bibliography; L. Schönrock at Leipzig does not give the precise data on this subject that we had for 1913 and 1914, in which years the outside-Germany publications amounted to 5084 and 3670 respectively, that is, a seventh and an eighth of the totals given by Hinrichs. But it is easy to understand that because of the war it has been difficult to compile figures of German publications in other countries. Part of the considerable decrease shown above must accordingly be set down to the absence of data which was formerly included in the statistics (1914: Austrian works 2473; Swiss 836; other countries: 361). The reduction in the German publication figures is therefore less marked in 1915 than in 1914 if we consider that the 1914 figures (25,638) included many outside-Germany publications while the 1915 figures (23,558) were principally the publications of the Empire alone.

Another statistical table, mentioned a year ago in the summary of 1914, compiles the figures on war literature. From the beginning of the war to the end of 1915 these publications, according to Hinrichs, amounted to 8095 publications, classified as follows:

1. History of the War. Army.....	1,495
2. Maps	517
3. Politics; economics; intellectual life.....	1,992
4. Laws of war. Law.....	350
5. Religion, religious instruction.....	1,400
6. Belles-lettres, fine arts.....	2,247
7. Miscellaneous	84

Total..... 8,095

As a matter of fact practically all literature is to-day more or less indirectly connected with the war. The monthly review devoted to theses and academic writings under the title *Bibliographischer Monatsbericht*, was published by Gustav Fock at Leipzig, as usual, but in a much reduced form. The 27th academic year produced only a half of the publications of the 25th (1913-14: 7125; 1915-16: 3873); the diminution was therefore 3252 titles compared with 1913-14 and 2683 titles compared with 1914-15. The comparative table follows:

	1914-15	1915-16.
Classical Philology and Archeology..	269	122
Modern Philology. Modern Language and Literature.....	439	282
Oriental Languages. Comparative Linguistics	50	38
Theology	94	36
Philosophy, Psychology.....	140	115
Pedagogy	119	76
History and allied branches.....	314	201
Geography. Travel. Anthropology. Ethnography	82	28
Law		
Economics	1,535	818
Medicine	2,112	1,204
Natural science. Zoology, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy.....	352	271
Exact science. Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy, Meteorology.....	362	225
Chemistry	427	257
Technology, Business.....	133	71
Agriculture, Forestry, Domestic Animals	28	27
Topography	65	56
Music	21	15
Miscellaneous. Library economy. Addresses	14	31
Total.....	6,556	3,873

Each class declines except the last. This was to be expected, when we consider the huge falling off in attendance at the universities. [*Le Droit D'Auteur* gives statistics in this connection.]

Other statistics less detailed and based on the civil year of the writings of university students have been published by the Royal Library of Berlin in its 1914 Annual; 5017 titles are recorded (1913: 5002) divided as follows: Philosophy, 1742; Medicine, 1727; Law, 1084; Theology, 49; Technology, 229. Copyright registration of German books at Washington fell from 3628 in 1914 to 1210 in 1915, of which 953 were musical works (1914: 2594) and 257 books (1914: 1034). This decline was due to commerce conditions. On the other hand, the American Institute at Berlin served as intermediary in the registration at Washington in 1915 of 909 German works (1913: 934; 1914: 1079) a good showing, under the circumstances.

The excellent German newspaper annual published by H. O. Sperling at Stuttgart (*Sperling's Zeitschriften-Adressbuch, Hand- und Jahrbuch der deutschen Presse*), was due to appear in 1916 in its fiftieth edition, but this much needed publication has been postponed; consequently the periodical production figures cannot be given for 1916 (1915: 6421 periodicals).

The number of newspapers and magazines which have suspended publication since the beginning of the war is computed at 3000; this number includes 1255 periodicals which, according to the list of the postal administrators of the empire, ceased publication in 1916.

AUSTRIA

In the absence of figures giving the literary production of Austria, we publish, as usual, a few figures on the book-trade taken from the *Adressbuch* of Perles. This annual appeared at the beginning of 1916 for the fiftieth time. Its book-trade statistics follow:

	1914.	1915.
Total number of firms.....	3,242	3,246
Localities	910	908
Bookselling establishments.....	2,917	2,947
Publishing houses.....	756	759
Circulating libraries.....	2,363	2,375
Second-hand booksellers	437	427
Dealers in maps and works of art...	976	977
Art and map publishers.....	54	50
Music dealers.....	1,221	327
Circulating libraries.....	332	1,223
Music subscription firms.....	53	53
Music publishers.....	83	79
Dealers in second-hand music.....	42	40

[The annual also lists printers, lithographers, etc., figures for which are copied by *Le Droit D'Auteur*.]

The number of important newspapers appearing in 318 localities in the Empire remained about stationary. It was 2359 (1911: 2369; 1912: 2357; 1913: 2386; 1914: 2366). These papers appeared in sixteen languages (1400 in German, 364 in Bohemian, 236 in Hungarian, 94 in Polish, 73 in Croatian, etc.). Their geographical distribution was as follows: 850 appeared in Vienna, 212 at Prague, 163 at Budapest, 63 at Lemberg, 57 at Brünn, 40 at Agram, etc.

BELGIUM

The literary production of Belgium entirely ceased. According to J. Thron, Brussels correspondent of the *Börsenblatt*, not a single book was published in 1915. The only publications were a few pamphlets, chiefly political. The *Bibliographie de la Belgique* published four numbers a year instead of twenty-four to list "this production, extraordinarily insignificant not only from the point of view of quantity, but also quality." The correspondent adds that the high price of paper which rose from 20% in January to 30% in July, 40% in October and even 100% on January 31, 1916 explains the situation in part; otherwise it is due to the fact that France, on whose book purchase Belgian publishers always depend, now takes nothing, while the best book buyers of Belgium are now out of the country.

DENMARK

As in former years, Ove Tryde, bookseller-publisher of Copenhagen, supplies the figures of the Royal Library for the legal deposit of books. The period covered is April 1 to March 31 in each case:

	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Theology	351	376	428
Law	42	46	49
Medicine	125	132	136
Philosophy	52	74	67
Pedagogy	98	140	173
Politics	40	70	46
Fine Arts	78	76	81
Natural Science	277	261	293
Technology	224	228	263
Architecture, Military Engineering	56	45	44
History & Foreign Geography	132	155	244
History & Domestic Geography	892	768	906
Biography	190	189	188
Linguistics	115	125	114
History of Literature	59	77	54
Belles-Lettres	887	958	830
Sports	17	15	15
Total	3635	3735	3931

The total is the largest in eight years as will be seen from the following table:

1908-09	3519	1912-13	3532
1909-10	3358	1913-14	3635
1910-11	3305	1914-15	3735
1911-12	3633	1915-16	3931

The increase of the last year is particularly marked in Theology (+52), making up for the slight decline in Philosophy; in foreign History and Geography (+98), in national (+38), explaining to a certain extent the falling off in political works (the distinction between these two subjects is sometimes hard to make) and in Belles-lettres—a considerable falling off (—128). For the rest, the losses of 1915-16 correspond to the rather rapid gains of 1914-15, and *vice versa*. The most striking feature of the figures, compared with other years, is their regularity (notice Biography, for example: 178, 190, 189, 188).

In the division of Belles-lettres Danish publications show a gain of 151 (1911: 561; 1912: 546; 1913: 548; 1914: 513; 1915: 664) and translations make a correspondingly poor showing (—302) (1911: 300; 1912: 235; 1913: 323; 1914: 445; 1915: 143). Out of the translations only 84 were made from the English (1911: 123; 1912: 96; 1913: 192; 1914:

283), 24 from the German (67, 58, 52, 42), 16 from the French (61, 45, 45, 26), 10 from the Swedish (22, 12, 16, 12) and nine from other languages. English, as usual, attracted the translators most. The total of 830 publications in Belles-Lettres is made up, then, of 664 Danish works, 143 translations and 23 Icelandic publications.

The periodical production for 1915-16 was as follows:

Theology	284
Law	27
Medicine	33
Philosophy	7
Pedagogy	37
Politics	94
Fine Arts	41
Natural Science	28
Technology	226
Military Science	15
Foreign History and Geography	3
Danish and Scandinavian History and Geography	290
Biography	6
Philology	3
History of Literature	22
Belles-Lettres	6
Miscellaneous	290

Total

As compared with the 1913-14 figures (1420) this table shows an insignificant decrease, and, as compared with 1914-15 (1392) a slight gain, so that the figures are practically stable, a fact worthy of note, in view of the war. To this number are added 272 papers, of which 18 appear in the capital, 248 in the rest of the country and 6 in the Danish West Indies. Since there were 277 of these papers in 1913-14 and 263 in 1914-15 publication in this class is also almost stable.

FRANCE

The following book production tables for the past decade are taken from the figures of *Bibliographie de la France*, which in turn were based on copyright entries:

Year.	Books.	Musical.	Drawings, etc.
1906	10,898	5,926	1,054
1907	10,785	7,648	832
1908	11,073	7,531	468
1909	13,185	7,035	589
1910	12,615	5,767	534
1911	11,652	4,848	504
1912	11,560	5,499	447
1913	11,460	6,556	384
1914	8,968	4,813	370
1915	4,274	1,371	553

The French book production has suffered particularly from the world crisis. The number of deposits declined by 7953 [*Le Droit D'Auteur* gives 3953, evidently a misprint] from those of 1914 and by 12,202 in comparison with 1913. Book deposits decreased in 1915 by 4694, musical works by 3442; only art productions rose (+183).

The detailed statistics taken from the annual table of the *Bibliographie de la France* show the same thing, a decline of book production, compared with 1914, of 4614 titles. It is apparent, then, that there is a discrepancy of only 80 between these figures and those given above (4694). Moreover the discrepancy between the actual 1915 figures as separately compiled from these two sources (4274 and 3897) is but 377 titles. This agreement shows that the enormous falling off in French book production is an actual fact.

The figures of this annual table follow [serials, almanacs and separate volumes of the same book are not counted separately]:

Year.	Publications.	Year.	Publications.
1905	9,644	1910	11,266
1906	8,725	1911	10,396
1907	8,664	1912	9,645
1908	8,799	1913	10,758
1909	10,298	1914	8,511
		1915	3,897

In classes the production was as follows:

	1914.	1915.
Sociology and economics	1,982	1,279
Education	870	432
Religion	674	406
Historical sciences	1,295	451
Geography and travel	232	60
Science	332	110
Medicine	721	202
Fine Arts	329	60
Literature	1,825	799
Works printed in foreign languages	251	98

Total 8,511 3,897

The most notable features of these statistics are the augmentation in books on the history of the war (Contemporaneous History and Politics, +303), the maintenance of the number of Military publications and the slight gain in Poetry (+35).

As to texts printed in foreign languages, Spanish and English are as usual most numerous, but the former have noticeably diminished: Spanish texts, 28 (1913: 134; 1914: 127); English, 21, remains about stationary (1913: 34; 1914: 23).

The Bureau of Literary Property started at the *Cercle de la Librairie* at Paris, while it continued its work, registered considerably less French works on which copyright was sought in the United States. There were but 262 registrations (1913: 2019).

HUNGARY

Victor Ranschburg, president of the International Congress of Publishers at Budapest, compiled the 1915 statistics for Hungary as follows:

	1914	1915
1. Bibliography, Dictionaries, Collections	165	40
2. Works of Art, History of Art		
3. Theology, Prayer Books	316	232
4. Sociology, Political Economy, Law, Finances, Administration, Statistics	427	390
5. Medicine, Hygiene, Veterinary Medicine	203	96
6. Natural Science, Mathematics	106	93
7. Philosophy, Theosophy	48	33
8. Pedagogy, Education, Physical Culture	192	86
9. Philology, History of Literature	78	126
10. History, Archeology, Mythology, Biography, Memoirs, Correspondence	162	104
11. Geography, Ethnography, Travels, Maps	101	43
12. Military Science, Military History	61	64
13. Games, Sports		10
14. Industry, Commerce, Insurance, Communications	187	112
15. Technology, Mining	62	25
16. Agriculture, Stock Raising, Domestic Economy, Hunting, Fishing, Forestry	125	64
17. Poetry	80	76
18. Fiction, Wit and Humor	182	149
19. Theatre	86	42
20. Juveniles	83	39
21. Almanacs, Guides, Annuals, etc.	34	29
22. Miscellaneous	15	5

Total 2713 1880

Since the totals for 1912 and 1913 were respectively 2032 and 1705, the 1915 production, while considerably under that of 1914 (—833) surpasses that of two years before and is but

a little below the average of these four years. The overgrowth of 1914 seems to have been checked. All classes declined except Military Science. In class no. 9 a slight change in classification has been made, History and Literature having previously been listed under the first class. Two new classes have been added. The tables have been arranged so that comparison between the last two years is easy.

ITALY

The production of 1915, as compiled by the *Bibliografia italiana*, bore the burden of war surprisingly well; it descended but one step from the 1914 figures (—92), and the diminution was principally in new periodicals and new editions, which are included in the figures below.

Year.	Total.	Re-issues.	New Periodicals.	Musical Publications.
1906	6,822	446	723	...
1907	7,040	416	277	...
1908	6,918	416	332	...
1909	6,833	536	318	...
1910	6,788	562	387	...
1911	10,929	614	327	779
1912	11,294	652	587	797
1913	11,100	579	742	1,066
1914	11,523	798	764	1,047
1915	11,431	689	536	904

As is the case with the other countries at war, these statistics show a gain in Military publications (+101) a significant leap in History, Biography and Geography—the last division including maps, which accounts for the increase—and a gain in Religion and Poetry. More characteristic gains were made in Science and Law. The other divisions declined, especially Philosophy, Education, Philology, Scholastic manuals (which returned to the 1913 figures) Novels (—97) and Fine Arts (—91).

	1914.	1915.
Bibliography, encyclopædias	110	98
Academic documents	67	63
Philosophy	272	208
Religion	371	397
Education	508	446
Scholastic manuals	1,047	782
History	739	764
Biography	272	416
Geography, travel	202	329
Philology	659	552
Poetry	323	391
Fiction	448	351
Drama, stage	243	222
Miscellaneous	162	154
Law, jurisprudence	645	730
Social sciences	1,104	1,361
Physical sciences	795	963
Medicine, pharmacy	1,389	1,315
Technology	321	287
Military and naval science	194	295
Fine Arts	379	288
Agriculture, industrial and commercial arts	865	802
New political papers	403	217

Total 11,523 11,431

Of the 11,431 publications, 11,029 (1912: 10,911; 1913: 10,744; 1914: 11,523) appeared in Italian; 171 (169, 140, 157) in French; 118 (135, 132, 108) in Latin; 35 (21, 21, 21) in German; 33 (30, 28, 26) in English; 28 (18, 26, 54) in Greek; 11 (10, 5, 8) in Spanish, etc.

Translations of foreign works amounted to 386 (1912: 418; 1913: 447; 1914: 482) showing a considerable decrease; there were 149 translations from the French (173, 186, 199); 82

(67, 69, 75) from the English; 80 (101, 99, 110) from the German; 25 (20, 30, 31) from the Latin; 19 (27, 24, 23) from the Greek; 12 (9, 8, 12) from the Russian; 11 (9, 8, 8) from the Spanish, etc. The translations are divided into the following classes: novels 103 (1914: 134), philology 59 (81), philosophy 39 (49), medicine 37 (38), drama 22 (20), religion 21 (25), scholastic manuals 19 (31), history 18 (19), etc.

The number of copyright registrations diminished even more rapidly than the number of publications in general, probably because of the increase in copyright fee. The figures follow:

	1914.	1915.
1. Scientific and literary works.....	1327	904
2. Works of art	184	145
3. Dramatic, musical and chorographic works published	668	621
4. Dramatic, etc., works, unpublished..	317	312
Total	2496	1982

Most of the deposits were text-books (1913: 297; 1914: 220; 1915: 159). Philology, literature and fine arts amounted to 153 (1914: 210), novels (1913: 123; 1914: 155; 1915: 129). Copyright on music was nearly stationary (1913: 558; 1914: 543; 1915: 523); on cinematographic works there was a falling off (1913: 347; 1914: 250; 1915: 236).

LUXEMBURG

The literary production of Luxemburg is about where it was in 1913, according to the statistics of Tony Kellen at Essen (Ruhr) compiled from the monthly. *Ons Hemecht* (*Our Country*) published at Luxemburg.

	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
1. Book-trade publications	74	54	39	53
2. Reprints from papers and magazines	33	17	18	14
3. Government and society publications	63	62	42	53
4. Publications of L. authors appearing elsewhere; Publications on L.	26	27	28	8
5. Privately printed books.....	1	3	2	3

The decrease in no. 4 is due to the war. On the other hand, the number of periodicals, which declined to 3 because of war conditions, has been increased by 3 in German (one political, one on sports, one horticultural) and one in the patois of Luxemburg.

PARAGUAY

According to the *Anuario estadístico* for 1914 there were 45 periodicals published in the Republic in that year, 38 of which appeared

in the capital. 20 of these were monthlies, 13 weeklies and 7 dailies. 6 were political, 6 more were administrative organs and 10 were general.

HOLLAND

As in former years, *Le Droit D'Auteur* has counted the publications listed in the first part of the annual catalog of A. W. Sijthoff at Leyden, called *Brinkman's Alfabetische Lijst van Bocken, Landkaarten*, etc., the bibliographical authority in Holland. The following are the statistics for 1914-15.

	1914.	1915.
Works (reviews, collections, dictionaries) ..	65	63
Protestant theology, history and ecclesiastical law	119	112
Books on Protestantism, religious, missionary and philanthropical teachings...	198	241
Roman Catholic theology, history and ecclesiastical law	111	101
Law, legislation	174	179
Political science, statistical science.....	190	204
Commerce, navigation, industry, trades, domestic economy	235	205
History, archaeology, heraldry, biography ..	170	236
Geography, ethnography	110	102
Medicine, hygiene, veterinary art.....	126	114
Natural sciences and chemistry (pharmacy) ..	111	115
Agriculture, stockbreeding, horticulture.....	42	58
Mathematics, cosmography, astronomy and meteorology	72	73
Architecture, hydraulics, mechanics.....	98	104
Military science and administration.....	44	69
Fine Arts, painting, drawing, musical compositions	209	269
Philosophy, freemasonry	54	45
Education and instruction	112	135
Manuals for elementary education.....	272	279
Linguistics, general literature, bibliography	32	35
Languages, oriental and ancient literature	43	48
Modern languages and literature	209	226
Poetry	37	38
Fiction, novelettes, reviews and annuals...	222	244
Drama, stage	98	80
Juveniles, picture books	228	251
Popular books, sports, miscellaneous.....	72	75
Total	3453	3701

There was a slight gain in 1915 in the figures, which almost reached the 1912 total, but a glance at the figures for the last ten years shows that during that period there has been no significant variation in the totals.

Year.	Publications.	Year.	Publications.
1906.....	3340	1911.....	3673
1907.....	3408	1912.....	3799
1908.....	3258	1913.....	3831
1909.....	3652	1914.....	3453
1910.....	3777	1915.....	3701

As to the separate divisions, the changes are in line with those already mentioned; a gain

NIEUWSBLAD STATISTICS OF DUTCH BOOK PRODUCTION, 1915.

	New Books		New Editions		Translations		Periodicals		Total	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
1. General works, bibliography.....	23	8	—	2	—	—	62	52	85	62
2. Theology, philosophy	279	321	47	52	52	82	116	120	494	575
3. Legal and political sciences social economy, statistics	256	329	51	45	1	2	55	66	363	442
4. Commerce, industry, agriculture.....	145	141	35	41	2	3	98	104	280	289
5. Natural sciences, technology.....	208	231	42	63	15	9	58	69	323	372
6. Medicine, hygiene, veterinary medicine ..	89	66	13	11	9	8	38	38	149	123
7. Geography, ethnography, history.....	243	314	19	43	13	18	24	30	299	405
8. Pedagogy education, schoolbooks, juveniles	267	289	282	324	28	35	51	52	628	700
9. Philology, belles-lettres, theater.....	348	349	151	211	141	219	25	37	665	816
10. Fine arts, sports, miscellaneous.....	384	533	24	45	11	13	49	46	468	637
Total	2242	2581	664	837	272	389	576	614	3754	4421

in military publications, a pronounced gain in History and Biography (+66) and in Ethical Books (Protestant). The two classes of Educational Books (18 and 26) also show increases; and also Fine Arts (+60) and Fiction (+22).

The statistics of *Nieuwsblad voor den Boekhandel* (April 11, 1916), also from *Brinkmann*, but taken from the alphabetical list of publications, contains as usual better and more detailed figures as to the kind of work (new editions, reprints, translations, periodicals). These statistics appear on the preceding page.

It is possible to compare the totals of the last four years:

	1912	1913	1914	1915
New publications	2147	2718	2242	2581
New editions	774	765	664	837
Translations	758	579	576	614
Periodicals	562	389	272	389

Total 4241 4451 3754 4421

Here the 1915 figures are seen to be fairly in accord with those of 1913.

SWITZERLAND

The new method of tabulating book production undertaken by the National Library, reference to which was made a year ago, was continued in 1915. This method distinguished between actual trade publications and more or less ephemeral pamphlets, thus correcting the erroneous impression which misleading statistics had created. Periodicals, society publications, leaflets, etc., were omitted from the tabulation; thus the 1914 book production was reduced to 1470, divided into 9 classifications. The non-booktrade publications amounted to 1113, of which 522 were foreign.

A much more extensive classification, under 17 heads, the same as that used by Hinrichs at Leipzig, is used this year, which will facilitate comparison with German figures. All enumeration, even in lumps, of the non-booktrade publications has been abandoned.

Publications by Swiss authors in foreign countries, and the very few publications on Switzerland by foreigners decreased, as was to be expected (1914: 522; 1915: 363).

REPORT OF THE REGISTER

The following is the report, somewhat condensed, of Thorvald Solberg, Register of Copyrights for the United States, for the fiscal year July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916:

RECEIPTS

The gross receipts during the year were \$115,663.42. A balance of \$9257.35, representing trust funds and unfinished business, was on hand July 1, 1915, making a total of \$124,920.77 to be accounted for. Of this amount, the sum of \$2711.39 received by the Copyright Office, was refunded as excess fees or as fees for articles not registrable, leaving a net balance of \$122,209.38. The balance carried over to July 1, 1916, was \$9222.53 (representing trust funds, \$7839.26, and total unfinished business since July 1, 1897—19 years—\$1383.27), leaving fees applied during the fiscal year 1915-16 and paid into the Treasury \$112,986.85.

The yearly copyright fees have more than

The figures for 1914 and 1915 follow:

	1914	1915
Theology, Ecclesiastical matters, Religious instruction	144	205
Law, sociology, politics, statistics	224	301
Military science		40
Medicine		32
Natural science, Mathematics	117	56
Philosophy, ethics		45
Education, instruction, juveniles	73	86
Philology, Literary history		24
Belles-Lettres	322	239
History, Biography		283
Geography, Travel	228	40
Commerce, Industry, Transportation		114
Engineering, Technology	214	35
Agriculture, Domestic Science		65
Fine Arts	88	54
Encyclopedias, Bibliographies		20
Miscellaneous	73	29

Total 1470 1718

A third of the nine divisions of the old classification have decreased; these are the works in Philology, Literary History and Belles-Lettres, the divisions on art and on nature. In other branches the increase is marked. This is due, however, to the multiplication of brochures. In German Switzerland this is particularly noticeable as is evident from the following table:

	1914	1915
In German	943	1121
In French	426	469
In Italian	34	46
In Romanche	5	9
In other languages	14	14
In several languages	48	59

Total 1470 1718

There was in 1912 a per capita sale of foreign books in Switzerland of five francs in price and two books by weight. "No people with a proportionate book production give to foreign countries anything like this amount of money for books. The French and German statisticians say that the Swiss read more than any other people in the world."

At the beginning of February, 1914, Switzerland had 850 printing plants employing about 12,500 people. Seventeen paper factories, representing a capital of about 50 million francs, employed about 4000 workers.

REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS FOR 1915-16

doubled since the reorganization of the office in 1897.

STATEMENT OF GROSS CASH RECEIPTS, YEARLY FEES AND NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS FOR 19 FISCAL YEARS.

Year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees	No. of reg'tra'ts
1897-98	\$61,099.56	\$55,926.50	75,545
1898-99	64,185.65	58,267.00	80,968
1899-1900	71,072.33	65,206.00	94,798
1900-1901	69,525.25	63,687.50	92,351
1901-2	68,405.08	64,687.00	92,978
1902-3	71,533.91	68,874.50	97,979
1903-4	75,302.83	72,629.00	103,139
1904-5	80,440.56	78,058.00	113,374
1905-6	82,610.92	80,198.00	117,704
1906-7	87,384.31	84,685.00	123,829
1907-8	85,042.03	82,387.50	119,742
1908-9	87,085.53	83,816.75	120,131
1909-10	113,662.83	104,644.95	109,074
1910-11	113,661.52	109,913.95	115,198
1911-12	120,149.51	116,685.05	120,931
1912-13	118,968.26	114,980.60	119,495
1913-14	122,636.92	120,219.25	123,154
1914-15	115,594.55	111,922.75	115,193
1915-16	115,663.42	112,986.85	115,967

Total \$1,724,024.97 \$1,649,776.15 2,051,543

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY STATEMENT OF GROSS CASH RECEIPTS AND NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS.

Month	Monthly receipts	No. of reg'tra'ns
1915		
July	\$9,770.88	9,470
August	8,023.64	8,737
September	9,074.14	7,676
October	9,727.03	11,084
November	9,572.61	10,092
December	12,136.78	10,303
1916		
January	12,303.96	10,863
February	8,875.53	9,475
March	9,733.65	9,969
April	8,768.05	8,855
May	8,038.54	9,675
June	9,638.61	9,768
Total	\$115,663.42	115,967

EXPENDITURES

The total expenditures for salaries in the Copyright Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, was \$102,552.47, or \$10,434.38 less than the net amount of fees earned and paid into the Treasury during the corresponding year.

During the 19 fiscal years since the reorganization of the Copyright Office (from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1916) the copyright fees applied and paid into the Treasury have amounted to more than a million and a half dollars (\$1,649,776.15), the articles deposited number over three and a half millions (3,642,856), and the total copyright registrations exceed two millions (2,051,541).

The fees (\$1,649,776.15) were larger than the appropriation for salaries used during the same period (\$1,409,087.75) by \$240,688.40.

In addition to this direct profit, a large number of the 3,642,856 books, maps, musical works, periodicals, prints, and other articles deposited during the 19 years were of substantial pecuniary value and of such a character that their accession to the Library of Congress thru the Copyright Office effected a saving to the purchase fund of the Library equal in amount to their price.

The exact money value of the copyright deposits is not obtainable. The books deposited by the leading publishers usually are accompanied by a statement of selling price, but a large number still come to us without any indication of value. Of the books received during the first five months of 1916 costing \$10 or more each there were 126 items, making a total actual value of more than \$6000. The greater number of the books deposited, however, are sold at less than \$10 each. It is believed that a conservative estimate of the value of the books alone received during the fiscal year would amount to \$50,000. In addition, among the 30,000 musical works deposited there are many of considerable money value, and many prints and engravings of high price are included in the fine arts deposit.

COPYRIGHT ENTRIES AND FEES

The registrations for the fiscal year numbered 115,967. Of these, 105,454 were registrations at \$1 each, including a certificate, and 8885 were registrations of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each. There

were also 1628 registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each. The fees for these registrations amounted to a total of \$110,710.50.

COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

The various articles deposited in compliance with the copyright law which have been registered, stamped, indexed, and cataloged during the fiscal year amount to 201,802.

The copyright act which went into force on July 1, 1909, provides for the gradual elimination of the accumulated copyright deposits (secs. 59 and 60). During the year books desired for the Library to the number of 6563 volumes (including 1487 foreign books and pamphlets) have been forwarded thru the Order Division. These selected books were in addition to the "first" copies of copyright books sent forward as received from day to day, numbering 11,794 for the fiscal year. In addition, there has been transferred upon the Librarian's order a collection of books and pamphlets relating to American poetry and printed dramas by American authors, numbering 1144 pieces, thus making a total of 19,501 books and pamphlets delivered to the Library from the Copyright Office during the year.

Of musical compositions, 20,644 were deposited and registered during the year, and of these, 18,633 were transferred to the Music Division. There were also transferred 19,735 musical compositions that were registered prior to 1909 under the old law. All of the 1612 maps registered during the year were placed in the Map Division. Out of the total of 23,348 photographs, engravings, and other "pictorial illustrations" entered, 4438 were selected and forwarded to the Print Division for permanent deposit. Of the 24 daily newspapers registered, both copies of 18 (six being rejected) were promptly sent to the Periodical Division, and 1193 magazines and periodicals, including weekly newspapers, out of the 1589 different journals received, were also transferred to that division; while the copies received in the case of 396 of the least important publications registered under the designation "periodical," have been returned during the year to the copyright claimants.

The act of March 4, 1909 (sec. 59), provides for the transfer to other "government libraries" in the District of Columbia "for use therein" of such copyright deposits as are not required by the Library of Congress, and during the present fiscal year 5452 books were selected by the librarians and thus transferred to the libraries of the following: Departments (Agriculture, Commerce, Navy, and Treasury), Bureaus (Education, Fisheries, Mines, Standards), Engineer School, Federal Trade Commission, Hygienic Laboratory, Internal Revenue Office, Pension Office, Soldiers' Home, Surgeon General's Office, and the Public Library of the District of Columbia.

A special collection consisting of 635 works by Scandinavian authors (Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish) were transferred for use in the Public Library of the District. They were all duplicate copies.

Under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1909, authority is granted for the return to the claimants of copyright of such copyright deposits as are not required by the Library or Copyright Office. The notice required by section 60 has been printed for all classes of works deposited and registered during the years January 1, 1900, to June 30, 1909. In response to special requests, 13 dramatic or musical compositions and 9917 motion-picture films have been returned to the copyright claimants, and of the current deposits not needed by the Library of Congress the following have also been so returned: 12,177 "books" (pamphlets, leaflets, etc.), 19 photographs, 13,753 prints, 8642 periodicals, music (old), 14,735; a total of 59,256 pieces. The total number of articles thus transferred during the year or returned to the copyright claimants amounts to more than one hundred and seventy thousand pieces (177,089).

In response to inquiries during the year from the Card Section, the Order Division, and the Reading Room in regard to 639 books supposed to have been copyrighted but not found in the Library, it was discovered that 94 of these works were actually in the Library, 90 of the books had been deposited and were still in the Copyright Office, 94 works were either not published, did not claim copyright, or for other reasons could not be deposited, and in the case of 191 works no answers to our letters of inquiry had been received up to June 30, 1916. Copies were received of 170 works in all in response to requests made by the Copyright Office during the period of 12 months for works published during recent years.

TABLE OF REGISTRATIONS MADE DURING FISCAL YEARS
1912-16.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Class A. Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, and contributions to periodicals):			
(a) Printed in the United States	28,591	29,704	31,312
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language ..	2,860	1,843	1,276
(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright	440	379	309
Total	31,891	31,926	32,897
Class B. Periodicals (numbers)	24,134	24,938	26,553
Class C. Lectures, sermons, addresses	159	142	157
Class D. Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	3,957	3,797	3,223
Class E. Musical compositions	28,493	21,406	20,644
Class F. Maps	1,950	1,772	1,612
Class G. Works of art; models or designs	3,021	2,965	2,200
Class H. Reproductions of works of art	3	0	0
Class I. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	339	513	445
Class J. Photographs	10,390	10,523	10,626
Class K. Prints and pictorial illustrations ..	15,438	12,935	12,722
Class L. Motion-picture photoplays	2,039	2,757	2,934

Class M. Motion pictures not photo-plays ..	109	193	306
Renewals	1,231	1,326	1,628
Total	123,154	115,193	115,967

THE COPYRIGHT INDEX AND CATALOG, BULLETINS AND CIRCULARS

The copyright registrations are indexed upon cards. The cards made are first used as copy for the printed catalog and after printing are added to the permanent card indexes of the copyright entries. The temporary cards made for the indexes to the printed catalog (numbering 83,351 during the fiscal year) have been eliminated, and the remaining cards (105,591 for the fiscal year) were added to the permanent card indexes, now numbering over 2,930,000 cards. By revision and condensation 520 cards were canceled and withdrawn from the indexes during the year. The printing of the catalog of dramas copyrighted from 1870 to 1915 will permit the elimination of more than 130,000 cards and to that extent relieve the pressure for space in the index.

The Catalog of Copyright Entries has been continued, as required by law, by the publication of five volumes for the calendar year 1915, containing a total of 7320 pages of text and indexes.

Each part of the catalog is sold separately at a nominal annual subscription rate within the maximum price established by law, as follows:

Part 1, Groups 1 and 2, Books and Pamphlets, etc.	\$1.00
Part 2, Periodicals. ....	.50
Part 3, Musical Compositions.	1.00
Part 4, Works of Art, Photographs, etc. ....	.50

The price of the entire catalog is \$3 for the year. The subscriptions, by express provisions of the copyright act, are required to be paid to the Superintendent of Documents (Office of the Public Printer, Washington, D. C.), and all subscriptions must be for the complete year for each part desired.

A new edition of Bulletin No. 14, containing the copyright law in force, was called for during the year, and was printed (60 pp. 8°) with the following explanatory matter added: (1) The Pan-American Copyright Convention, signed at Buenos Aires in 1910, and proclaimed by the President on July 13, 1914; (2) the British Order in Council dated February 3, 1915, providing that the provisions of the British Copyright Act of 1911 shall apply to works by authors who are citizens of the United States "in like manner as if the authors had been British subjects," and that residence of such authors in the United States shall be held equivalent to residence in Great Britain; (3) the Proclamation by the President of January 1, 1915, extending to British subjects the benefits of section 1 (e) of the Copyright Act of 1909.

The text of the Fourth International American Convention on Literary and Artistic Copyright, proclaimed July 13, 1914, was printed as Information Circular No. 55. (6 pp. 8°.)

The printing of the Catalog of Copyright Dramas was begun on September 22, 1915, and proceeded very slowly until February 7, 1916, when 672 pages had been printed, including 13,887 titles, out of a total of about 60,000 dramas registered between July 8, 1870, and December 31, 1915.

SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS

Balance on hand July 1, 1915..	\$9,257.35	
Gross receipts July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.	115,663.42	
Total to be accounted for.....	\$124,920.77	
Refunded.	2,711.39	
Balance to be accounted for.....		\$122,209.38
Applied as earned fees.....		112,986.85
Balance carried over to July, 1915:		
Trust funds.	\$7,839.26	
Unfinished business July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1916, 19 years....	1,383.27	9,222.53
		\$122,209.38
Total fees earned and paid into the Treasury during the 19 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1916.....		\$1,649,776.15
Total unfinished business for 19 years...	1,383.27	
FEES FOR FISCAL YEAR		
Fees for registrations, includ- ing certificates, at \$1 each.....	\$105,454.00	
Fees for registrations of photographs without certi- ficates, at 50 cents each.....	4,442.50	
Fees for registrations of re- newals, at 50 cents each.....	814.00	
Total fees for registrations recorded.....		\$110,710.50
Fees for certified copies of rec- ord, at 50 cents each.....	371.50	
Fees for recording assignments.	1,556.00	
Searches made and charged for at the rate of 50 cents for each hour of time consumed....	146.50	
Notices of user recorded (Music)	138.25	
Indexing transfers of proprie- torship.	64.10	
		2,276.35
Total fees for fiscal year 1915-16.....		\$112,986.85

ENTRIES

Number of registrations.	114,339
Number of renewals recorded.....	1,628
	115,967
Number of certified copies of record.....	743
Number of assignments recorded or copied....	1,083

CONDITION OF COPYRIGHT OFFICE WORK

(a) Current work

[The work was reported in good shape.]

(b) Deposits received prior to July 1, 1897

During the fiscal year 1915-16 about 2150 articles received prior to July 1, 1897, were handled in the work of crediting such matter to the proper entries.

(c) Branch Copyright Office at San Francisco

The branch office at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition went out of existence on December 4, 1915, with the closing of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. It had been established when the exposition was opened under authority given by the act approved September 18, 1913, with a view to register copyright proprietorship in behalf of foreign exhibitors at the exposition. Owing to the European war, the expected demand for copyright registration was not made, and only four certificates

of copyright proprietorship were issued under the provisions of the act cited. The actual expenditures finally incurred upon the part of the Copyright Office only amounted to a total of \$7.25. The cost involved in maintaining the branch office, however, was borne by the Patent Office, whose representative at San Francisco, under arrangements made with the Commissioner of Patents, courteously received and forwarded such applications and correspondence which it was found related to copyright protection rather than to patent rights. The unexpended balance of the Library's share of the appropriation of March 4, 1914, namely \$14,992.75, reverted to the Treasury of the United States on December 31, 1915, in accordance with the provision of the sundry civil appropriation act for 1915-16, referred to above.

Mr. Crisfield's appointment as Assistant Register

On May 18, 1916, Mr. Arthur Crisfield was appointed Assistant Register of Copyrights.

COPYRIGHT LEGISLATION AND INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT RELATIONS

I. Legislation

No new copyright legislation was finally enacted during the fiscal year just closed, but two amendatory acts were passed by the House of Representatives and now await action by the Senate.

The first of these bills (H. R. 8356) was originally introduced by Hon. Martin A. Morrison, chairman of the House Committee on Patents, on January 8, 1916,¹ and was favorably reported to the House on February 26.² The purpose of the bill is explained at length in the report submitted by the House Committee on Patents. In section 25 of the Copyright act of 1909, providing remedies in the case of infringement, the language used is, "that if any person shall infringe the copyright in any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States, such person shall be liable" to an injunction and the payment of damages. In section 28, however, the language used is, "that any person who willfully and for profit shall infringe any copyright secured by this act... shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1000, or both, in the discretion of the court." The result of this change from the words "shall infringe the

¹1916 (Jan. 8). A bill to amend sections 28 and 30 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909. Presented by Mr. Morrison. H. R. bill No. 8356, 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4". [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

²1916 (Feb. 26). Amendment of laws relating to copyrights. Mr. Morrison, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 8356). 64th Cong., 1st sess., H. R. Report No. 265. Printed, 3 pp. 8".

1916 (Feb. 26). A bill to amend sections 28 and 30 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909. Reported with an amendment, referred to the House Calendar. H. R. bill 8356. (H. R. Report no. 265.) Printed, 2 pp. 4".

copyright in any work *protected under the copyright laws of the United States*" in section 25, to "shall infringe any copyright *secured by this Act*," in section 28, has resulted in decisions by the courts holding that the words "secured by this act," as used in section 28, apply only to rights originally procured under the act of March 4, 1909, and do not include rights subsisting in any work at the time when that act went into effect.

The House committee report says:

As a result, the penalty provided in section 28, as so construed, applies only to infringements of copyrights originally procured under the present act. The courts have held that the penalty for infringements of rights subsisting at the time when the present statute went into effect, and continued under and protected by the present law, is the penalty provided in the statute that was in force at the time of the enactment of the present law, and which has been for the most part superseded by the present law. This construction of section 28 adds greatly to the difficulty of preparing indictments based upon infringements of copyrights. The proposed amendment is intended to accomplish what the Committee on Patents manifestly intended to accomplish by the language in section 28. It will simplify the work of the Department of Justice in its enforcement of the copyright laws.

The House act further amends section 30 of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, prohibiting the importation of "any *piratical* copies of any work copyrighted in the United States," to prohibit the importation of "any *infringing* copies, *matter or material* of any work copyrighted in the United States."

The House report says:

The practical importance of section 30 is to authorize the officers of the customhouse to retain possession of works alleged to be infringing until the rights of the parties can be determined. It has been held, however, that the language of the section, "piratical copies," includes only textual reproductions and does not include infringing matter or material or the original in any form other than that of a textual reproduction. This construction, of which the committee make no criticism, makes section 30 ineffectual to protect the rights of the parties in a large proportion of the cases that arise. It is the opinion of the committee that the protection afforded by section 30 should be as large as the rights granted and the protection afforded by the remaining sections of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 8356) was passed by the House of Representatives on April 3, and on April 4 (legislative day, March 30¹) it was read twice in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Patents.

The second copyright bill passed by the House (H. R. 13981) was introduced by Hon. Woodson R. Oglesby on March 30,² and was referred to the Committee on Patents. It proposes to amend section 12 of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, by adding a proviso permitting in the case of bulky, fragile, or dangerous articles, that in lieu of copies, identifying photographs or prints of such articles

with written or printed descriptions may be deposited. The bill also provides that deposit and registration made for motion pictures under the provisions of the act of August 24, 1912, shall be held to be sufficient. A public hearing on this bill was held before the Committee on Patents of the House on April 5, the stenographic report of which has been printed.³ The bill was reported with verbal amendments on May 5,⁴ and was passed by the House on July 1. On July 3 (legislative day of June 30) it was read twice in the Senate by its title and referred to the Committee on Patents.⁵ House Report No. 640, which contains the text of the bill as reported, is printed in full on pages 207-208 of this report.

In addition to the two bills favorably acted upon by the House, reported above, the following bills have been introduced during the fiscal year, and are still pending:

On December 6, 1915, Hon. William S. Bennett introduced a bill (H. R. 588)⁶ to amend section 15 of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, to except foreign *periodicals* from the requirement of American typesetting by inclusion in the clause in section 15 of the act, which excepts foreign books in foreign languages from typesetting within the limits of the United States. On January 7, 1916, the bill was referred to the House Committee on Patents,⁷ and a public hearing was held before that committee on April 26, the stenographic report of which was printed.⁸ The bill has not been reported from the committee.

On December 10, 1915, a bill (H. R. 3630) was introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. Charles H. Randall for the de-

¹Additional copyright identification—motion-picture photoplays. Hearing before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 64th Cong., 1st sess., on a bill [H. R. 13981] relating to motion-picture photoplays; also providing for additional identification of works of copyright. April 5, 1916. 8 pp. 8°. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1916.

²1916 (May 5). Copyright law. Mr. Oglesby, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following Report (to accompany H. R. 13981). 64th Cong., 1st sess. H. R. Report No. 640. Printed, 2 pp. 8°.

³1916 (May 5). A bill to amend the copyright law. Reported with amendments, referred to the House Calendar. H. R. bill No. 13981. (Report No. 640). Printed, 2 pp. 4°.

⁴1916 (June 30, calendar day July 3). An act to amend the copyright law. In the Senate of the United States. H. R. act No. 13981. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Read twice and referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁵1915 (Dec. 6). A bill to amend section 15 of the act of March 4, 1909, as amended by the acts of Aug. 24, 1912, and March 28, 1914, in relation to periodicals. Presented by Mr. Bennett. H. R. bill No. 588. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁶1916 (Jan. 7). A bill to amend section 15, act of March 4, 1909, as amended by the acts of Aug. 24, 1912, and March 28, 1914, in relation to periodicals. The Committee on Printing discharged, and referred to the Committee on Patents. H. R. bill No. 588. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°.

⁷Amendment of copyright laws. Hearing before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 64th Cong., 1st sess. A bill [H. R. 588] to amend the copyright laws relating to printing of periodicals. April 26, 1916. 20 pp. 8°. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1916.

¹1916 (March 30, calendar day, April 4). An act to amend sections 28 and 30 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909. In the Senate of the United States. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Patents. H. R. act No. 8356. Printed 2 pp. 4°.

²1916 (March 30). A bill to amend the copyright law. Presented by Mr. Oglesby. H. R. bill No. 13981. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

posit of manuscript copies of *scenarios*.¹ It was ordered to be printed and was referred to the Committee on Patents. The same bill was presented in the Senate by Hon. Boies Penrose on December 17, 1915 (S. 2740), and referred to the Committee on the Library.² On March 24, 1916, on motion of Hon. Francis G. Newlands, the bill was transferred to the Senate Committee on Patents. The bill proposes to add to the schedule of copyright works in section 5 of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, class "(n) scenarios," and adds, in agreement therewith, the words "or scenarios," in the proper places in sections 12 and 25, and a proviso in section 9, to the effect "that any person entitled thereto under the provisions of this act may secure a copyright for a scenario by typewriting the same with notice of copyright required by this act." It also amends section 11, to require the deposit "if the work be a scenario, of two typewritten copies of the title and description, with cast of scenes, without prints or other identifying reproductions thereof." No action reported.

On January 5, 1916, Hon. Andrew J. Barchfeld introduced a bill (H. R. 7624)³ to amend section 62 of the copyright act of 1909, by adding at the end the words:

And the term "public performance for profit" shall include any public performance in any place of business operated for gain, tho no direct pecuniary charge or admission fee to such performance is made unless such performance is given exclusively for a religious, charitable, or educational purpose.

The House bill was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed. The same bill was presented to the Senate on Jan. 10, 1916, by Hon. Thomas W. Hardwick (S. 3342),⁴ and was read twice and referred to the Committee on Patents. Neither committee has reported the bill.

On March 9, 1916, Hon. Blair Lee introduced in the Senate a bill (S. 4890)⁵ to amend sec-

tion 25 of the copyright act of 1909 to provide that the maximum damages for infringement by a newspaper reproduction of a copyrighted *photograph* shall be \$250 in lieu of \$200, and extends this limit of damages in the case of such infringement of a "print or pictorial illustration." The bill also proposes to add a proviso at the end of section 40, providing for the costs of a suit, to the effect "that if only the minimum amount specified in this Act for damages shall be awarded, each party shall pay his own costs." A new print of the bill with textual amendments (S. 5183) was presented to the Senate on March 22,⁶ and referred to the Committee on Patents; while the original bill had meantime been introduced in the House of Representatives on March 17, by Hon. Charles B. Smith, of New York (H. R. 13348),⁷ and referred to the House Committee on Patents. No action by either the Senate or House Committee has been reported.

On April 5, 1916, Hon. William D. Stephens, of California, introduced (by request) a bill (H. R. 14226)⁸ to amend section 1, paragraph (b), of the copyright act of 1909, to secure to the copyright proprietor the exclusive right to make "any abridgement, amplification, augmentation, adaptation, or arrangement" of a copyrighted work. The bill was referred to the House Committee on Patents. It has not been reported.

The following bills which deal directly with copyright or contain certain provisions in relation to copyright have been referred to in my previous reports, but have been reintroduced in the present Congress, and referred, in each case, to the committee noted. H. R. 24925 (2d sess., 62d Congress; printed in full in my Annual Report for 1911-12, pp. 179-180), was again presented by Hon. Luther W. Mott on December 6, 1915, and referred to the House Committee on Patents. The bill (now H. R. 420)⁹ deals with the copyright of labels and other commercial advertisements, and proposes

¹1915 (Dec. 10). A bill to amend sections 5, 9, 11, 12, and 25 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, and as amended Aug. 24, 1912. Presented by Mr. Randall. H. R. bill No. 3630. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 8 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

²1915 (Dec. 17). A bill to amend sections 5, 9, 11, 12, and 25 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, and as amended Aug. 24, 1912. Presented by Mr. Penrose. S. bill No. 2740. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 8 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Library.]

³1916 (Jan. 5). A bill to amend section 62 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909. Presented by Mr. Barchfeld. H. R. bill No. 7624. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁴1916 (Jan. 10). A bill to amend section 62 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909. Presented by Mr. Barchfeld. H. R. bill No. 7624. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁵1916 (March 9). A bill to amend the provision regarding newspapers in clause (b) of section 25 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, as amended by an act approved Aug. 24, 1912; and also to amend section 40 of said act. Presented by Mr. Lee, of Maryland. S. bill No. 4890. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁶1916 (March 22). A bill to amend the provision regarding newspapers in clause (b) of section 25 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, as amended by an act approved Aug. 24, 1912; and also to amend section 40 of said act. Presented by Mr. Hardwick. S. bill No. 5183. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁷1916 (March 17). A bill to amend the provision regarding newspapers in clause (b) of section 25 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, as amended by an act approved Aug. 24, 1912; and also to amend section 40 of said act. Presented by Mr. Smith, of New York. H. R. bill No. 13348. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁸1916 (April 5). A bill to amend section 1, subdivision (b), of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909. Presented by Mr. Stephens, of California (by request). H. R. bill No. 14226. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁹1915 (Dec. 6). A bill to amend the copyright law passed March 4, 1909. Presented by Mr. Mott. H. R. bill No. 420. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 3 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

to extend the misdemeanor clause in section 28 of the copyright act of March 4, 1909.

H. R. 21137 (3d sess., 63d Cong.; summarized in my Annual Report for 1914-15, pp. 166-167) was reintroduced by Hon. William A. Oldfield on December 7, 1915, in an amended form (H. R. 3053)¹, reading as follows:

"Upon the expiration of the copyright of a book, or the renewal thereof should the same be renewed, there shall exist no superior rights of any nature whatsoever in the publisher or former proprietor thereof to the matter which has been the subject of copyright or to the name or title thereof, but both the matter which has been the subject of copyright and its name or title shall fall into the public domain and thereafter be forever free to the unrestricted use of the public."

The bill was referred to the House Committee on Patents, and public hearings were held before that committee on May 3. The stenographic report was duly printed.² This bill has not been reported by the committee.

H. R. 20695 (3d sess., 63d Congress; printed in my last year's report, pp. 189-190) was again presented to the House on January 27, 1916, by Hon. Daniel A. Driscoll (H. R. 10231),³ and referred to the Committee on Patents. It proposes to increase the term of ad interim copyright from 30 days to 90 days, and to make the importation of authorized copies of English books, now permitted under the law in force, contingent upon the express "consent of the proprietor of the American copyright or his representative," i. e., the American publisher or republisher of the English author's book. No action has been taken by the committee on this bill.

H. R. 14895 (2d sess., 63d Congress; referred to in my last year's report, pp. 167-168) was reintroduced on December 6, 1915, by Hon. Dudley M. Hughes in the House (H. R. 456),⁴ and on December 16, 1915, by Hon. Hoke Smith in the Senate (S. 2204).⁵ It proposed a Com-

mission of Censorship for motion pictures, and provided in section 9 "that no copyright shall be issued for any film which has not previously received the certificate and seal of this commission." A substitute bill was reported from the House Committee on Education by the Hon. Mr. Hughes on May 8, 1916, and in this bill (H. R. 15462)¹ the copyright clause has been omitted.

H. R. 15902 (2d sess., 63d Congress, the public printing bill, referred to in my last year's report, p. 168) was reintroduced on December 6, 1915, by Hon. Henry A. Barnhart (H. R. 323).² It retains the provision that "no Government publication nor any portion thereof shall be copyrighted." A substitute bill was introduced in the Senate by Hon. Duncan U. Fletcher (S. 1107) on December 7, 1915,³ and the same copyright clause is contained in section 82. A bill was favorably reported in lieu of H. R. 323 from the House Committee on Printing by Hon. Henry A. Barnhart on January 11, 1916 (H. R. 8664; House Report No. 32),⁴ which retains the copyright clause as quoted above. On February 25, 1916, Hon. Duncan U. Fletcher favorably reported from the Senate Committee on Printing, with amendments, S. bill 1107 (Senate Report 183),⁵ which contains the following explanatory statement:

Sec. 82. This paragraph defines the term "Government publication" to mean and include all publications printed at Government expense or published or distributed by authority of Congress. It also continues the present prohibition against the copyrighting of Government publications. The definition here used

¹1916 (May 8.) A bill to create a commission to be known as the Federal Motion Picture Commission, and defining its powers and duties. Presented by Mr. Hughes. H. R. bill No. 15462. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 10 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Education.]

²1915 (Dec. 6.) A bill to amend, revise, and codify the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications. Presented by Mr. Barnhart. H. R. bill No. 323. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 125 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Printing.]

³1915 (Dec. 7.) A bill to amend, revise, and codify the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications. Presented by Mr. Fletcher. S. bill No. 1107. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 129 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Printing.]

⁴1916 (Jan. 11.) A bill to amend, revise, and codify the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications. Reported from the Committee on Printing by Mr. Barnhart, in lieu of H. R. 323; committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. H. R. bill No. 8664. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 129 pp. 4°.

1916 (Jan. 11.) Revision of printing laws. Mr. Barnhart, from the Committee on Printing, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 8664). 64th Cong., 1st sess. H. R. Report No. 32. Printed, 132 pp. 8°.

⁵1916 (Feb. 25.) A bill to amend, revise, and codify the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications. Reported by Mr. Fletcher, with amendments. S. bill No. 1107. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 132 pp. 4°.

1916 (Feb. 25.) Revision of printing laws. Mr. Fletcher, from the Committee on Printing, submitted the following report (to accompany S. 1107). 64th Cong., 1st sess. S. Report No. 183. Printed, 134 pp. 8°.

¹1915 (Dec. 7.) A bill to amend section 23 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909. Presented by Mr. Oldfield. H. R. bill No. 3053. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

²Amendment of copyright laws. Hearing before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 64th Cong., 1st sess. A bill [H. R. 3053] to amend the copyright laws relating to rights existing after expiration of copyright. May 3, 1916. 41 pp. 8°. Washington, Government printing office, 1916.

³1916 (Jan. 27.) A bill to amend section 21 and 31 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909. Presented by Mr. Driscoll. H. R. bill No. 10231. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 4 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁴1915 (Dec. 6.) A bill to create a new division of the Bureau of Education, to be known as the Federal Motion Picture Commission, and defining its powers and duties. Presented by Mr. Hughes. H. R. bill No. 456. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 6 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Education.]

⁵1915 (Dec. 16.) A bill to create a new division of the Bureau of Education, to be known as the Federal Motion Picture Commission, and defining its powers and duties. Presented by Mr. Smith, of Georgia. S. bill No. 2204. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 6 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.]

is similar to that which has been adopted by the Superintendent of Documents for many years in his work of classifying and cataloging Government publications.

No final action has been taken upon these bills.

In previous Annual Reports (more especially in my report for 1912-13, pp. 148-149), I have pointed out the urgent need for better protection for artistic designs for articles of manufacture, with the recommendation that such amendment of the copyright laws be suggested as would secure protection of ornamental designs for articles of manufacture; provide for suitable remedies in case of infringement, and for a sufficient and reasonably economical registration. There was considerable evidence that a wide-spread need was felt for such legislation, and on January 12, 1914, the then chairman of the Committee on Patents of the House of Representatives introduced an elaborate and detailed "Bill providing for the registration of designs." (H. R. 11321, 2d sess. 63d Cong.)¹ Public hearings on this bill were held before the House committee on April 22, 24, 28, 29 and May 5, 6, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 27, 1914, and the stenographic report of the discussions was printed.² Following this hearing, revised bills were introduced by the chairman of the House Committee on Patents, on August 4, 1914 (H. R. 18223, 2d sess. 63d Cong.)³ and on December 17, 1915 (H. R. 6458, 1st sess. 64th Cong.)⁴

A second series of public hearings were held before the House committee on March 22, 23, 24, 29, April 5 and 19, 1916, the stenographic reports of which were printed.⁵ The present chairman of that committee, Hon. Martin A. Morrison, introduced a new bill (H. R. 14666) on April 15, 1916,⁶ to enact "that the author of

any design, new and original, as embodied in or applied to any manufactured product of an art or trade, or his assignee, *may have copyright therein* by registering such design in the United States Patent Office and obtaining from the Commissioner of Patents a certificate of such registration."

The bill provides in considerable detail for the proposed registration in the Patent Office and makes provision for remedies in case of infringement, for practice and procedure, etc.*

II. International Copyright Relations

During the year covered by this report official notification has been received that Brazil, Costa Rica, and Salvador have ratified the Fourth Pan-American Copyright Convention, which was signed at Buenos Aires on August 11, 1910, and proclaimed by the United States on July 13, 1914. This Convention is now in force between the United States and the following countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and Salvador.

This international agreement provides that "The signatory States acknowledge and protect the rights of Literary and Artistic Property in conformity with the stipulations of the present Convention" (art. 1); and that "The acknowledgment of a copyright obtained in one State, in conformity with its laws, shall

*Since the above was written a new draft of the bill was presented by Hon. Martin A. Morrison, on Aug. 4, 1916 (H. R. 17290).⁷ It includes as subject matter of protection "any new and original surface design," and makes the necessary changes thruout the bill to correspond to this addition. This bill was favorably reported from the House Committee on Patents on Aug. 18, 1916 (H. R. 17290. H. R. Report No. 1125).⁸ The House report explains the bill as follows:

"The bill does not undertake to repeal or amend existing patent law as to patents or design patents. It leaves all such laws in full force and effect. It proposes that new and original designs, and designs new and original as embodied in or applied to any manufactured product of an art or trade, may be registered in the United States Patent Office by the author or inventor, or his assignee, and that the registrant may have copyright in such design. The subject matter of the pending bill is practically the same as the subject matter of design patents under existing law. The present bill does not cover any subject matter embraced within the present patent laws other than those relating to design patents, but is expressly limited to designs having no functional or mechanical purpose or producing no functional or mechanical result. It is expressly provided that designs shall not be given copyright protection under the pending bill if they come within the purview of the statutes providing patent protection upon inventions."

¹1914 (Aug. 4). A bill providing for the registration of designs. Presented by Mr. Morrison. H. R. bill No. 17290. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 23 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

²1916 (Aug. 18). A bill providing for the registration of designs. Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, H. R. bill No. 17290. (H. R. Report No. 1125.) 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 23 pp. 4°.

³1916 (Aug. 18). Registration of designs. Mr. Morrison, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 17290). 64th Cong., 1st sess. H. R. Report No. 1125. Printed, 3 pp. 8°.

¹1914 (Jan. 12). A bill providing for the registration of designs. Presented by Mr. Oldfield. H. R. bill No. 11321. 63d Cong., 2d sess. Printed, 17 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

²Registration of designs. Hearing before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 63d Cong., 2d sess., April 22-[May 27], 1914. 250 pp. 8°. Washington Government Printing Office, 1914. [Each day's hearing was printed separately.]

³1914 (Aug. 4). A bill providing for the registration of designs. Presented by Mr. Oldfield (by request). H. R. bill No. 18223. 63d Cong., 2d sess. Printed, 21 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁴1915 (Dec. 17). A bill providing for the registration of designs. Presented by Mr. Morrison (by request). H. R. bill No. 6458. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 22 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁵Registration of designs. Hearings before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 64th Cong., 1st sess., on the bills H. R. 6458 and H. R. 13618, providing for the registration of designs, Mar. 22, 23, 24, 29 and Apr. 5, 1916. [Part I.] 267 pp. 8°. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1916.

Registration of designs. Hearings before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 64th Cong., 1st sess., on the bill H. R. 6458, providing for the registration of designs. Apr. 19, 1916. Part 2, title page, pp. 269-273. 8°. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1916.

⁶1916 (Apr. 15). A bill providing for the registration of designs. Presented by Mr. Morrison. H. R. bill No. 14666. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 22 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

produce its effects of full right in all the other States, without the necessity of complying with any other formality, provided always there shall appear in the work a statement that indicates the reservation of the property right" (art. 3). The full text of this

Convention was printed in the Report of the Register of Copyrights for 1914-15, pages 197-200.

Respectfully submitted,
THORVALD SOLBERG,
Register of Copyrights.

COPYRIGHT EVENTS AND LEADING AMERICAN CASES IN 1916

The following schedule, continuing the chronological table of cases for previous years in Bowker's "Copyright," and the succeeding summaries for 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915 in the PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY, the AMERICAN LIBRARY ANNUAL and the AMERICAN BOOK TRADE MANUAL (1914 only), gives leading American copyright cases decided or recorded in 1914, together with a list of principal events in legislation and treaty relations. Cases of minor importance, settling no principle, but dealing only with details of procedure or applying settled principles to specific cases, are not covered. The schedule covers the name of the court, the name of the judge presiding or giving the opinion, and also a condensed statement of the points decided, with page reference to the PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY report.

COPYRIGHT EVENTS

UNITED STATES

- Bill amplifying phrase "to make other version thereof" introduced by Representative Stephens, April 5, H. R. 14,226. P. W. (April 15, 1916).
- Bill providing for deposit of photographs in case of motion pictures and other articles bulky, fragile, etc., introduced by Representative Oglesby, March 30, H. R. 13,981. P. W. (April 15, 1916); passed by House July 1, 1916.
- Bill granting reciprocal extension of *ad interim* copyright during the war introduced into House, February 24, H. R. 12,196. P. W. (May 13, 1916).
- Bill extending *ad interim* copyright period introduced by Representative Driscoll, January 27, H. R. 10,231. P. W. (March 4, 1916).
- Bill making verbal changes, regarding oratorios, etc., introduced by Representative Morrison, H. R. 8356. P. W. (March 4, 1916); passed by House, April 3.
- Bill defining "public performance for profit" to include restaurants and department stores introduced by Representative Barchfeld, January 5, 1916, H. R. 7626. P. W. (March 4, 1916); by Senator Hardwick, January 10, 1916, S. 3342.
- Bill extending copyright to designs for manufactured articles introduced by Representative Morrison, December 17, 1915, H. R. 6458. P. W. (April 1, 1916).
- Bill classing prints and pictorial designs with photographs in respect to damages from newspaper introduced by Senator Lee, March 9, S. 4890. P. W. (April 1, 1916); in House by Representative C. B. Smith, March 17, H. R. 13,348.
- Bill to provide copyright for typewritten scenarios introduced by Representative Randall, December 10, 1915, H. R. 3630. P. W. (March 4, 1916); by Senator Boies Penrose, December 17, 1915, S. 2740.
- Bill to abolish "secondary meaning" right re-introduced by Representative Oldfield, December 7, 1915, H. R. 3053. P. W. (March 4, 1916); hearing, P. W. (May 6, 1916).
- Bill adding periodicals in foreign languages to exemption from manufacturing clause introduced by Representative Bennet, H. R. 588. P. W. (March 4, 1916); passed by House. P. W. (June 3).
- Bill making seal of Federal Motion Picture Commission prerequisite to granting of film copyright introduced by Representative Hughes, December 6, 1915, H. R. 456. P. W. (March 4, 1916); by Senator Hoke Smith, December 16, 1915, S. 2204.
- Bill bringing cartons, labels, trade-marks, etc., under copyright introduced by Representative Mott, December 6, 1915, H. R. 420. P. W. (March 4, 1916).
- War Revenue Emergency Act of 1914 taxing copyright certificates repealed by new law operative September 9, 1916. P. W. (September 23, 1916).

FOREIGN.

- Brazil ratifies Pan-American Convention.
- British act excepts trade advertisements, catalogs, etc., from requirement of deposit in British Museum, August 9. P. W. (April 1, 1916).
- British Trading with the Enemy (Copyright) (No. 2) Act, vesting copyright in works "first published or made in an enemy country" in a public trustee, passed August 10, 1916. P. W. (September 30, 1916).
- Costa Rica ratifies Pan-American Convention. P. W. (August 19, 1916).
- France adopts 1914 Berne protocol, March 28. P. W. (July 15, 1916).
- Italy abrogates German-Italian copyright treaty of 1907. P. W. (November 25, 1916)
- Salvador ratifies Pan-American Convention.
- South African Union adopts new codification and amendment of patent, design, trade-mark and copyright laws. April 15, P. W. (September 23, 1916).

COPYRIGHT CASES

- B. V. D. Co. v. Golden Rule Store.** D. C., Minn. J. Booth. P. W. (January 27, 1917).
Copyrighted advertising cut may not be used with "copy" obnoxious to copyright proprietor.
- Brady v. Reliance Motion Picture Corp. et al.** C. C. of A., 2d C. J. Ward. 229 F. R. 137. P. W. (June 10, 1916).
"When one clothes another with apparent ownership tho actually as trustee, he cannot defeat the title of those who deal with trustee in good faith, for consideration, and without notice."
—D. C., S. D., N. Y. J. Mayer. 232 F. R., 259. P. W. (September 9, 1916).
But where constructive notice is proved title from trustee is defeated.
- Gross et al. v. Van Dyk Gravure Co.** C. C. of A., 2d C. J. Lacombe. 230 F. R., 412. P. W. (June 24, 1916).
Where infringer makes no profit, damages may be figured on profit lost to proprietor.
All participants in infringement, however innocent, held liable.
- Harms et al. v. Stern et al.** C. C. of A., 2d C. J. Rogers. December 14, 1915 (229 F. R., 42). P. W. (August 5, 1916); and February 15, 1916 (231 F. R., 645). P. W. (September 2, 1916).
Court at first reversed decision below on basis of N. Y. Supreme Court ruling invalidating original contract but later, finding New York ruling erroneous, affirmed decision that the vesting of copyright for all works present and prospective in publisher prevents author or his assignee from suing said publisher for infringement on works of subsequent issue.
- Harper & Bros. et al. v. Klaw & Erlanger.** D. C., S. D., N. Y. J. Hough. 232 F. R., 609. P. W. (September 30, 1916).
Non-exclusive dramatic right in "Ben Hur" (published before motion picture invention) left motion picture rights as "unearned increment" for proprietor but latter may not use these to detriment of dramatic licensee without his assent.
- Haas v. Leo Feist.** D. C., S. D., N. Y. J. Hand. May 23, 234 F. R., 105. P. W. (December 30, 1916).
Purposed delay in giving notice of infringement may prevent recovery from innocent infringer.
—234 F. R., 109. P. W. (December 30, 1916).
Copyright notice vitiated by use of illegal name.
- Herbert v. Shanley.** C. C. of A., 2d C. J. Rogers. 229 F. R., 340. P. W. (June 3, 1916).
Singing of song in restaurant without admission fee not "performance for profit." [Overruled by U. S. Supreme Court, January 22, 1917. P. W. (January 27, 1917).]
- Jones Bros. Pub. Co. et al. v. Historical Pub. Co.** C. C. of A., 3d C. J. McPherson. April 28. 231 F. R., 638. P. W. (September 2, 1916).
Party under contract for future purchase of copyright may join action to restrain infringement.
- Klaw v. General Film Co.** Supreme C. Spec. Term. N. Y. County. J. Platzek. 154 N. Y. Sup. P. W. (March 25, 1916).
Copyright in title of successful play protected.
- Klein v. Beach et al.** D. C. S. D. N. Y. J. Mayer. 232 F. R., 240. P. W. (September 2, 1916).
"Exclusive right to dramatize for presentation on the stage" does not include motion picture rights.
- Pagano et al. v. Chas Beseler Co.** Dist. C. S. D. N. Y. J. Mayer. July 3. 234 F. R., 963. P. W. (August 19, 1916).
Photograph of public building subject of copyright, tho no one may have monopoly of photographing a public building.
- White Mfg. Co. v. Shapiro.** D. C. S. D. N. Y. J. Hand. 227 F. R., 957. P. W. (February 12, 1916).
Cuts of commercial articles in catalog protected.

SOME REFERENCE BOOKS OF 1916

ISADORE GILBERT MUDGE

SOME REFERENCE BOOKS OF 1916

BY ISADORE GILBERT MUDGE, *Reference Librarian, Columbia University*

THE aim of this present article, like that of the similar surveys of reference books for previous years, is not to present a complete list of the new reference books of 1916, but rather to indicate, from the point of view of the general library, some of the more important, useful, or interesting of the new reference publications. While most of the works referred to have been published during the year 1916, mention is made also of some books of 1915, principally foreign publications, which were either issued, or received in this country, too late in 1915 to be examined in time for mention in the survey of reference books of that year. It has been necessary to omit many foreign reference books of 1916 which probably should be recorded here, because, on account of the delay in importation due to the European War, copies have not yet been received in the various libraries to which the writer has access.

PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS

While no general periodical bibliographies of special reference value are to be recorded, the year's output of indexes to periodical literature has been remarkable. Of most importance in American libraries, naturally, is the long-looked-for cumulated volume of the "Readers' guide to periodical literature: Supplement, 1907-1915" (White Plains, N. Y.: Wilson; price on service basis), which constitutes an informal and improved continuation of Poole's Index, altho the title page does not indicate its connection with the older work. This new volume of the "Supplement" indexes 74 periodicals, of which 55 are indexed for the years 1907-15, inclusive, to connect exactly with Poole's Index, and 19 are indexed only for the shorter period, 1913-15, as they had already been covered for the years 1907-12 in the Readers' Guide itself. Nearly all periodicals still current which were indexed in Poole at the time that work was discontinued have been cared for in this new index, except such titles as had been included in

the Readers' Guide itself, the Industrial Arts Index, or the annual Magazine Subject Index; and so exactly does the new index connect with the old in the titles which it carries on, that in a few cases the indexing has been carried back into 1906 in order to cover certain numbers of that year omitted from Poole.

A new English index, noteworthy in itself and especially noteworthy for the effort and initiative needed to start such a work during the pressure of war times, is the new "Athenæum subject index, 1915" (London: *Athenæum*, £2 per year.) This has appeared in two forms—preliminary class lists issued at various times during 1915-16, and a final volume which unites in one alphabet all the material of the class lists and adds about 2000 extra references. This final volume indexes some 13,374 articles from 420 periodicals, principally English and American, altho 17 French, 2 German, 2 Italian and 2 Russian are included in the list. It is a subject index according to the Library of Congress subject headings, and there is an author index to the main subject list. This new index covers a great deal of important material, particularly English material and local and rather specialized magazines, not indexed in the Readers' Guide or other American indexes, and if the work can be continued will form an important addition to the group of general indexes.

New volumes of some other special indexes already described more fully in previous summaries should be mentioned. The second annual cumulation of "Public Affairs Information Service" covers the period October, 1915, to October, 1916, and indexes about 130 general and special periodicals and over 200 books on its special subjects, besides referring to typewritten and other unpublished material (White Plains: Wilson. 343 p. Apply to publisher for price). The first cumulation of the "International Military Digest Annual" combines all material included in the monthly and quarterly issues to the end of 1915 and fur-

nishes a reference tool of the first importance for questions on both military art and science in general and the European war in particular (New York: Cumulative Digest Corporation. 390 p. \$2 to subscribers; \$4 to non-subscribers). "Information," started in 1915 as an informal continuation and expansion of the "Index to dates," has issued its first annual cumulation, which, like the monthly and quarterly numbers of that periodical, has a double use, serving both as an index to dates of current events and the newspapers in which those events are chronicled, and also as an extremely useful current encyclopedia (New York: Bowker. 663 p. \$2 to subscribers; \$4 to non-subscribers).

A new special index is the "Agricultural index" (White Plains: Wilson; price on service basis). This is a subject index only, with no author entries, on the same general plan as the "Industrial arts index," published by the same firm, and is issued five times a year, cumulating throughout the year, the fifth number forming the annual volume. It covers about 200 agricultural serials, including both periodicals and government and experiment station reports, bulletins and circulars, and includes only material in English. Its alphabetical arrangement and cumulative feature make it easier to use than the *Experiment Station Record*, but the latter must still be used for very thorough special work, as it gives references to foreign articles and reports which are ruled out of the "Agricultural index." A special index, which has been extended by the completion of a new volume, is the Royal Society's "Catalogue of scientific papers, 4th series, 1884-1900," of which volume 15 has been issued. This volume, which carries the alphabet thru the letter H, lists 56,325 articles by 10,049 different authors (Cambridge University Press. 1012 p. 50s.).

A new foreign index, which opens up a new field and will be important if carried on, is the "Dansk tidsskrift-index," a subject index to some 165 Danish periodicals, edited by Svend Dahl and Th. Døssing. This index is a classed, not an alphabetical, subject list, and there is no author index (Copenhagen: J. L. Lybeckers Forlag. \$1).

Two new bibliographies of newspapers should be noted. Of these, the one of the more general interest is "A list of

newspapers in Yale University Library" (New Haven: Yale University Press. 216 p., 25 charts. \$3). This lists all newspapers in the possession of the library in July, 1915, including also some material deposited in the library, such as the Hiram Bingham collection of South American newspapers. Of more local interest is the "History of Kansas newspapers," issued by the Kansas State Historical Society and Department of Archives (Topeka. 373 p. \$1), which is more than a bibliography, as it includes biographical sketches of Kansas journalists as well as a full record, by counties, of both extant and defunct newspapers, with fairly full details of dates of founding, changes of title, editors' names, politics, etc.

DEBATES

New editions in the Debater's handbook series are: "American merchant marine," by E. M. Phelps; "Government ownership of railroads," 2d edition, revised and enlarged, by E. M. Phelps; "Monroe doctrine," 2d edition enlarged, by E. D. Bullock; "Woman suffrage," 2d edition revised, by E. M. Phelps; and "World peace," by M. K. Reely (White Plains: Wilson. 6 v. \$1 each).

DISSERTATIONS

While there is no new general bibliography of dissertations to note this year, a useful special list has appeared which helps to piece out the record of American dissertations which is so incomplete before 1912, the year when the Library of Congress began its annual list. This new list is "Doctors of philosophy of Yale, with the titles of their dissertations, 1861-1915" (New Haven: Yale University. 210 p.). It corresponds in a general way to the Columbia list, issued in 1910, the Harvard list, 1910, and the Clark University list, 1914.

ENCYCLOPEDIAS

The "New international encyclopaedia," 2d edition, begun in 1914, has been completed during 1916 by the publication of volumes 15-23 and a supplementary unnumbered volume containing courses of reading and study. Another supplement is planned which is to contain a history of the European War and supplementary information on the many subjects which have been affected or developed by the progress of the great conflict; but this, of course, will not

be issued until after the war. The completed encyclopedia is a thoroly reliable, satisfactory work, much extended from the first edition, with the articles in general well revised and the bibliographies well brought up to date. A small encyclopedia, recently revised, is Champlin's "Young folks' encyclopedia of common things," 4th edition, revised and enlarged (New York: Holt. 932 p. \$3).

DICTIONARIES

The only new English dictionary to be recorded is the third edition of "Webster's Collegiate dictionary" (Springfield, Mass.: Merriam. 1222 p. \$3.50), which is enlarged by some 42 pages from the second edition, 1909. A second edition, revised and enlarged, of John R. Clark Hall's "Concise Anglo-Saxon dictionary" (Cambridge University Press; New York: Macmillan. 372 p. 15s. \$3.50), should be noted, and also a new part of a larger work on the same subject, the standard Bosworth-Toller "Anglo-Saxon dictionary," which has been extended by the publication of part two of the supplement, which carries the supplementary alphabet to *Geolwe* (Oxford University Press. 10s. 6d.). The first part of the supplement, it will be remembered, was published in 1908, and the work has been at a standstill since then. Another new edition, which is so much extended as to be almost a new work, is the "Larger English-Irish dictionary," by T. O'Neill Lane (Dublin: Educational Co. of Ireland. 1748 p. 30s.), which is more than twice the size of the earlier dictionary published in 1904.

RELIGION

An unusual number of good reference books in various subjects of religion and theology have been published recently. Hastings' "Encyclopædia of religion and ethics" is gradually reaching completion, the latest volume (volume 8) carrying the work as far in the alphabet as *Mulla* (New York: Scribner. \$7 per vol.). There are several new Bible dictionaries and handbooks. The "International standard Bible encyclopædia," edited by James Orr and others (Chicago: Howard-Severance Co., 1915. 5 v. \$37.50), is an up-to-date work of the extremely conservative type, inferior for scholarly or research purposes to either Hastings' "Dictionary of the Bible" or

Cheyne's "Encyclopædia Biblica," but serviceable for readers who want the ultra-conservative viewpoint. A useful handbook is the "Cambridge companion to Biblical studies, a revised and rewritten edition of the Cambridge companion to the Bible," edited by William Emery Barnes (Cambridge University Press. 677 p. 21s.), which contains chapters by specialists on various Biblical subjects, books of the Bible, etc., with some bibliographical references, a glossary of Bible words, a concordance, and indexes of proper names, subjects, etc. "Archæology and the Bible," by Professor George Aaron Barton (Philadelphia: American Sunday School Union. 461 p. \$2), while not a reference book in the ordinary sense of the word, contains considerable reference material on research in Bible lands, and an admirable atlas for the Bible student is the very fine "Atlas of the historical geography of the Holy Land," by George Adam Smith and J. G. Bartholomew (London: Hodder. 1915. 21s.), which contains excellent maps, various historical tables and many bibliographical references. It is not limited to Biblical times, but contains also some maps of mediæval and modern Palestine. The Hastings series of Biblical dictionaries is being completed by his "Dictionary of the Apostolic Church" (New York: Scribner. v. 1. \$6), a companion work to his "Dictionary of Christ and the Gospels," which follows the general plan of that earlier work and attempts to do for the rest of the New Testament what the "Dictionary of Christ" does for the Gospels.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ has issued several small handbooks of considerable reference value. Especially useful is the "Federal Council year book" (New York: Missionary Education Movement), a compend of general up-to-date information about the activities, organizations, etc., of the churches in the Federal Council and also various other religious bodies. In general, the statistics given in this year book may be used to bring to date the statistics of the report on religious bodies issued by the United States Bureau of the Census in 1910. The "Year book of the church and social service," also prepared by the Federal Council, is useful for brief statements and bibliographies about

such social work carried on by the various churches.

A new reference book in a hitherto neglected field is the "Encyclopædia of Sunday schools and religious education," edited by John T. McFarland, Benjamin S. Winchester, and others (London and New York: Nelson. c. 1915. 3 v. \$15). This covers the whole subject of Sunday-school work in the English-speaking countries, the United States, Great Britain and the English colonies, and in general furnishes adequate treatment in signed articles by specialists, bibliographies and good illustrations. The work is popular rather than scholarly, on the whole, but serves a particularly useful purpose in bringing together in convenient form a large amount of information hitherto practically buried in files of denominational periodicals.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Various new year-books, some general, some special, have been started during the year. "The labour yearbook," prepared by the Parliamentary committee on the Trades' Union Congress, the Executive committee of the Labour party and the Fabian research department, with a preface by George Bernard Shaw (London: Co-operative Print. Soc. 2s. 6d.) deals with the English labor question only but covers that fairly completely, with information about organizations, laws, statistics, etc. The "American labor year book," prepared by the Rand School of Social Science (New York: Rand School. \$1), is very full in the information it supplies about the International Socialist movement, covering that subject not only in this country but thruout the world, and gives also special articles and statistics about various other phases of the labor question in the United States.

The "Second industrial directory of Pennsylvania, 1916" (Harrisburg: State Printer. 1795 p.), is much enlarged from the first issue, 1914. A new year book of a very different type is the "Child welfare annual" edited by T. N. Kelynack, M.D. (London: John Bale. 346 p. 7s. 6d.). This contains various special articles on different phases of child welfare work, brief outlines of the work as carried on in different parts of the United Kingdom, a list, with fairly full descrip-

tive information, of the various national associations, societies, orphanages, homes and other institutions of the United Kingdom, and a bibliography. A national year-book, started in 1914 and now apparently well established, as its third annual issue has appeared, is the "Indian year book" edited by Stanley Reed (Bombay: Bennett, Coleman and Co. 5s.). This is an unofficial publication containing a large amount of statistical, descriptive and commercial information. It overlaps the "India Office list" on some points, but contains various types of information not found in that standard work to which it forms a useful supplement. A minor change in a standard year-book is the change of publisher of "Hazell's annual" which has been transferred to the joint control of the Oxford University Press and Hodder and Stoughton and considerably enlarged by its new publishers.

Several compilations of statistics call for mention. The Bureau of the Census has issued a 1915 edition of its "General statistics of cities" (Washington: Govt. Print. Off. 185 p.), the first issue of this work since 1909. This presents up-to-date statistics on such subjects as government organizations, police departments, water-supply and liquor traffic, which are now omitted from the more specialized companion volume "Financial statistics of cities." This latter publication has been issued annually for some years but the present issue "Financial statistics of cities, 1915" (Washington: Govt. Print. Off. 338 p.) follows directly after the issue for 1913, with total omission of the corresponding figures for 1914. The Bureau explains that owing to pressure of other work no figures for 1914 were collected.

A new publication which is of first importance for certain types of reference work altho not a formal reference book, is Victor S. Clark's "History of manufactures in the United States 1607-1860" (Washington: Carnegie Institution. 2 v. \$6). This gives both a general historical survey of the subject and also separate treatment of special industries, and its full statistical data and detailed bibliographies make it especially useful for reference purposes. This history of man-

ufactures is on the same general plan and in the same series as the "History of the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States" by E. R. Johnson and others, which was published by the Carnegie Institution in 1915.

EDUCATION

A new government publication of considerable reference value is the "Digest of state laws relating to public education, in force Jan. 1, 1915" compiled by William R. Hood, with the assistance of Stephen B. Weeks and A. S. Ford, and issued by the Bureau of Education as Bulletin no. 47, 1915 (Washington: Govt. Print. Off. 987 p. 60 cts.). This is a subject compilation, grouped by rather broad subjects, such as school buildings, employment of teachers, health regulations, text books, libraries and museums, etc., with the various state laws, in abstract, given alphabetically under each. Appendices give constitutional provisions relating to education, federal legislation, and territorial systems. The new Sargent handbook which was started in 1915 under the title "Best private schools" has changed its title, in its second annual issue to "Handbook of American private schools." This second issue has been considerably extended and several new features added, so that the work now forms a very useful annual, answering several types of questions which the older educational directories did not answer (Boston: Sargent. 604 p. \$2).

SCIENCE

A new work of the bio-bibliography type is "A bibliography of British ornithology from the earliest times to the end of 1912," by W. H. Mullens and H. Kirke Swann (London: Macmillan. pts. 1-4. 6s. per pt.). This is an alphabetical author and title list containing not only detailed lists of each author's work but also fairly full biographical sketches, including biographies not given at all in the Dictionary of national biography. It is to be completed in six parts and the four parts so far issued carry it nearly thru the letter R. A small work which is often helpful to the reference librarian, altho not planned as a reference book, is G. A. Miller's "Historical introduction to mathematical literature" (New York: Mac-

millan. 302 p. \$1.60). Certain chapters of this are especially useful—*e. g.*, Chapter two, which gives much concise information about mathematical congresses, periodicals, bibliographies, encyclopedias, etc.; chapter eight which contains biographical sketches; and a selected bibliography given as an appendix. A new edition of a standard set of tables is "Geographic tables and formulas, third edition," by S. S. Gannett (U. S. Geological Survey. Bulletin 650. 388 p.). A small pamphlet which has a distinct reference value in the absence of any large standard work on the subject is "Nomenclature for aeronautics," prepared by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (Washington: Govt. Print. Off. 9 p.). This gives brief and authoritative definitions of new and peculiar terms the use of which is sometimes in doubt. A new edition which should be noted is the third edition of "A glossary of botanic terms" by B. D. Jackson (London: Duckworth. 427 p. 7s. 6d.; Philadelphia: Lippincott. \$3).

USEFUL ARTS

New or revised handbooks which should be mentioned are: "American civil engineers' pocket book, 3d edition enlarged," by Mansfield Merriman (New York: Wiley. 1571 p. \$5); Kent's "Mechanical engineers' pocket book, 9th edition thoroly revised by Robert Thurston Kent" (New York: Wiley. 1526 p. \$5); "Mechanical engineers' handbook, based on the Hütte," edited by Lionel S. Marks (New York: McGraw-Hill. 1836 p. \$5.); and "Architects and builders' pocket book, 16th edition rewritten," by Frank Eugene Kidder (New York: Wiley. 1816 p. \$5). The new current bibliography of recent technical literature entitled "New technical books" which the New York Public Library has begun to publish is important not only for its selection of important titles but for the very useful annotations and references to critical reviews with which it is freely supplied (New York: Public Library. Limited number of copies distributed free). L. H. Bailey's "Standard cyclopedia of horticulture" has been nearly completed by the publication of volumes 4-5 which carry the alphabet thru the letter R. (New York: Macmillan. \$6 per vol.). A new book often helpful

for reference questions on agricultural subjects is "Index to farmers' bulletins 1-5000," prepared by C. H. Greathouse (Washington: Govt. Print. Off. 432 p.).

FINE ARTS

An important contribution to the group of reference books on sacred and legendary art is "Saints and their emblems," by Maurice Drake and Wilfred Drake (London: Laurie. 285 p. 42s.; New York: Putnam. \$10). This book, which is planned both for the artist and craftsman who need suggestions for the use of emblems and for the student who needs help in identifying mediaeval figures, contains an alphabetical list of saints with brief biographical data, feast days, emblems, etc., an alphabetical list of emblems with information as to what saints they indicate, and appendices giving lists of patriarchs and prophets with their emblems, sibyls and their emblem, patron saints of arts, trades and professions and other patron saints. The list of saints is more than twice the size of the earlier work by Dr. Husenbeth and should prove very useful in either the large reference or the special library. Riemann's "Musik-Lexikon," 8th revised edition, of which publication in parts was begun in 1914, has been completed (Berlin: Hesse. 18m.). The "Catalogue of the Allen A. Brown collection of music" in the Boston Public Library, of which volume three was completed in 1915, has been extended by the publication of a supplementary volume covering the titles which accumulated during the printing of the main catalogue (Boston: Public Library. 438 p. \$3).

LITERATURE

The Carnegie Institution has followed up the fine Spenser concordance which it issued last year by the publication of another work of the same type, Professor Lane Cooper's "Concordance to the works of Horace" (Washington: Carnegie Institution. 593 p. \$7). This is based upon the *editio minor* of Vollmar, 1910, with record of the variants in his *editio major* 1912, and other variants from Wickham's edition Oxford 1903-04. "A manual of the writings in Middle English, 1050-1400," by John Edwin Wells, published under the auspices of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences (New Haven: Yale Uni-

versity Press. 941 p. \$5), contains much useful reference material for college workers, as it makes an attempt to list all extant writings in print for the period covered and gives for each work listed its probable date, manuscript or manuscripts, dialect in which composed, source or sources when known, bibliography and comment, and some abstract also in case of the longer works. A special bibliography of interest from both the Italian and the English point of view is "Elizabethan translations from the Italian" compiled, with much descriptive and explanatory matter, by Mary Augusta Scott (Vassar semi-centennial series. Boston: Houghton. 558 p. \$1.75). An important individual bibliography is "A census of Shakespeare's plays in quarto, 1594-1709," prepared by Henrietta C. Bartlett and Alfred W. Pollard, and published under the auspices of the Elizabeth Club of Yale University (New Haven: Yale University Press. 153 p. \$7.50). This furnishes a careful bibliographical description of each quarto and a list of all known copies with statement of the peculiarities, condition, etc., of each copy. Some 886 identified copies are listed and there is appended a list of unidentified copies which the compilers have not been able to trace definitely to their present ownership. Smaller reference books for more popular use are: "A dictionary of similes," by Frank J. Wiltach (Boston: Little. 488 p. \$2.50), a compilation of quotations of a special type which will be useful occasionally as it contains some matter not given in the larger general dictionaries of quotations; "Curiosities in proverbs, a collection of unusual adages, maxims, aphorisms, phrases and other popular dicta from many lands," by Dwight E. Marvin (New York: Putnam. 428 p. \$1.75), and "Ireland in fiction, a guide to Irish novels, tales, romances and folk-lore," by Stephen James Brown (Dublin: Maunsell. 304 p. 7s. 6d.), a new work based upon the "Readers' Guide to Irish fiction," by the same author, published in 1910. A new volume in the Routledge series of author dictionaries is "A Tennyson dictionary, the characters and place-names contained in the poetical and dramatic works of the poet, alphabetically arranged and described with synopses of the poems and plays," by Arthur E. Baker (London: Routledge. New York: Dutton. 296 p. 8s. 6d. \$3).

BIOGRAPHY

No great dictionaries of biography have appeared during the year, altho there have been useful new editions and extra volumes. The biographical material in the "Bibliography of British ornithology," by Mullens and Swan, has already been mentioned. A new biennial issue, Vol. 9 of "Who's who in America" has appeared (Chicago: Marquis. 2900 p. \$5). This includes 21,922 biographies of which 2589 are new and not included in any earlier edition. Cross references in the main alphabet refer to additional material in volumes 7-8, and as volume 7 included similar cross references to all preceding volumes the use of these two volumes furnishes a key to the whole set, in all to some 33,724 biographies. A new supplementary volume of the "National cyclopaedia of American biography" has been published (New York: White. 469 p. \$10). This volume which is arranged on the non-alphabetical plan characteristic of the rest of the set is numbered as volume 15, and contains a cumulated index to its own contents and to the articles in volume 14 (Supplement I) which was published in 1910. It is something of a bibliographical puzzle, however, as it quite ignores the volume 15 which was published in 1914, and covers only a small proportion of the material covered in that volume. A complete set of the "National cyclopædia" therefore would need to include both the volumes numbered as volume 15. A new general biographical dictionary of the "title-a-line-type" is "A dictionary of universal biography of all ages and of all peoples," by Albert M. Hyamson (London: Routledge. N. Y.: Dutton. 744 p. 25s. \$7.50). It contains an immense number of names, excluding those of persons still living, but is useful only when very brief information is wanted, since while not limited in all cases to title-a-line brevity it gives little besides full names, dates of birth and death and some characterizing phrase. A third edition of Parker's "Who's who in the theatre" (London: Pitman. 1012 p.+93 p.) is considerably extended from the earlier editions and contains several new features, especially a list of "Long runs on the London stage" and a separately paged section "Who's who in variety." A new handbook of denominational biography is "Who's

who in American Methodism," compiled by C. F. Price (New York: E. B. Treat. 254 p. \$2.50). The Biographical supplement to Hyett's "Bibliographer's manual of Gloucestershire literature" of which part one, A-L, was published in 1915, has been completed by the issue of part two which finishes the alphabet and adds indexes of authors and localities (Gloucester: John Bellows).

HISTORY

A new edition of a standard source book which altho prepared especially for text book use by college students has considerable reference value in both college and public library work in the "Documentary source book of American history 1606-1913," edited with notes by William Macdonald (New York: Macmillan. 656 p. \$1.25). This prints the text of various important documents such as constitutions, treaties, statutes, etc., and adds useful historical notes and bibliographical references. A fifth edition of H. B. George's "Genealogical tables illustrative of modern history" revised and enlarged by J. R. H. Weaver (Oxford: Clarendon Press. 7s. 6d.) revises the older tables and adds tables for Belgium, Norway, Greece, Serbia, Montenegro, Roumania and Bulgaria. For reference work in ancient history as well as in Greek literature and antiquities the third edition of "A companion to Greek studies" edited for the Syndics of the University Press by Leonard Whibley is of first importance (Cambridge: University Press. 821 p. 21s.). This has been thoroly worked over from the older editions, some new subjects, such as ethnology added, older subjects treated by new writers and the bibliographies brought up to date. Several historical bibliographies should be noted. "A list of works relating to Scotland," compiled by George F. Black and published by the New York Public Library (N. Y. Public Library. 1233 p. \$3) is a very extensive bibliography, not complete, of course, but containing much important material not only on Scottish history, biography and archæology but also on the language, literature, music, art, etc., of the country. Barth's "Bibliographie der schweizer Geschichte" has been completed by the publication of volume three, which completes the classified list and adds a very detailed alphabetical index

(Basel: Geering. 961 p.). The very fine "Bibliotheca indosinica, Dictionnaire bibliographique des ouvrages relatifs à la péninsule indochinoise," by Henri Cordier, which was begun in 1912, has been finished by the publication of the fourth volume (Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1915. paged continuously, 3030 col.). An extensive state bibliography is "Bibliography of Virginia: Part 1, Books," by Earl G. Swem (Richmond: Virginia State Library. 767 p.), which is issued as a part of volume eight of the State Library Bulletin. A new title in the Carnegie Institution series on archives is "Guide to the materials for American history in Swiss and Austrian archives," compiled by Albert B. Faust (Washington: Carnegie Institution. 299 p. \$2).

PLACE NAMES

The "Fourth report of the Geographic Board" (Washington: Govt. Print. Off. 335 p. 35 cts.) combines in one alphabet all decisions on the spelling and form of place names made by the Board from 1890 to 1916. Small volumes on English place names are: "Place names of Durham" by Charles E. Jackson (London: Allen. 115 p. 5s.), and "Place names of Herefordshire" by A. T. Bannister. (Printed for the author. 231 p. 12s. 6d.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

In spite of the fact that the progress of the European War might have been expected to interfere seriously with bibliographical publishing, the cumulated volumes of the great national bibliographies

are being issued in their usual form and with no undue delay. Of these, perhaps the most notable is the new volume of the "English catalogue," volume 9, which covers the years 1911-1915 inclusive, listing over 57,500 works published during that period (London: Publishers' Circular. 1581 p. 105s.). Lorenz' "Catalogue Général de la librairie française" has completed volume 25, which is the subject index for the years 1910-12, and issued the first part of volume 26, the author list for 1913-1915, A-Da (Paris: Jordell. v. 25, 45 fr. v. 26, when complete, 60 fr.). The subject index of the Italian "Catalogo generale 1847-1899," is proceeding slowly, volume two covering the letters G-P having been finished during 1915, while part of volume three, carrying the alphabet thru *Romanzo* has appeared during 1916. One addition to the bibliography of incunabula which should be noted, is a new part, part four, of the British Museum "Catalogue of books printed in the fifteenth century." (London: British Museum. 18s.) This covers the section Italy: Subiaco, Rome. A smaller catalog of incunabula is the final volume of the series of Catalogues of the McClean Bequest to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge University, entitled "Catalogue of the early printed books bequeathed to the Museum by Frank McClean," by C. E. Sayle (Cambridge: University Press. 173 p.). This lists 338 items, including for the sake of greater completeness titles of other incunabula in the Museum as well as those of the McClean bequest.

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- BLIND, WORK WITH**
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- CLASSIFICATION**
Bacon, Corinne. Classification. A. L. A. Pub. Board. 34 p. (8 p. bibl.). 10 c. (Preprint of "Manual of library economy." Chapter XVIII.)
Dewey, Melvil. Decimal classification and relative index for libraries, clippings, notes, etc. 9 ed. rev. Lake Placid, N. Y.: Forest Press, 1915. 856 p. \$6 n.; \$7 n.
Library of Congress. Classification: Class A, general works, polygraphy; adopted 1911 as in force June, 1915. Gov. Prtg. Off., 1915. 63 p. 10 c.
Library of Congress. Classification: Class C, Auxiliary sciences of history. Washington, D. C.: Gov. Prtg. Off., 1915. 176 p. 25 c. (Printed as manuscript.)
Library of Congress. Classification: Class D, Universal and Old World history. Gov. Prtg. Off. 633 p. 75 c. (Printed as manuscript.)
Library of Congress. Classification: GR, folklore; GT, manners and customs; completing class G: geography, anthropology, sports and games. Printed as manuscript. Gov. Prtg. Off., 1915. 43 p. 5 c.
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University of California. Classification of books in the library. Second, partially enlarged, edition. Berkeley, Cal.: The university, 1915. Unpagged (40-p. index). (Library bull. no. 12.)
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- CATALOGING**
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- CONVENTIONS**
Proceedings of the librarians' convention held in New York city, September 15, 16, and 17, 1853. Cedar Rapids, Ia.: The Torch Press. 63 p.
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McVety, Margaret A., and Colegrove, Mabel E. The vertical file. Woodstock, Vt.: The Elm Tree Press, 1915. 34 p. (Section I of Part XVIII, Reference work, of Volume II, of "Modern American library economy as illustrated by the Newark, N. J., Free Public Library," by John Cotton Dana.)
- FREE MATERIAL**
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Eastman, Linda A. Furniture, fixtures, and equipment. A. L. A. Pub. Board. 16 p. 10 c. (Preprint of "Manual of library economy." Chapter XI.)
- HARVARD UNIVERSITY**
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- Dana, John Cotton. Libraries; addresses and essays. H. W. Wilson Co. 299 p. \$1.80.
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- REFERENCE BOOKS**
Wiswell, Leon O. How to use reference books. Amer. Book Co. 162 p. 60 c.
- SCHOOLS, RELATIONS WITH**
Ayres, Leonard P., and McKinnie, Adele. The public library and the public schools. Cleveland, O.: Survey Committee of the Cleveland Foundation. 93 p. 25 c. (Cleveland Education Survey.)
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- BOWMAN, CHARLES L., comp.** 1250 best books for boys and girls. New York: Union Lib. Assn. 59 p. 25 c.
- CANNONS, H. G. T., comp.** Classified catalogue of the Finsbury [Eng.] Public Libraries. Part I, General works. Part II, Philosophy. Finsbury, Eng.: The libraries, 1915. 88 p.; 46 p.
- CATALOGUE of books . . . comprising works on America, Bibles, liturgies, and theology, English literature, including a large selection of plays and masques, French literature. . . .** London: Bernard Quaritch. 158 p. 1s. (No. 345. 1131 items.)
- CATALOGUE of rare and valuable books, including works on Africa, America, Australasia, Greek and Latin literature, and incunabula. . . .** London: Bernard Quaritch. 88 p. 1s. (No. 343. 771 items.)
- CATALOGUE of rare and valuable books including works on America, bibliography, fine arts, Ireland, tracts on the Irish Rebellion, ophthalmology, Scotland, Wales, and a selection of important new books.** London: Bernard Quaritch. 118 p. 1 s.
- CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.** Books added, 1911-1915; five-year cumulation of the *Book Bulletin* of the . . . library. Part II: Non-fiction. 582 p.
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- CORNELL UNIVERSITY.** Publications, 1914-15, under the auspices of the university. (In Librarian's report, 1914-15. Off. publ. of Cornell Univ. Vol. VII, no. B. p. 8-37.)
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New Bedford Public Library. Catalogue des livres de la langue française de la Bibliothèque Publique de New Bedford, Mass. 45 p.
- INDIANAPOLIS Public Library.** A list of books by Indiana authors in the . . . library. 12 p.
- NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY.** Best books of 1915, selected for a small public library. 65 p. (*Univ. of*

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WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY.—DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH. List of books for general reading. 84 p.

The Mother's Magazine reading list; selected books for all ages from infancy to college graduation, with a special list for parents and teachers. Elgin, Ill.: *The Mother's Magazine*, 1915. 16 p.

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

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New York Public Library. Supplement to the catalogue of books for the blind in the circulation department. 12 p.

CATHOLICS

Grand Rapids Public Library. A list of books by Catholic authors in the . . . library. 54 p. 5 c.

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Books for boys and girls; a suggestive purchase list. Boston: Women's Educ. and Indus. Union, Bookshop for boys and girls. 110 p.

Children's books for Christmas gifts; arranged in groups according to price. (In *Bull. of the Grand Rapids P. L.*, N., 1915. p. 150-153.)

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Hall, Mary E. Books for the browsing corner of a high school library; some illustrated editions of classics in English and world literature. (In *The Wilson Bull.*, Je., 1916. p. 118-121.)

List of inexpensive helps for the high school librarian. (In *The Wilson Bull.*, Je., 1916. p. 121-122.)

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Books for munition workers. (In Norwich, Eng., P. L., *Readers' Guide*, Je., 1916. p. 69-71.)

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Dercum, Francis Xavier. Hysteria and accident compensation; nature of hysteria and the lesson of the post-litigation results. Philadelphia: T. Bissel Co. 3 p. bibl. \$2 n.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

• Books and periodicals on accident and disease prevention in industry in the Library of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Gov. Prtg. Off. 23 p. (U. S. Dept. of Labor. Bur. of Labor Statistics.)

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Advertising Club of Los Angeles—Educational Committee, *comp.* The nucleus for an Ad Club library. [Indianapolis: Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, 1915.] 38 p.

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A list of unusually interesting and valuable old books relating to the American Revolution. Albany, N. Y.: John W. Cadby. 11 p. (92 items.)

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Americana; a catalogue of books relating to American history, including . . . pamphlets. Cincinnati, O.: U. P. James, Bookseller. 48 p. (New series, no. 14. O., 1916. 1888 items.)

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Americana from the libraries of John B. Dunbar and George Plumer Smith. New York: Anderson Galleries, Inc. 115 p. (954 items.)

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Americana, mainly from a library originally formed in the 18th century by Rev. Ebenezer and Wm. Gay, comprising early imprints, collection of newspapers, early laws, early schoolbooks . . . New York: Heartman. 16 p. (Heartman's auction, no. 44. 340 items.)

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Books, pamphlets and maps relating to America. . . . Peekskill, N. Y.: A. S. Clark. 15 p. (No. 67. 535 items.)

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Catalogue of Americana: almanacs, American periodicals, Boston local history, Canadian history . . . law books: Mass. folio laws and resolves, Michigan and Wisconsin session laws . . . Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 119 p. (1648 items.)

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Catalogue of Americana. London: Henry Gray. 144 p. (No. 10, Pt. 3. 3878 items.)

Catalogue of books: Americana and general literature . . . including duplicates from University of Chicago Libraries. Chicago: Fowner's Book Store. 66 p. (No. 13. 1609 items.)

Catalogue of rare and valuable books . . . including western history, Indians and California, Canada, Acadia and Nova Scotia, early railroad reports, Civil War, genealogy and Americana, early Bibles and prayer books, etc.; also law books . . . including early New Hampshire laws, House and

Senate journals, trials, etc. . . . Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 108 p. (1567 items.)

Catalogue of the American library of Herbert W. Smith, Esq. . . . including an important series of books on the southern and eastern states, the Indians, the West, etc. New York: Scott & O'Shaughnessy, Inc. 80 p. (No. 25—1916. 688 items.)

Catalogue of the private library of the late Ezra S. Stearns . . . historian and genealogist, comprising town histories, genealogies, New Hampshire history . . . Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 120 p. (1545 items.)

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Noteworthy Americana. . . . New York: American Art Assn. (1375 items.)

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Short list of uncommon Americana, arranged in 2 alphabets. New York: Heartman. 15 p. (No. XIII, 139 items.)

Three consignments, consisting of interesting Americana, including early imprints, almanacs,

- American pioneers . . . New York: Heartman. 20 p. (Heartman's auction no. 42. 377 items.)
- Valuable Americana . . . embracing genealogy, Indian history, military tactics, state and county history, duelling and the sword . . . Philadelphia: Stan. V. Henkels. 71 p. (Catalogue no. 1146. 817 items.)
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- See also PRINTING
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- Catalogue of books relating to anthropology and archaeology. . . . London: George Salby. 52 p. (No. 6. 1048 items.)
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- See also AZTECS; CRIME; EUGENICS; LANGUAGE; MCGEE, W. J.
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- See also ALEXANDER, J. W.; BOOKPLATES; BUDHISM; CITY PLANNING; FINE ARTS; GOYA, FRANCISCO; PAINTERS; PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION; SCULPTURE
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HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Bibliography. (In Alfred Claghorn Potter's *The Library of Harvard University*. p. 156-167.)

HAY FEVER

Hollopeter, W. C., M.D. Hay-fever; its prevention and cure. Funk & Wagnalls. 41 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

HEALTH. See FOOD; HOUSING; HUNGER; HYGIENE; MILK; RAILWAY EMPLOYEES—PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF; SOCIAL SURVEYS

HEBRAICA

Hebraica and Judaica, mostly from the library of the late Dr. Christian D. Ginsburg. . . London: Charles Higham & Son. 40 p. (No. 539. Sept., 1915. 1283 items.)

HERDER, JOHANN GOTTFRIED

Andress, J. Mace. Johann Gottfried Herder as an educator. G. E. Stechert. 8 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

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Conklin, Edwin Grant. Heredity and environment in the development of men. Norman W. Harris lectures for 1914 at Northwestern University. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. 9 p. bibl. \$2 n.

Conard, H. S., and Davenport, Charles Benedict. Hereditary fragility of bone (*fragilitas osseus, osteopsathyrosis*). Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.: Eugenica Records Off. 8 p. bibl. 15 c. (*Bulletin*.)

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HIGH SCHOOLS, JUNIOR

Abelson, Joseph. A bibliography of the junior high school. *Education*, O., 1916. p. 122-129.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Hall, Mary E. What to read on high school libraries. (In *The Wilson Bull.*, Je., 1916. p. 113-117.)

HISTORY

Teggart, Frederick John. Prolegomena to history: the relation of history to literature, philosophy and science. Univ. of California. 16 p. bibl. \$1.50. (Publication in history.)

University of the State of New York—School Libraries Division. Annotated book list for secondary school libraries; history section. Reprinted from twelfth annual report of the State Department of Education. Albany: University of the State of New York. 75 p.

See also CHURCH HISTORY; FINANCE; GOVERNMENT; INDUSTRIES—HISTORY; MEDICINE—HISTORY; MIDDLE AGES; NATURAL HISTORY; PAGEANTS; RELIGION—HISTORY; WATERLOO, BATTLE OF; ALSO NAMES OF CONTINENTS, COUNTRIES, AND STATES

HISTORY, ANCIENT

Breasted, James Henry. Ancient times; a history of the early world; an introduction to the study of ancient history and the career of early man. Ginn. 16 p. bibl. \$1.60.

HORTICULTURE

Horticulture. (In: L. H. Bailey, *Standard cyclopedia of horticulture*; revised edition, 1915. Vol. 3, p. 1520-1562. Includes a list of American horticultural books through 1914.)

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Allemann, Albert. Index of hospital and sanatorium literature. (In *The Modern Hospital*, N., 1915. p. 363-364.)

HOSPITAL SOCIAL SERVICE

Russell Sage Foundation Library. Hospital social service: a selected bibliography. 4 p. (Bull. no. 17. Je., 1916.)

HOUSING

An A-B-C of housing. Commission of Immigration and Housing of California, 1915. bibl.

See also SOCIAL SURVEYS

HUNGER

Carlson, Anton Julius. The control of hunger in health and disease. Univ. of Chicago. 14 p. bibl. \$2 n.

HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING. *See* CANALS

HYGIENE

Howe, Eugene Clarence. Syllabus of personal hygiene. Concord, N. H.: Rumford Press, 1915. 3 p. bibl. 75 c.

See also HOUSING; HUNGER; MEDICINE; PATHOLOGY; RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL

ICELAND

Hermannsson, Halldór. Icelandic books of the sixteenth century. Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell Univ. Library. 72 p. \$1. (Islandica; an annual relating to Iceland and the Fiske Icelandic collection in Cornell University Library. Vol. ix.)

ILLUSTRATORS. *See* ART

IMMIGRANTS. *See* CITIZENSHIP; EDUCATION—IMMIGRANTS; HOUSING; JEWS; LABOR

IMMIGRATION

Ichihashi, Yamato. Japanese immigration; its status in California. San Francisco: Marshall Press. 5 p. bibl. 50 c.

See also SOCIAL SURVEYS

IMPORTS. *See* COMMERCE

INCUNABULA

Illustrated catalogue of early printed books . . . in Germany, the Low Countries, Italy, France, and England, 1460-1500. New York: George D. Smith. 96 p. (164 items.)

See also PRINTING

INDIA—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Bose, Sudhindra. Some aspects of British rule in India. Iowa City: University of Iowa. 7 p. bibl. 80 c.

See also MISSIONS

INDIANA

Streightoff, Frances Doran, and others. Indiana; a social and economic survey. Indianapolis: W. K. Stewart. 7 p. bibl. \$1.25.

INDIANA—HISTORY

Earey, Logan. Early Indiana history; bibliography, notes and list of lantern slides. Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana Univ. (Extension Div. Bull., vol. 1, no. 6.)

Sweet, William Warren. Circuit-rider days in Indiana. Indianapolis: W. K. Stewart Co. 6 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

INDIANS

Riverside [Cal.] Public Library. Indians in the United States. 29 p. 10 c. (Bull. 136. Includes also the outline of four lectures given by Joseph F. Daniels at the Indian conference in San Francisco in August, 1915.)

INDUSTRY. *See* EFFICIENCY; LABOR; SOCIAL SURVEYS; TECHNOLOGY

INDUSTRY—HISTORY

Cressy, Edward. An outline of industrial history. Macmillan. 4 p. bibl. \$1.10 n.

Josephson, A. G. S. List of books on the history of industry and industrial arts. Chicago: John Crerar Library, 1915. 486 p.

INFANTS. *See* BABIES; CHILDREN

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

Barnett, James Duff. The operation of the initiative, referendum and recall in Oregon. Macmillan, 1915. 6 p. bibl. \$2 n.

INSANITY

Holmes, Bayard Taylor. *Dementia precox* studies; recent bibliography of subjects related to *dementia precox* published in the English language. [Part II.] (In *Reference Bulletin* of the Index Office, Inc., Chicago. Vol. 1, no. 3, Jan., 1916. 8-page insert.)

See also MENTAL DEFECTIVES

INSURANCE, LIFE. *See* LIFE INSURANCE

INTERNATIONAL LAW. *See* CITIZENSHIP; LAW, INTERNATIONAL; MONROE DOCTRINE; PEACE

INTERSTATE COMMERCE. *See* COMMERCE; RAILROADS; TERMINALS; TRANSPORTATION

INVERTEBRATES

Adams, Charles Christopher. An ecological study of prairie and forest invertebrates. Urbana, Ill.: Univ. of Ill. 1915. 26 p. bibl. (Not for sale.) (Ill. State Laboratory of Natural History. Bull.)

Pratt, Henry Sherring. A manual of the common invertebrate animals, exclusive of insects. McClurg. 17 p. bibl. \$3.50.

See also ECHINODERMATA

IRELAND—LITERATURE

Boyd, Ernest A. Ireland's literary renaissance. Lane. 15 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

IRISH IN THE U. S.

Firkins, Ina Ten Eyck, comp. Bibliography on Irish in the United States. (In *Bull. of Bibliography*, Jan., 1916. p. 22-24.)

JAMES, HENRY

West, Rebecca. Henry James. Holt. 8 p. bibl. 50 c. n. (Writers of the day.)

JAPAN

Culin, Stewart. Bibliography of Japan; costume, armor, flower arrangement, gardens, archery, architecture, games, sculpture. Brooklyn: The Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. 12 p. 10 c.

JAPANESE. *See* IMMIGRATION

JESUS CHRIST

Barton, Charles M. The teaching of Galilee; an inductive study of the teaching of Jesus in the first three Gospels. Chicago: The Epworth League of the M. E. Church. bibl. 35 c.

Vedder, Henry C. The teaching of Jesus. (In *Bull. of the Gen. Theol. L.*, Boston, Mass. Vol. VIII, no. 2. p. 11-13.)

See also CHRISTIANITY; RELIGION

JEWS

Schneider, Rebecca. Bibliography of Jewish life in the fiction of America and England. Albany: New York State Library School. 41 p.

See also HEBRAICA

JOURNALISM. *See* NEWSPAPERS

JUDAICA. *See* HEBRAICA

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS. *See* HIGH SCHOOLS, JUNIOR

KANSAS

Kansas—State Historical Society. A list of books indispensable to a knowledge of Kansas history and literature. Topeka, Kan.: The society. 16 p.

Kansas State Historical Society. A list of books indispensable to a knowledge of Kansas history and literature; issued as an aid to libraries and students. 16 p.

KINDERGARTEN. *See* CHILD STUDY; CHILDREN**KIPLING, RUDYARD**

Palmer, John. Rudyard Kipling. Holt. 6 p. bibl. 50 c. n. (Writers of the day.)

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES

Cole, George Douglas Howard. Labor in wartime. Macmillan. bibl. \$1 n.

Rider, Harry A., comp. Direct labor versus contract system in municipal work—a bibliography. *Spec. Libs.*, Jr., 1916. p. 100-104.

See also EFFICIENCY; IMMIGRATION; INDUSTRY—HISTORY; MINIMUM WAGE; RAILROADS—PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF EMPLOYEES; SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT; SOCIALISM; UNEMPLOYMENT; WAGES; WELFARE WORK; WOMEN

LABOR LEGISLATION

Commons, John Rogers, and Andrews, John B. Principles of labor legislation; prepared in co-operation with the American Bureau of Industrial Research. Harper. 24 p. bibl. \$2 n. (Harper's citizen's library.)

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

A brief list of books suggested for reading and study. 2 p. (Supplement to "Official register of Harvard University. School of landscape architecture." Vol. xii, no. iii, part 3. Dec. 28, 1915.)

LANGUAGE

Language and literature. Part I, Classical and oriental languages, literature and archaeology. Part II, Modern languages, including bibliography and library management. London: *The Athenaeum*, Mar. 31, 1916. 33 p. 1s. 6d. n. (*The Athenaeum* subject index to periodicals: 1915.)

See also LATIN LANGUAGE; LITERATURE; TAGALOG LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

LARNED, JOSEPHUS NELSON

Chronological list of the writings of J. N. Larned. (In *Buffalo Historical Society Publications*, volume XIX. p. 133-136.)

LATIN AMERICA. *See* SCHOOLS—IN LATIN AMERICA; SOUTH AMERICA

LATIN LANGUAGE

Lindsay, Wallace Martin. *Note latinae*; an account of abbreviation in Latin mss. of the early minuscule period. Putnam. 51 p. bibl. \$6 n.

See also LANGUAGE

LAW

Economic and political sciences. Law. London: *The Athenaeum*, April 8, 1916. 28 p. 1s. n. (*The Athenaeum* subject index to periodicals: 1915.)

Hicks, Frederick C. Notes on legal bibliography (supplementing "Aids to the study and use of law books"). 8 p. (Repr. from *Law Lib. Jour.*, Ja., 1916.)

Lee, Robert Warden. An introduction to Roman Dutch law. Oxford Univ. Press, 1915. 5 p. bibl. \$4.15 n.

See also CONSTITUTIONS; CORONER; CRIME; DIVORCE; GOVERNMENT; TRIALS

LAW, INTERNATIONAL

Davis, George Breckenridge. The elements of international law; with an account of its origin, sources, and historical development. Harper. 6 p. bibl. \$3 n.

Hall, A. B. Outline of international law. La Salle, Ill.: La Salle Extension University, 1915. 15 p. bibl. \$1.75.

Wright, Philip Quincy. The enforcement of international law through municipal law in the United States. Urbana: University of Illinois. 9 p. bibl. \$1.25.

See also MONROE DOCTRINE

LEGENDS

Gerould, Gordon Hall. *Saints' legends*. Houghton Mifflin. 26 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

See also MYTHOLOGY

LEGISLATION. *See* INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM; LABOR LEGISLATION; LAW; MINIMUM WAGE; PROHIBITION; SOCIAL SURVEYSLETTER-WRITING. *See* BUSINESSLIBRARIES, SCHOOL. *See* HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES; SCHOOL LIBRARIESLIBRARY SCIENCE. *See* CLASSIFICATION

LIFE INSURANCE

Huebner, Solomon S. *Life insurance*. Appleton, 1915. bibl.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM

Autograph letters and Lincolniana. New York: The Anderson Galleries, Inc. (No. 1248—1916. Items 237-1173 are on Lincoln.)

The fine library of John C. Burton of Milwaukee, Wis. Part I. Lincolniana. New York: Anderson Galleries, Inc. 138 p. (1311 items.)

The fine library of John C. Burton of Milwaukee, Wis. Part VI. Lincolniana and Civil War material. New York: Anderson Galleries. 83 p. (No. 1206. 859 items.)

LIQUOR LAWS. *See* PROHIBITIONLITERATURE. *See also* BIOGRAPHY, and references; DRAMA; FICTION; FOLKLORE; HISTORY; LANGUAGE; POETRY; PRINTING; PROVERBS; SHORT STORIES; TAGALOG LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

LITERATURE, AMERICAN

Bronson, Walter Cochrane, ed. *American prose (1607-1865)*. Univ. of Chicago. 16 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

See also FICTION, AMERICAN; JEWS; MAGAZINES

LITERATURE, ENGLISH

Ward, Sir Adolphus William, and Waller, Alfred Rayney, eds. *The Cambridge history of English literature. v. 12: The nineteenth century, I*. Putnam. 163 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

Wells, John Edwin, comp. and ed. *A manual of the writings in Middle English, 1050-1400*. Published under the auspices of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences. New Haven: Yale University. bibl. \$5 n.

See also ENGLAND—HISTORY

LITERATURE, IRISH. *See* IRELAND—LITERATURE

LITERATURE, MEDIEVAL FRENCH

Foulet, Lucien. *Bibliography of medieval French literature for college libraries*; edited by Dr. Albert Schinz and Dr. George A. Underwood, of Smith College. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press. 30 p.

See also FICTION, FRENCH

LITERATURE, SPANISH-AMERICAN. *See* SPANISH AMERICA—LITERATURELIVING, COST OF. *See* COST OF LIVINGLOCAL GOVERNMENT. *See* CITIES; MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

LOGIC

Davies, Arthur Ernest. *A text-book of logic*. Columbus, O.: R. G. Adams & Co., 1915. bibl. \$1.50.

LONGSHOREMEN

Barnes, Charles Brinton. *The longshoremen; a study carried on under the direction of Pauline Goldmark*. New York: Survey Associates, 1915. 4 p. bibl. \$2 n. (Russell Sage Foundation publications.)

LOUISIANA—COMMERCE

Surrey, N. M. Miller. *The commerce of Louisiana during the French régime, 1699-1763*. Longmans. 13 p. bibl. \$3.50. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics, and public law.)

McGEE, W. J.

McGee, Emma R. *Life of W. J. McGee*, distinguished geologist, ethnologist, anthropologist, etc., in service of United States government; with extracts from addresses and writings; by his sister. Cedar Rapids, Ia.: Torch Press, 1915. 8 p. bibl. \$2 n.

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The full list is also separately reprinted as No. 23 of the *Bulletin of Bibliography* pamphlets. 32 p. 25 c.

See also SERIALS

MAGNA CHARTA

Bibliography on Magna Charta. [for the 700th anniversary of the signing of the great charter]. (In *New York Times Book Review*, Je. 13, 1915. p. 222.)

MANUAL ARTS

Detroit Public Library. *Manual arts; selected list of books*. 6 p.

MANUFACTURES. *See* COMMERCE; EXPLOSIVES; FOOD; GAS; GASOLINE; INDUSTRIES; PAPERMAKING; PRINTING; SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT; SUGAR; TECHNOLOGY; TIN-PLATE INDUSTRY; UNITED STATES—MANUFACTURESMARINE ZOOLOGY. *See* ECHINODERMATAMARKETING. *See* AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, MARKETING OFMARRIAGE. *See* DIVORCE; DRAMA, FRENCH; EUGENICS; SEX

MARYLAND

Heartman, Charles F., comp. *Americana, etc.* . . . comprising rare and unique Maryland items. New York: C. F. Heartman. 20 p. (Auction no. 55. 160 items.)

MASONS (secret order). *See* FREEMASONRYMASSACHUSETTS. *See* PRINCETON, MASS.

MATHEMATICS

Bridgeport (Ct.) Public Library. *Engineering mathematics*. 3 p.

Ford, Lester R. An introduction to the theory of automorphic functions. G. E. Stechert, 1915. 8 p. bibl. \$1.40 n. (Edinburgh mathematical tracts.)

- Hardy, Godfrey Harold, and Riesz, Marcel. The general theory of Dirichlet's series. Putnam, 1915. 10 p. bibl. 90 c. n. (Cambridge tracts in mathematics and mathematical physics.)
- Miller, George Abram. Historical introduction to mathematical literature. Macmillan. 16 p. bibl. \$1.60 n.
- Peter, Luther C. The principles and practice of perimetry. Lea & Febiger. 15 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.
- See also ENGINEERING
- MEDICINE**
- Abrams, Albert. New concepts in diagnosis and treatment; physicoclinical medicine, the practical application of the electronic theory in the interpretation and treatment of disease; with an appendix on new scientific facts. San Francisco: Philopolis Press. bibl. \$5 n.
- Krehl, Ludolf. The basis of symptoms, the principles of clinical pathology. Lippincott. bibl. \$5 n.
- Stern, Heinrich. Theory and practice of blood-letting. New York: Rebman Co., 1915. 11 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.
- Webster, Ralph Waldo. Diagnostic methods, chemical, bacteriological and microscopic; a textbook for students and practitioners. 5. ed. rev. and enl. Blakiston. bibl. \$4.50 n.
- MEDICINE—HISTORY**
- St. Louis Medical History Club. In commemoration of the quartercentenary of the birth of Andreas Vesalius; a list of books and pamphlets exhibited by members of the club and others, Dec. 2-24, 1914, at the Missouri Hist. Soc., Jefferson Memorial, St. Louis, 1914.
- MEDICINE—PRACTICE.** See CANCER; DISEASE; DUCTLESS GLANDS; EPILEPSY; PELLAGRA; TUBERCULOSIS
- MENTAL DEFECTIVES**
- Shuttleworth, George E., and Potts, W. A. Mentally deficient children. Philadelphia: Blakiston. bibl. \$2.50 n.
- See also BINET-SIMON TEST
- MENTAL HYGIENE.** See SOCIAL SURVEYS
- METALLURGY.** See GOLD
- METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH**
- Ayres, Samuel Gardiner. A working conference on the union of American Methodism. Methodist Book Concern. 30 p. bibl. (Bibl. includes the causes of the separation of the M. E. Church South from the M. E. Church.)
- Methodist Episcopal Church. Doctrines and discipline of the church, 1916. Methodist Book Concern. bibl. 35 c. n.
- MEXICO**
- Haferkorn, Henry E. The War with Mexico, 1846-1848; a select bibliography on the causes, conduct, and the political aspect of the war, together with a select list of books and other printed material on the resources, economic conditions, politics and government of the republic of Mexico and the characteristics of the Mexican people; with annotations and an index. Washington Barracks, D. C., 1914, p. 93, 1-xxviii. 50 c. (Suppl. no 1 *Professional Memoirs*, Mr.-Ap., 1914. Bibl. contributions, bull. no. 1.)
- MIDDLE AGES**
- Ashley, Roscoe Lewis. Medieval civilization; a textbook for secondary schools. Macmillan. bibl. \$1.10 n.
- MIDDLE ENGLISH.** See LITERATURE, ENGLISH
- MILITARISM.** See PEACE; PREPAREDNESS
- MILITARY TACTICS**
- Bond, Paul Stanley, and McDonough, Michael Joseph. Technique of modern tactics; a study of troop leading methods in the operations of detachments of all arms. Banta. 3 p. bibl. \$2.65.
- MILITARY TRAINING**
- Bacon, Corinne. Selected articles on military training. White Plains, N. Y.: The H. W. Wilson Co., 1915. 67 p. 25 c. (The abridged debaters' handbook series.)
- MILK**
- Lane-Clayton, Janet E. Milk and its hygienic relations. Longmans. bibl. \$2.50 n. (National health insurance, medical research committee series.)
- MILK PRODUCTION**
- Larson, Carl W. Milk production cost accounts; principles and methods. Lemcke & Buechner. 5 p. bibl. 75 c. n.
- U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Present status of the pasteurization of milk. 16 p. bibl. (Bull. 342.)
- MILTON, JOHN**
- Clark, Evert Mordecai, ed. The ready and easy way to establish a free commonwealth, by John Milton. Edited, with introduction, notes, and glossary; a thesis presented to the faculty of the Graduate School of Yale University, in candidacy for the degree of doctor of philosophy. New Haven, Ct.: Yale Univ., 1915. 8 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Yale studies in English.)
- Thompson, Elbert N. S. John Milton; topical bibliography. Yale Univ. Press. 104 p. \$1.15 n.
- MINERALOGY.** See GEOCHEMISTRY; GEOLOGY; NEW JERSEY—GEOLOGY
- MINING**
- Cunningham, Jesse, comp. List of references on concentrating ores by flotation. Rolla, Mo.: Univ. of Mo., School of Mines and Metallurgy. 104 p. (Bulletin, Ja., 1916. Vol. 8, no. 1.)
- See also COAL MINING; GOLD
- MINIMUM WAGE**
- Minimum wage legislation in Australasia. (In New York State Factory Investigating Commission. Report, 1915. v. 4, p. 2252-2261.)
- Select list of references to books and periodicals (in English) on the minimum wage. (In Minimum wage legislation in the United States and foreign countries. United States Bur. of Labor Statistics. Bull. no. 167, Misc. series no. 8. p. 321-328.)
- U. S. Labor Statistics Bur. Minimum wage legislation in the U. S. and foreign countries. 7 p. bibl. (Miscellaneous series 8, 1915.)
- MINNESOTA.** See TAYLOR, JAMES W.
- MIRROR-WRITING**
- Fuller, Justin K. The psychology and physiology of mirror-writing. Berkeley, Cal.: University of California. 4 p. bibl. 65 c.
- MISSIONS, FOREIGN**
- Brown, William A. The why and how of missions in the Sunday school. Revell. 14 p. bibl. 50 c. n.
- Ferris, Anita Brockway, comp. Missionary program material; for use with boys and girls. New York: Missionary Educational Movement of United States and Canada. bibl. 50 c.
- Ferris, Anita Brockway. The land of the golden man. New York: Missionary Education Movement of U. S. and Canada. 4 p. bibl. 60 c.
- Fleming, Daniel Johnson. Devolution in mission administration; as exemplified by the legislative history of five American missionary societies in India. Revell. 26 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.
- Mason, Alfred DeWitt, D.D. Outlines of missionary history. Doran. 4 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.
- Mason, Mrs. Caroline Atwater. World missions and world peace; a study of Christ's conquest. West Medford, Mass.: Central Committee on United Study of Foreign Missions. 3 p. bibl. 30 c.
- MOHAMMEDANISM.** See FINANCE
- MONOPOLIES.** See TRUSTS
- MONROE DOCTRINE**
- Hart, Albert Bushnell. The Monroe Doctrine; an interpretation. Little, Brown & Co. 16 p. bibl. \$1.75 n.
- McCutcheon, Lydia M. Bibliography on the subject Resolved: That the Monroe doctrine should be discontinued. Seattle: University of Washington. 15 p.
- Phelps, Edith M., comp. Selected articles on the Monroe doctrine. 2. and enl. ed. H. W. Wilson Co., 1915-16. 16 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Debater's handbook series.)
- MOTHERS' CLUBS.** See CHILD STUDY
- MOTOR CARS.** See RAILROADS—MOTOR CARS
- MOVING PICTURES**
- List on moving pictures. (In Worcester F. P. L. Bull., Je., 1916. p. 87-90.)

Photoplay and photoplay plots; moving picture plots from novels, poems and dramas. (In New Orleans P. L., *Quar. Bull.*, J.L-S., 1915. p. 46-48.)

MUMMIFICATION

Smith, Grafton Elliot. The migrations of early culture; a study of the significance of the geographical distribution of the practice of mummification as evidence of the migrations of peoples and the spread of certain customs and beliefs. Longmans, 1915. 9 p. bibl. \$1.25 n. (Manchester Univ. pubs.)

MUNICIPAL ART. See CITY PLANNING

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Munro, Prof. W. B. Municipal government; a selected list of fifty books. . . . First draft under revision. (In "Atlantic City topics," printed by the New Jersey Library Assn. for the meeting, Mar. 3, 1916.)

See also CITIES; INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM; SOCIAL SURVEYS

MUSIC

Brown, Gertrude L., comp. Catalogue of the Sadie Knowland Coe music collection and other musical literature in the . . . library. Evanston, Ill.: Evanston Public Library. 126 p.

Catalogue de livres anciens et modernes sur la musique. The Hague. Holland: Van Stockum's Antiquariaat, J. B. J. Kerling. (No. 48. 1852 items.)

Catalogue of the Allen A. Brown collection of music in the Public Library of the city of Boston. Vol. IV, part 1. Supplement, A-Fly. Boston: The Library. 144 p. \$1.

Detroit Public Library. Municipal government; the modern trend. 12 p.

Miller, Dayton Clarence. The science of musical sounds. Macmillan. 9 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

Music. London: *The Athenaeum*, Feb. 26, 1916. 12 p. 6d. n. (*The Athenaeum* subject index to periodicals: 1915.)

Musical library of the late Samuel P. Warren . . . and a collection of Americana and valuable miscellaneous books from other sources. New York: The Anderson Galleries, Inc. (No. 1240—1916. 604 items.)

Oxford University—Christ Church College. Catalogue of music in the library; by G. E. P. Arkwright. Oxford Univ. 128 p. \$2.50 n.

The *Athenaeum* subject index to periodicals, 1915; issued at the request of the Council of the Library Association. Music. London, E. C.: *The Athenaeum*. 12 p. (364 entries from 56 periodicals.)

Toronto Public Library: Cataloguing Department. A list of books of music and relating to music, which may be found in the College Street Circulating Library of the Toronto Public Library system. Toronto, 1915. 56 p. (Special collections series.)

See also BALLADS; BRAHMS, JOHANNES; TANNHAUSER

MUSIC—PIANO

Sternberg, Constantin Ivanovich von, ed. Modern Russian piano music. 2 v. Ditson, 1915. 6 p. bibl. \$2.50. (Musicians' library.)

MUSIC, SHAKESPEAREAN

Shakespearean music. (In *Bull. of the Boston P. L.*, Mar., 1916. p. 86-98.)

MYTHOLOGY

Gray, Louis Herbert, ed. The mythology of all races. In 13 v. v. 10, North American; by Hartley Burr Alexander. Boston: Marshall Jones Co. 11 p. bibl. \$6, \$8.

Gray, Louis Herbert, ed. The mythology of all races. v. 9. Oceanic, by Roland B. Dixon. Boston: M. Jones Co. 18 p. bibl. \$6; \$8.

Gray, Louis Herbert, ed. The mythology of all races. In 13 v. v. 1, Greek and Roman; by William Sherwood Fox. Boston: M. Jones Co. 18 p. bibl. \$6; \$8.

See also FOLKLORE; RELIGION; THEOLOGY

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Wise, Jennings Cropper. Empire and armament; the evolution of American imperialism and the problem of national defense. Putnam, 1915. 4 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

NATIONALISM

Krehbiel, Edward Benjamin. Nationalism, war and society. Macmillan. bibl. \$1.50 n.

See also SOCIALISM

NAPOLEONIC WARS. See WATERLOO, BATTLE OF

NATURAL HISTORY

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See also WAGES

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ZOOLOGY. See BIOLOGY; BIRDS; HEREDITY; INVERTEBRATES; NATURAL HISTORY

DIRECTORY OF PUBLISHERS

**GIVING, WITH A FEW EXCEPTIONS, THE NUMBER OF NEW BOOKS ISSUED
BY THEM DURING 1916, AND RECORDED IN THE PUBLISHERS'
WEEKLY'S "WEEKLY RECORD OF NEW PUBLICATIONS."**

DIRECTORY OF PUBLISHERS

GIVING, WITH A FEW EXCEPTIONS, THE NUMBER OF NEW BOOKS ISSUED
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WEEKLY'S "WEEKLY RECORD OF NEW PUBLICATIONS."

1	A-no. 1 Publishing Co.	Erie, Pa.
12	Abbatt (W.)	28 W. Elizabeth St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
1	Abbott Press	Chicago, Ill.
2	Abel's Publications	Schofield Bldg., Cleveland, O.
32	Abingdon Press	150 Fifth Ave., New York
3	Academy of Political Science	Columbia University, New York
1	Academy Publishing Co.	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
1	Accredited School Supply Co.	Des Moines, Ia.
1	Ackley (Buel Clifford)	646 Central Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
1	Acme Printing Co.	Richmond, Va.
1	Adams (B. S.)	512 Eleventh St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
2	Adams (R. G.), & Co.	15th Ave. and High St., Columbus, O.
2	Advertiser-Republican	Annapolis, Md.
1	African Methodist Episcopal Book Concern	Philadelphia, Pa.
1	Afro-American Co.	624 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.
1	Ainslie (Alejandro D.)	193 Fourth St., San Francisco, Cal.
1	Ainsworth & Co.	623 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1	Alabama Dept. of Archives and History	Montgomery, Ala.
1	Alabama Dept. of Education	Montgomery, Ala.
1	Albro Society	181 Lexington Ave., New York
1	Albuquerque Morning Journal	Albuquerque, N. M.
1	Alden Publishing Co.	1227 S. Hoover St., Los Angeles, Cal.
1	Aldine Press	1331 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
1	Alfing (Nichols Adam)	Rochester, N. Y.
1	Alger (Mrs. Philip Rounsville)	Annapolis, Md.
1	Allaben (F.) Genealogical Co.	30 E. 42d St., New York
1	Allegheny College History Co.	Meadville, Pa.
1	Allen, Lane & Scott	1211 Clover St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1	Allen Publishing Co.	45 John St., New York
1	Alles (J. A.) Co.	Los Angeles, Cal.
1	Allsop & Chapple	307 Main St., Little Rock, Ark.
15	Allyn & Bacon	172 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
4	Altemus (H.), Co.	1326-1336 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1	Altman (Harry Howard)	44 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
5	Altoona Tribune Publishing Co.	Altoona, Pa.
1	Ambrose Bros.	Norwood, Mass.
1	America (The) Press	59 E. 83d St., New York
1	American Academy of Medicine	52 N. 4th St., Easton, Pa.
8	American Academy of Political and Social Science,	36th St. and Woodland Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
2	American Anthropological Association	Washington, D. C.
1	American Architect (The)	243 W. 39th St., New York
10	American Association for International Conciliation	407 W. 117th St., New York
1	American Association for Labor Statistics	New York
2	American Bankers' Association, Savings Bank Section	5 Nassau St., New York

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- 12 American Baptist Publication Society.....1701 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 44 American Book Co.100 Washington Sq., E., New York
 1 American Bureau of Engineering.....Chicago, Ill.
 1 American Chess Bulletin150 Nassau St., New York
 2 American Electric Railway Association.....8 W. 40th St., New York
 1 American Entomological Society1900 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 2 American European Patent Off.....309 Broadway, New York
 2 American Exchange National Bank.....128 Broadway, New York
 1 American Express Co.....66 Broadway, New York
 1 American Federation of Arts.....New York Ave., Washington, D. C.
 1 American Federation of Labor.....801-809 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 1 American Geographical Society of N. Y.....Broadway and 156th St., New York
 1 American Health Society1338 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1 American Historical Society265 Broadway, New York
 1 American Institute of Banking.....5 Nassau St., New York
 3 American Issue Publishing Co.Westerville, O.
 1 American Jewish Committee356 Second Ave., New York
 1 American Jewish Historical Society.....38 Park Row, New York
 4 American Journal of Veterinary Medicine.....9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.
 7 American Library Association78 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
 3 American Medical Association535 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
 4 American Museum of Natural History.....W. 77th St., New York
 3 American Photographic Publishing Co.....221 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.
 2 American Physical Education Association.....93 Westford Ave., Springfield, Mass.
 1 American Poultry Journal Publishing Co.....542 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
 1 American Progress Publishing Co.....Columbus, O.
 2 American Railway Engineering AssociationKarpen Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
 1 American S. C. L.....Keene, N. H.
 1 American Sabbath Tract Sociey.....Plainfield, N. J.
 3 American-Scandinavian Foundation25 W. 45th St., New York
 1 American School for the DeafHartford, Ct.
 1 American School of MetaphysicsGreenwich, Ct.
 1 American School of Poultry Husbandry.....Leavenworth, Kan.
 3 American School Peace League405 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
 3 American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes,
 The Preston, Baltimore, Md.
 1 American Society for Psychical Research.....44 E. 23d St., New York
 20 American Sports Publishing Co.....21 Warren St., New York
 6 American Sunday School Union1816 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 18 American Technical SocietyDrexel Ave. cor 58th St., Chicago, Ill.
 5 American Tract Society101 Park Ave., New York
 1 American Unitarian Association25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
 1 American Waldensian Aid Society213 W. 76th St., New York
 1 Anchor Linotype Printing Co.....144 High St., Boston, Mass.
 1 Anderson (Douglas)Madison, Tenn.
 1 Anderson (J.)Sacramento, Cal.
 1 Anderson (Mabel Washbourne)Pryor, Okla.
 1 Anderson (Rasmus Björn)Madison, Wis.
 1 Anderson (S. W.) Printing Co.....225 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.
 9 Anderson (W. H.) Co.....524 Main St., Cincinnati, O.
 1 Anderson & GraterMfrs. Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1 Andrews (F. De Witte)Vineland, N. J.
 1 Andrus & ChurchIthaca, N. Y.
 1 Angelus Publishing Co.....Chicago, Ill.
 1 Ann Arbor PressAnn Arbor, Mich.
 1 Annals of SurgeryPhiladelphia, Pa.

1	Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey.....	Newark, N. J.
1	Anziger Printing Co.....	Clinton, Ia.
1	Apex Book Co.	Colorado Springs, Colo.
1	Apostolic Review	Indianapolis, Ind.
1	Appeal Printing Co.....	22 Thames St., New York
1	Appeal to Reason	Girard, Kan.
155	Appleton (D.) & Co.....	35 W. 32d St., New York
1	Appleton Publishing Co.	Omaha, Neb.
1	Arbeely (Abraham Joseph), M.D.....	New York
1	Archer (Gleason Leonard).....	45 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.
1	Architects' Supply and Publishing Co.....	New York
4	Architectural Book Publishing Co.....	31 E. 12th St., New York
1	Argus Co.	Broadway cor. Beaver St., Albany, N. Y.
1	Argus-Leader Job Printing	Sioux Falls, N. D.
1	Ark Publishing Co.	Cincinnati, O.
1	Arkansas Soft Pine Bureau.....	Little Rock, Ark.
2	Army and Navy Journal.....	20 Vesey St., New York
8	Army Service Schools	Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
1	Arnold (John Henry)	Cedar Falls, Ia.
1	Arnold Press	204 E. 25th St., New York
1	Arrow Publishing Co.....	116 W. 59th St., New York
1	Art Printing Co.	Oakland City, Cal.
1	Art Publishing Co.	Charleston, S. C.
1	Aryan Theosophical Press	Point Loma, Cal.
1	Ashmead (Henry Graham)	Chester, Pa.
1	Assembly Press	St. Louis, Mo.
1	Associated Authors and Compilers.....	90 Nassau St., New York
1	Associated Metal Lath Mfrs.....	812 Wick Bldg., Youngstown, O.
24	Association Press	124 E. 28th St., New York
4	Atkinson, Mentzer & Co.....	2210 S. Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1	Atlanta Center, Drama League of America.....	Atlanta, Ga.
1	Atlanta Code Co.	New York
1	Atlanta University Press	Atlanta, Ga.
1	Atlantic County Historical Society... Care of Kutztown Publishing Co., Kutztown, Pa.	
1	Atlantic (The) Monthly.....	4 Park St., Boston, Mass.
3	Audel (T.) & Co.	72 Fifth Ave., New York
5	Augsburg Publishing House	425 S. 4th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
1	Aurand (A. M.) & Son.....	Beaver Springs, Pa.
2	Austin (Frank Eugene)	Hanover, N. H.
1	Austin (John Osborne)	113 George St., Providence, R. I.
1	Author's Co.	1735 W. 6th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
2	Authors' Co-operative Publishing Co.....	New York
1	Authors' Publishing Co.	Rouses Point, N. Y.
2	Automobile Publishing Co.....	612 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
1	Auxiliary Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.
2	Ave Maria Press	Notre Dame, Ind.
2	Ayer (N. W.) & Sons	300-308 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1	B. W. Publishing Co.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
1	Bacon, Vincent Co.....	49 Swan St., Buffalo, N. Y.
94	Badger (R. G.)	194 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
1	Bailey (Ruth M.).....	Geneseo, N. Y.
2	Baird (H. C.) & Co.....	810 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
27	Baker (W. H.) & Co.....	5 Hamilton Pl., Boston, Mass.
2	Baker & Taylor Co.....	354 Fourth Ave., New York
10	Baker, Voorhis & Co.	45 John St., New York
2	Baker Printing Co.....	251 Market St., Newark, N. J.

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| 1 | Baker Printing House | New Albany, Ind. |
| 3 | Baldwin (A. C.) Printing Co..... | Austin, Tex. |
| 5 | Baldwin Law Book Co..... | 523 Court Place, Louisville, Ky. |
| 2 | Ball Publishing Co. | 200 Summer St., Boston, Mass. |
| 1 | Ballenger (Albion F.)..... | Riverside, Cal. |
| 1 | Baltes (F. W.) & Co..... | 83½ First St., Portland, Ore. |
| 1 | Baltimore City Printing and Binding Co..... | Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md. |
| 1 | Baltimore Library Co. of the Baltimore Bar..... | Baltimore, Md. |
| 2 | Bancroft Co. | 156 Fifth Ave., New York |
| 33 | Bancroft-Whitney..... | 200 McAlister St., San Francisco, Cal. |
| 1 | Band & White | Spartanburg, S. C. |
| 2 | Bankers' Publishing Co. | 253 Broadway, New York |
| 9 | Banks Law Publishing Co..... | 23 Park Place, New York. |
| 1 | Banner Turkey Ranch..... | Moran, Kan. |
| 18 | Banta (G.) Publishing Co..... | Menasha, Wis. |
| 1 | Baptist Banner Publishing Co..... | Parkersburg, W. Va. |
| 1 | Baptist Book Concern..... | 650 S. 4th St., Louisville, Ky. |
| 1 | Baraboo News Publishing Co..... | Baraboo, Wis. |
| 4 | Bardeen (C. W.)..... | 317 E. Washington St., Syracuse, N. Y. |
| 1 | Barker (George)..... | Peabody, Mass. |
| 1 | Barkley Printing Co..... | Omaha, Neb. |
| 1 | Barnard (John H.) | 32 W. 40th St., New York |
| 2 | Barnes (A. J.) Publishing Co..... | St. Louis, Mo. |
| 13 | Barnes (A. S.) Co..... | 381 Fourth Ave., New York. |
| 2 | Barry (J. H.) Co..... | 1124 N. Mission St., San Francisco, Cal. |
| 9 | Barse & Hopkins..... | 28 W. 23d St., New York |
| 1 | Bartholomew (J. W.)..... | 10 E. 45th St., New York. |
| 2 | Bartlett Publishing Co..... | Wantagh, N. Y. |
| 1 | Bass (W. L.)..... | Washington, D. C. |
| 1 | Bastian Bros. Co..... | 69 Mt. Hope Ave., Rochester, N. Y. |
| 1 | Bates (F. W.) & Co..... | Portland, Ore. |
| 1 | Bates (Lindell T.)..... | 71 Broadway, New York. |
| 1 | Bates (William Henry)..... | Pekin, Ill. |
| 1 | Bath (M. L.) Co..... | Shreveport, La. |
| 1 | Bauch & Lomb Optical Co..... | 637 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y. |
| 1 | Baylor (O. W.)..... | Le Roy, Ill. |
| 2 | Baylor University Press..... | Waco, Tex. |
| 2 | Beacon Publishing Co. | Atlantic City, N. J. |
| 1 | Beam (R. R.) | Bible House, New York |
| 2 | Bean (E. H., M.D.)..... | 145 N. High St., Columbus, O. |
| 1 | Bear (Adelaide Estella)..... | Camden, N. J. |
| 1 | Beaver (I. M.)..... | 123 N. Sixth St., Reading, Pa. |
| 2 | Beckett Paper Co..... | Hamilton, O. |
| 9 | Beckley-Cardy Co. | 312 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. |
| 1 | Beckner (Noah J.)..... | Mabton, Wash. |
| 1 | Beedle (Curtis J.)..... | Seattle, Wash. |
| 1 | Beeken (A. D.)..... | 94 Chambers St., New York. |
| 1 | Beeman (Claud V.)..... | St. Louis, Mo. |
| 2 | Beers (J. H.) & Co..... | 202 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. |
| 1 | Belgian Women's War Relief Committee..... | San Francisco, Cal. |
| 7 | Bell (J. P.) Co..... | 816 Main St., Lynchburg, Va. |
| 1 | Bell (Mamie)..... | Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. |
| 2 | Bell Book and Stationery Co..... | 914 E. Main St., Richmond, Va. |
| 1 | Beliot Daily News Print..... | Beloit, Wis. |
| 1 | Bench and Bar Co..... | 27 Cedar St., New York. |
| 22 | Bender (M.) & Co..... | 109 State St., Albany, N. Y. |
| 3 | Bender-Moss Co..... | 11 City Hall Ave., San Francisco, Cal. |

1	Bennett Printing Co.....	Paris, Tex.
34	Benziger Bros.....	36 Barclay St., New York.
1	Berea College Press.....	Berea, Ky.
1	Bergling (John Mauritz).....	1254 Rosedale Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1	Berkshire Hills Society	Pittsfield, Mass.
1	Berlitz (M. D.).....	28 W. 34th St., New York.
1	Bernier (R. L.).....	New Call Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
2	Berry (A. A.) Seed Co.....	Clarinda, Ia.
2	Berry (B. D.) Co.....	623 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
2	Bible Institute Colportage Association.....	826 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
1	Bible Student Co.....	Elgin, Ill.
1	Bibliotheca Sacra Co.....	Oberlin, O.
1	Biddle Press.....	210 S. Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1	Billings Printing Co.....	Paducah, Ky.
1	Bingham (W. H.) & Co.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
1	Bisbee Ore Press.....	Bisbee, Ariz.
2	Bisel (G. T.) Co.....	724 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1	Bismarck Tribune Co.....	Bismarck, N. D.
1	Black (George Ashton)	621 W. 113th St., New York
1	Black (M. M.).....	Care of M. E. Church South Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn.
1	Blaine (W. T.).....	456 Fourth Ave., New York.
1	Blakely-Oswald Printing Co.....	124 Polk St., Chicago, Ill.
1	Blakely Printing Co.....	418 Market St., Chicago, Ill.
35	Blakiston's (P.) Sons & Co.....	1020 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
2	Blanchard Co.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
1	Bliss (A. T.) & Co.....	60 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.
10	Bloch Publishing Co.....	40 E. 14th St., New York.
1	Blood (M. E.).....	224 Maple St., Lynn, Mass.
1	Bloom (Fredrik Arvid).....	San Diego, Cal.
1	"Blue Ribbon" Book Co.	Newburgh, N. Y.
75	Bobbs-Merrill Co.....	University Sq., Indianapolis, Ind.
1	Boericke & Tafel.....	1011 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
2	Boericke & Runyon Homeopathic Pharmacy.....	14 W. 38th St., New York.
1	Bogarte Book Co.....	Valparaiso, Ind.
1	Bolte & Braden Co.....	50 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.
2	Bolton (R. P.).....	55 Liberty St., New York.
1	Bond (Ernest C.)	Milwaukee, Wis.
1	Bond Press	284 Asylum St., Hartford, Ct.
2	Book Stall (The).....	New York.
1	Book Supply Co.....	231-233 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
1	Bookstore (The).....	East Northfield, Mass.
1	Boorum Pease Co.	84 Hudson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1	Boot and Shoe Recorder Publishing Co.....	179 South St., Boston, Mass.
10	Boston Book Co.....	83-91 Francis St., Boston, Mass.
1	Boston Chamber of Commerce, Committee on Merchant Marine.....	Boston, Mass.
3	Boston Cooking School Magazine Co.....	372 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
1	Boston. Department of Educational Investigation and Measurements...	Boston, Mass.
6	Boston Music Co.....	26-28 West St., Boston, Mass.
1	Boston Public Library.....	Boston, Mass.
1	Boston. School Committee.....	Boston, Mass.
1	Boston Text Book Co.....	Boston, Mass.
1	Boston University Law Association.....	Boston, Mass.
1	Boston Young Men's Christian Union.....	Boston, Mass.
1	Bowen (B. F.) & Co.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
1	Bower (William).....	Ava, Ill.
6	Bowker (R. R.) Co.....	241 W. 37th St., New York.
1	Bowman (Melville Le Roy).....	Care of Waterloo Publishing Co., Waterloo, Ia.

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- 1 Boy Scouts of America.....200 Fifth Ave., New York.
 1 Bradbeer (William West).....165 N. Fulton Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
 5 Bradley (Milton) Co.....Springfield, Mass.
 1 Brandt (Ralph).....28 Broad St., Trenton, N. J.
 1 Braun (Emil).....Dayton, O.
 1 Breeders Gazette Print.....542 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
 44 Brentano'sFifth Ave. and 27th St., New York.
 1 Brethren Publishing House.....Elgin, Ill.
 1 Brewood (Henry).....519 13th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 1 Bridgeport, Ct. Public Library and Reading Room.....Bridgeport, Ct.
 1 Brinkerhoff (Edgar D.).....870 President Ave., Fall River, Mass.
 1 Brinkman (F. E.) & Co.....Indianapolis, Ind.
 1 Britton (The) Printing Co.....Chicago, Ill.
 2 Britton Publishing Co.....354 Fourth Ave., New York.
 11 Broadway Publishing Co.....835 Broadway, New York.
 1 Broadway Trust Co.....Woolworth Bldg., New York.
 1 Brock (Jefferson Columbus).....Carrollton, Ga.
 2 Brooklyn Daily Eagle.....Washington St. cor. Johnson St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1 Brooklyn Inst. of Arts and Science Museum.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1 Brooklyn Trust Co.....177 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1 Brothers (Minnie E.).....Minneapolis, Minn.
 1 Brothers of the Book.....504 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.
 1 Brown (H. C.).....15 E. 40th St., New York.
 1 Brown (L.).....Rochester, N. Y., (and) San Francisco, Cal.
 7 Brown (N. L.).....Widener Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1 Brown (P. H.).....Hopkinsville, Ky.
 1 Brown (Robert Bruce).....Manistee, Mich.
 1 Brown Printing Co.Montgomery, Ala.
 1 Brown University.....Providence, R. I.
 3 Bruce Publishing Co.....Montgomery Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1 Bruns (Henry Arnold)Minneapolis, Minn.
 2 Brunt (Walter N.) Press.....878 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.
 1 Bryan (J. W.) Press.....Washington, D. C.
 1 Bryan Printing Co.....Hudson, N. Y.
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 1 Bryant (H. P.)New Bedford, Mass.
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 1 Buckley, Dement Co.....605 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
 1 Bucks County Historical Society.....Doylestown, Pa.
 2 Buettner (T.) & Co.....315 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
 1 Buffalo Commercial.....Buffalo, N. Y.
 1 Buffalo Public Library.....Buffalo, N. Y.
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 1 Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....1326 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.
 1 Bureau of Municipal Research.....261 Broadway, New York.
 1 Bureau of Occupations for Trained Women.....1302 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 6 Bureau of Railway Economics...Homer Bldg., 13th and Fifth Sts., Washington, D. C.
 1 Bureau of Railway News and Statistics.....1529 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.
 1 Burgess (Harry E.).....1401 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
 1 Burk & Rensch.....Findlay, O.
 1 Burke (M. C.).....New York.
 1 Burkhardt (William J.).....Jersey City, N. J.
 1 Burr (Thomas W.) Printing and Advertising Co.....Bangor, Me.
 1 Burroughs-Wellcome & Co.....18 E. 41st St., New York.
 1 Burrows Bros Co.....633 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.
 21 Burt (A. L.) Co.....114 E. 23d St., New York.

- 6 Burton Publishing Co.....509 E. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.
- 2 Business English Publishing Co.....Jackson, Mich.
- 1 Business Men's Economic Association..1310 Humboldt Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
- 9 Business Training Corporation.....185 Madison Ave., New York
- 1 Business Utilities Publishing Co.....Berkeley, Cal.
- 1 Butler Brothers.....495 Broadway, New York.
- 1 Butterfield (W. A.).....59 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.
- 2 Butterick Publishing Co.....223 Spring St., New York
- 8 Byrne (J.) & Co.....1715 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 1 Byrne Publishing Co.....507 Fifth Ave., New York.
- 1 Byron Printing Co.....Minneapolis, Minn.
- 1 C. A. L. Information Bureau.....Los Angeles, Cal.
- 1 Cable Co.....Chicago, Ill.
- 1 Cadle (C. F.)Bethany, Mo.
- 1 Cail Press.....New York.
- 1 Calculator Co.....Baltimore, Md.
- 1 Caldwell (A. B.) Publishing Co.....127 Central Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
- 1 California. Commission of Immigration and Housing.....Sacramento, Cal.
- 1 California Redwood Association.....San Francisco, Cal.
- 1 California. State Board of Education.....Sacramento, Cal.
- 1 California State Board of ForestrySacramento, Cal.
- 4 California State Dept. of Education.....Sacramento, Cal.
- 1 California. State Normal School.....San Francisco, Cal.
- 1 Call (William Timothy).....669 E. 32d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1 Call Printing Co.....East St. Louis, Ill.
- 16 Callaghan & Co.....E. Ohio and 68 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
- 1 Callihan & Stottlemire Co.....Cambridge, O.
- 1 Calvert (John B.).....Care of F. H. Revell Co., 158 Fifth Ave., New York.
- 1 Camden, N. J. City Council.....Camden, N. J.
- 2 Cameo Press.....628 W. 139th St., New York.
- 1 Campbell (A. F.).....New York.
- 4 Campbell (W. J.)1623 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
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- 1 Canedy (C. R.).....North Adams, Mass.
- 1 Cannell, Smith, Chaffin Co.....Los Angeles, Cal.
- 1 Capital Supply Co.....Pierre, S. D.
- 1 Carlisle (A.) & Co.....251 Bush St., San Francisco, Cal.
- 5 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.....2 Jackson Pl., Washington, D. C.
- 1 Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching.....576 Fifth Ave., New York.
- 1 Carnegie Free Library.....Braddock, Pa.
- 27 Carnegie Institution.....Washington, D. C.
- 6 Carnegie Library.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1 Carpenter (Frank P.).....Manchester, N. H.
- 4 Carpenter & Co.....Ithaca, N. Y.
- 1 Carrell (Theodora M.).....Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- 1 Carroccio (Il) Publishing Co.....150 Nassau St., New York.
- 1 Carroll (John Joseph).....New Orleans, La.
- 2 Carson-Harper Co.....2019 Stout St., Denver, Colo.
- 1 Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.....Adams cor. Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.
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- 9 Casper (C. N.) Co.....454 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 1 Castle-Pierce Printing Co.....Oshkosh, Wis.
- 1 Cathedral League (Cathedral of St. John the Divine).....New York
- 2 Catholic Publication Society of America.....31 E. 27th St., New York.
- 1 Caustic-Claffin Co.Cambridge, Mass.
- 1 Caxton Club.....410 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 1 Caxton Composing Co.....56 W. 24th St., New York.

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- 1 Cayuga (The) Press.....Ithaca, N. Y.
 1 Cecconi (C.).....New York.
 1 Cement Era Publishing Co.....538 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
 1 Central Bureau of G. R. C. Central Verein.....201 Temple Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
 2 Central Committee on United Study of Foreign Missions.....West Medford, Mass.
 1 Central Mercantile Association.....111 Fifth Ave., New York.
 1 Central Publishing House of Reformed Church in United States,
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 2 Central Publishing Co., Inc.....East Broad St., Richmond, Va.
 2 Centre Publishing Co.....110 W. 34th St., New York.
 67 Century Co.....353 Fourth Ave., New York.
 Chaffin (Connell Smith) Co.....Los Angeles, Cal.
 2 Chambers (F. V.).....210-212 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 2 Champlin Press.....225 N. Fourth St., Columbus, O.
 1 Chapple Publishing Co.....952 Dorchester Ave., Boston, Mass.
 1 Charity Organization Society of New York City.....105 E. 22d St., New York.
 2 Chatterton (A. L.).....354 Fourth Ave., New York.
 3 Chemical (The) Publishing Co.....Easton, Pa.
 2 Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.....Richmond, Va.
 1 Chicago Legal News Co.....32 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
 13 Chicago Medical Book Co.....Congress, cor. Honore St., Chicago, Ill.
 1 Chicago Public Library.....Chicago, Ill.
 1 Chicago Woman's Club.....Chicago, Ill.
 1 Chord (S. M.).....Los Angeles, Cal.
 3 Christian Alliance Publishing Co.....692 Eighth Ave., New York.
 4 Christian Herald.....Bible House, New York.
 2 Christian Publishing Co.....Dayton, O.
 1 Christian Union Herald Print.....Excelsior Springs, Mo.
 3 Christian Witness Co.....156 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
 1 Christian Year Publishing Co.....Fort Thomas, Ky.
 2 Christopher Press.....Boston, Mass.
 4 Christopher Publishing House.....1140 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.
 1 Chronicle Publishing Co.....Kearny St., cor. Market, San Francisco, Cal.
 1 Church (J.) Co.....Fourth St., cor. Elm, Cincinnati, O.
 1 Church Missions Publishing Co.....211 State St., Hartford, Ct.
 1 Church Peace Union.....70 Fifth Ave., New York.
 1 Churchill (May Thirza).....300 Jersey St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1 Cincinnati Art Museum.....Cincinnati, O.
 1 Cincinnati Milling Machine Co.....Cincinnati, O.
 1 Citizen Press.....Archbald, Pa.
 1 Citizens' Wholesale Supply Co.....Columbus, O.
 12 Civil Service Chronicle.....23 Duane St., New York.
 1 Claflin Printing Co.....University Place, Neb.
 1 Claflin School Press.....Newtonville, Mass.
 2 Clark (Adelbert Gilroy).....Lakeport, N. H.
 2 Clark (Arthur H.) Co.....Caxton Bldg, Cleveland, O.
 2 Clark Book Co.....27 William St., New York.
 1 Clark Thread Co.....Newark, N. J.
 1 Clark University Library.....Worcester, Mass.
 1 Clarke (S. J.) Publishing Co.....542 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
 1 Clarke (W. B.) Co.....26 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
 1 Cleland (Herdman Fitzgerald).....Williamstown, Mass.
 8 Clemens (W. M.).....56-58 Pine St., New York.
 20 Cleveland Foundation Survey Committee.....Cleveland, O.
 1 Cleveland Museum of Art.....Cleveland, O.
 1 Cleveland Press.....407 Orleans St., Chicago, Ill.
 1 Cleveland Sorosis.....Cleveland, O.

1	Clifford & Lawton.....	373 Fourth Ave., New York
20	Clode (E. J.)	156 Fifth Ave., New York.
2	Clothing Designer Co.....	70 Fifth Ave., New York.
1	Cloverlea Seed Co.	Blanchard, N. D.
1	Club for Colonial Reprints.....	68 Waterman St., Providence, R. I.
1	Co-coal-co.....	Kansas City, Mo.
1	Cody (Lucilius Lewis).....	Macon, Ga.
2	Cohan & Harris.....	1482 Broadway, New York.
1	Cole (Dr. Carter Standard).....	122 W. 73d St., New York.
3	Cole & Morgan.....	187 N. 11th St., Newark, N. J.
1	College Book Store.....	1836 N. High St., Columbus, O.
1	College Fraternity Publishing Co.....	363 W. 20th St., New York.
4	Collier (P. F.) & Son	416 W. 13th St., New York
1	Collier's Washington Bureau.....	1121 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.
1	Collins (Anna Louisa Powers).....	52 Lee St., Cambridge, Mass.
2	Colonial Dames of America in the State of Ohio.....	Cincinnati, O.
1	Colonial Medical Press.....	100 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
1	Columbia School of Drafting.....	Washington, D. C.
6	Columbia University Bookstore..	Journalism Bldg., 116th St. and Broadway, New York
2	Columbia University Dramatic Museum.....	Morningside Heights, New York.
1	Columbia University Press.....	See Lemcke & Buechner.
1	Columbian Printing Co.....	815 14th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
1	Colwell Press.....	314 Nicollet Ave., N. W., Minneapolis, Minn.
1	Commerce Clearing House.....	6 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1	Commercial Club.....	Kansas City, Mo.
1	Commercial Printing Co.....	Raleigh, N. C.
2	Commercial Printing House.....	218 Boyd St., Los Angeles, Cal.
3	Committee for Immigrants in America.....	20 W. 34th St., New York.
1	Committee on Railway Mail Pay.....	75 Church St., New York.
1	Common Good Co.....	Chicago, Ill.
2	Commonwealth Press.....	Worcester, Mass.
1	Complete Building Show Co.....	Cleveland, O.
2	Comstock Publishing Co.....	Ithaca, N. Y.
5	Comstock (W. T.) Co.....	23 Warren St., New York.
1	Conant (Robert Warren)	1649 Winona Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1	Conkey (W. B.) Co.....	140 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
1	Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.....	New Haven, Ct.
2	Connecticut. State Library.....	Hartford, Ct.
1	Connecticut State Teachers' League.....	Hartford, Ct.
4	Cook (C. C.).....	150 Nassau St., New York.
2	Cook (David C.) Publishing Co.....	Elgin, Ill.
1	Cooksey (Rev. Nicias Ballard)...	Care of Abingdon Press, 150 Fifth Ave., New York
3	Cooksey Publishing Co.....	Olney, Ill.
1	Cooper (Ernest Hamilton).....	Denver, Colo.
1	Cooper Ornithological Club.....	Hollywood, Cal.
1	Co-operative Press.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
1	Co-operative Publishing Co.....	East St. Louis, Ill.
1	Cope (Alexis).....	Columbus, O.
1	Cordon (The)	Care of R. F. Seymour, 410 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1	Cornell Co-operative Society.....	Ithaca, N. Y.
1	Cornell Era, Inc.....	Ithaca, N. Y.
1	Cornell University Library.....	Ithaca, N. Y.
1	Corona Publishing Co.	Coshocton, O.
1	Coronado Strand.....	Coronado, Cal.
1	Corporation Law Publishing Co.....	Chicago, Ill.
1	Correct English Publishing Co.....	Evanston, Ill.
1	Correspondence School of Law.....	Chicago, Ill.

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| 1 | Cortina (Raphael Diez de la) | 1600 Broadway, New York |
| 1 | Cosmos Publishing Co. | San Francisco, Cal. |
| 1 | Coste & Frichter Publishing Co. | 316 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La. |
| 2 | Coulter (J. G.) | Bloomington, Ill. |
| 1 | Counselor Publishing Co. | 442 W. 71st St., Chicago, Ill. |
| 1 | Country Life Press | Garden City, N. Y. |
| 6 | Countryside Press | Harrisburg, Pa. |
| 1 | Counts Printing Office | 53½ Auburn St., Atlanta, Ga. |
| 1 | Courier Print. | England, Ark. |
| 6 | Courtright (W. H.) Publishing Co. | 16th, cor. Glenarm St., Denver, Colo. |
| 1 | Covenant Book Concern | 167 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. |
| 1 | Craftsman (The) Press | Rochester, N. Y. |
| 1 | Craig (H. S.) | Tuckahoe, N. J. |
| 1 | Craig (Rev. Stephen Speers) | Rochester, N. Y. |
| 2 | Cram (G. F.) | 130 Fulton St., New York |
| 1 | Crane (Arthur) | San Francisco, Cal. |
| 1 | Crane & Co. | Topeka, Kan. |
| 1 | Crawford (Isaac) | Hixson, Tenn. |
| 1 | Critic and Guide Co. | 12 Mt. Morris Park W., New York |
| 7 | Crocker (H. S.) Co. | 458 Market St., San Francisco, Cal. |
| 2 | Cronaw (R.) | New York |
| 1 | Crow (Carl) | Care of San Francisco News Co., San Francisco, Cal. |
| 1 | Crow & Brogdon | Seville, Ga. |
| 168 | Crowell (T. Y.) Co. | 426-428 W. Broadway, New York |
| 1 | Cuban-American Sugar Co. | 129 Front St., New York |
| 1 | Cummings (Thomas Fulton) | New York |
| 1 | Cummins Print Shop | Eureka, Cal. |
| 1 | Cumulative Digest Corporation | 241 W. 37th St., New York |
| 26 | Cupples & Leon Co. | 449 Fourth Ave., New York |
| 2 | Curtis-Johnson Printing Co. | 1640 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. |
| 2 | Curtiss Book Co. | San Francisco, Cal. |
| 1 | Cushing (Harry Cooke), jr. | 63 Park Row, New York |
| 1 | Daily Record | Morristown, N. J. |
| 1 | Daily Record Print. | Baltimore, Md. |
| 1 | Daily Vacation Bible School Association | 90 Bible House, New York |
| 1 | Daleiden (J. P.) Co. | 1532 Sedgwick St., Chicago, Ill. |
| 2 | Dando Printing and Publishing Co. | 34 S. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa. |
| 1 | Danhoff (L.) | Los Angeles, Cal. |
| 1 | Daprato Statuary Co. | Chicago, Ill. |
| 6 | Daughaday & Co. (formerly Seymour, Doughaday & Co.) | 608 Dearborn St., Chicago |
| 1 | Daughters of American Revolution. Charity Cook Chapter | Homer, Mich. |
| 1 | Davenport (W. E.) | 90 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| 2 | Davis (Edward Douglas) | 1316 Vine Pl., Minneapolis, Minn. |
| 18 | Davis (F. A.) Co. | 1914-1916 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa. |
| 1 | Davis (H. B.) & Co. | Lyndonville, Vt. |
| 1 | Davis & Bond | 136 Federal St., Boston, Mass. |
| 1 | Davis & Ohlinger | Ann Arbor, Mich. |
| 6 | Davis Press | Worcester, Mass. |
| 2 | Davison (Charles Stewart) | 60 Wall St., New York |
| 1 | Daye Press | Burlington, Vt. |
| 1 | Deagan (J. Calhoun) | Ravenswood and Berteau Aves., Chicago, Ill. |
| 1 | Dealy-Adey-Elgin Co. | Houston, Tex. |
| 1 | Dean-Hicks Co. | Grand Rapids, Mich. |
| 1 | Deavenport (James M.) | Shawnee, Okla. |
| 1 | Deckard (Howard Clinton) | Birmingham, Mich. |
| 5 | De La Mare (A. T.) Printing and Publishing Co. | 438-448 W. 37th St., New York |
| 1 | Delaware State Board of Education | Dover, Del. |

6	Delbridge (The) Co.	113 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.
1	Delta Sigma Rho, University of Chicago Chapter	Chicago, Ill.
1	Delta Upsilon Executive Council	50 Broad St., New York
3	Dement Publishing Co.	1180 Reibold Bldg., Dayton, O.
27	Denison (T. S.) & Co.	154 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
1	Deseret (The) News	1 E. South Temple St., Salt Lake City, Utah.
1	Deseret Sunday School Union	44 E. South Temple St., Salt Lake City, Utah.
1	Des Moines Public Library	Des Moines, Ia.
2	Detroit Board of Education	Detroit, Mich.
1	Detroit News Co.	86 Larned St., Detroit, Mich.
4	Detroit Public Library	Detroit, Mich.
6	Devin-Adair Co.	437 Fifth Ave., New York.
4	De Vinne Press	395 Lafayette St., New York.
1	Dewey (Melvil)	Lake Placid Club, N. Y.
11	Dick & Fitzgerald (Now Fitzgerald Pub. Corp.)	18 Vesey St., New York
10	Dillingham (G. W.) Co.	435 E. 24th St., New York.
1	Dillon (Charles)	Topeka, Kan.
1	Dispatch Print.	Michigan City, Ind.
4	Ditson (Oliver) Co.	150 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
3	Divine Science Publishing Association	New York
3	Dodd (R. H.)	443 Fourth Ave., New York
101	Dodd, Mead & Co.	Fourth Ave. and 30th St., New York.
1	Dodge (Leslie Shelley)	413 Columbus Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
1	Dodge Processes	21 Park Row, New York.
29	Dodge Publishing Co.	461 Eighth Ave., New York.
2	Domann (K.)	Milwaukee, Wis.
1	Domestic Science Publishing Co.	Cimarron, Kan.
1	Donnelly (R. R.) & Sons Co.	Plymouth cor. Polk St., Chicago, Ill.
7	Donohue (M. A.) & Co.	701 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
152	Doran (George H.) Co.	38 W. 32d St., New York
1	Dotson-Jones Printing Co.	Fort Worth, Tex.
91	Doubleday, Page & Co.	Garden City, N. Y.
1	Dow (E. F.)	West Newton, Mass.
1	Downing (Hugh Urquhart)	Box 36, Columbus, O.
1	Doyle (Edwin Adams)	Winchester, O.
15	Drake (F. J. & Co.)	1006 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
3	Drake (F. S.)	139 Hague Ave., Detroit, Mich.
4	Drama League of America	736 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
2	Dramatic Publishing Co.	542 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
1	Druggist Circular	100 William St., New York.
1	Dubuque Presbyterian Press Print.	Dubuque, Ia.
1	Duems (W.) Publishing Co.	Box 847, St. Louis, Mo.
54	Duffield & Co.	211 W. 33d St., New York.
1	Dulaney-Boatwright Co.	Lynchburg, Va.
1	Dulling Printing Co.	131 Lasaye St., San Antonio, Tex.
1	Duncan & Ferschneider Co.	94 Fort St., Detroit, Mich.
2	Dunlap Printing Co.	1315 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1	Dunning (Eva Louise)	Columbus, O.
1	Dunwoody Industrial Institute	Minneapolis, Minn.
1	Du Pont de Nemours (E. I.) Powder Co.	Wilmington, Del.
249	Dutton (E. P.) & Co.	681 Fifth Ave., New York
1	Dye (Dr. J. H.) Medical Institute	Buffalo, N. Y.
1	Dyke (Andrew Lee)	612 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
1	Eagle Printing and Binding Co.	Pittsfield, Mass.
1	East Tennessee State Normal School	Johnson City, Tenn.
1	Eaton & Gettinger	263 Ninth Ave., New York
1	Eau Claire Book and Stationery Co.	Eau Claire, Wis.

1	Economic Advertising Co.....	Iowa City, Ia.
1	Eddy Press Corporation.....	Cumberland, Md.
1	Edelman (P. E.).....	1802 Hague Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
1	Eden Publishing House.....	1716 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
1	Edgar Printing and Stationery Co.....	68 W. 39th St., New York.
1	Edison (T. A.) Co.....	Orange, N. J.
1	Editor Co.....	Ridgewood, N. J.
1	Educational Associates.....	Boston, Mass.
1	Educational Book Co.....	New York.
4	Educational Publishing Co.....	50 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.
2	Educator School Supply Co.....	Mitchell, S. D.
2	Edwards & Broughton Printing Co.....	Raleigh, N. C.
6	Eerdmans-Sevensma Co.....	513 Eastern Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
1	Efraimson (Carl F.)	Minneapolis, Minn.
1	Ehram (Fritz)	Reading, Pa.
1	Elbethel Publishing House.....	Chicago, Ill.
24	Elder (Paul) & Co.....	239 Grant Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
1	Electric Printing Co.	211 High Ave., Cleveland, O.
1	Electro Importing Co.	233 Fulton St., New York
1	El-Es Publishing Co.....	Kansas City, Mo.
1	Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund.....	Chicago, Ill.
1	Ellingwood's Therapist	Evanston, Ill.
1	Elliott (C. H.) Co.....	17th St. cor. Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
1	Elliott-Fisher Co.....	Harrisburg, Pa.
3	Ellis (G. H.) Co.....	272 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
2	Ellis Publishing Co.....	Battle Creek, Mich.
1	Elm City Private Hospital.....	Glen Haven, Ct.
2	Elm Tree Press	Woodstock, Vt.
1	Eluto Publishing Co.....	Washington, D. C.
1	Emmons (Earl H.)	311 W. 46th St., New York
1	Empire Book Co.....	Chicago, Ill.
4	Encyclopedia Press.....	23 E. 41st St., New York.
1	Engberg-Holmberg Publishing Co.....	901 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.
4	Engineering Magazine Co.....	140 Nassau St., New York.
1	Enterprise Press	Planada, Cal.
1	Epiphany Church.....	Washington, D. C.
2	Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Chicago, Ill.
3	Essex Press.....	17 Centre St., Newark, N. J.
1	Etheridge Printing Co.....	8 Fulton St., E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
1	Ethical Culture School.....	64th St. and Central Park W., New York
1	Eugenics Record Office.....	Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.
1	Evans Music Co.....	134 Summer St., Chicago, Ill.
1	Evans-Penfold Co.....	68-72 Court St., Buffalo, N. Y.
1	Evening Journal.....	Washington, Ia.
1	Evening Mail.....	25 City Hall Pl., New York.
1	Evening Wisconsin Printing Co.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
1	Exeter Book Publishing Co.....	Exeter, N. H.
2	Experimenter Publishing Co.....	233 Fulton St., New York.
1	Exporters' Encyclopedia Co.....	80 Broad St., New York.
1	Fairchild Publishing Co.....	822 Broadway, New York.
1	Falcon Publishing Co.....	Falcon, N. C.
1	Fantus (Ernest L.) Co.....	525 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
1	Farnham Printing and Stationery Co.....	417 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
1	Farrand (Homer A.).....	115 Commonwealth Ave., Elgin, Ill.
1	Farther Lights Society.....	Syracuse, N. Y.
1	Fatherland (The) Corporation.....	1123 Broadway, New York.
1	Faulkner (Thomas A.).....	Los Angeles, Cal.

- 1 Fearing (Frank S.).....Monroe, Wash.
- 3 Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.....105 E. 22d St., New York.
- 1 Federal Printing Co.....239 W. 39th St., New York.
- 2 Federal Publishing Co.....Indianapolis, Ind.
- 1 Federated Publishing Co.....4037 Grand Central Terminal, New York.
- 7 Fenno (R. F.) Co.....18 E. 17th St., New York.
- 1 Fergus (Robert C.).....1058 National Life Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
- 1 Ferris & Leach.....29 S. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1 Fidelity Trust Co.....Prudential Bldg., Newark, N. J.
- 1 Field Museum of Natural History.....Chicago, Ill.
- 1 Fifth Avenue Coach Co.....102d St., E. of Fifth Ave., New York.
- 1 Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.....Fifth Ave. and 55th St., New York.
- 2 Fifth Avenue Publishing Co., Inc.....200 Fifth Ave., New York.
- 1 Fischer (C.).....48-52 Cooper Sq., New York.
- 1 Fisher (H. W.) & Co.....1629 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1 Flagg (Isaac).....Berkeley, Cal.
- 3 Flanagan (A.) Co.....551 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 3 Flood (T. H.) & Co.....214 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
- 3 Fly (H. K.) Co.133 W. 44th St., New York
- 1 Flynn (T. J.) & Co.....62 Essex St., Boston, Mass.
- 1 Foley (The) Railway Printing Co.....Parsons, Kan.
- 1 Folk (David Henry)Teague, Tex.
- 1 Foot Specialist Publishing Co.....Chicago, Ill.
- 1 Foote (G. H.) Publishing Co.....Stevens Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
- 1 Foote (W. C.) Printing Co.....Muskegon, Mich.
- 1 Forbes (H. R. P.).....Los Angeles, Cal.
- 1 Forbes (J. A.).....Care of Paragraph Press, New Rochelle, N. Y.
- 4 Forbes & Co.....443 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
- 1 Ford (Eliakim Reed).....Oneonta, N. Y.
- 1 Ford (Mrs. Eloise).....Brownwood, Tex.
- 1 Foreign Christian Missionary Society.....222 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.
- 1 Forest and Stream Publishing Co.....128 Broadway, New York.
- 1 Forest Press.....Lake Placid Club, N. Y.
- 2 Författarens.....Minneapolis, Minn.
- 1 Författarens Förlag.....Cambridge, Minn.
- 1 Forrestal (James Vincent) . . Care of W. A. Read & Co., Nassau St., cor. Cedar, New York.
- 1 Forston Press.....332 C St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 1 Forum Publications.....Boston, Mass.
- 1 Foster Drug Co.....Miles, City, Mont.
- 2 Foster & Reynolds Co.....St. Augustine, Fla.
- 10 Four Seas.....67 Cornhill, Boston Mass.
- 1 Fowler (C. N.).....Elizabeth, N. J.
- 1 Franklin Press.....Pueblo, Colo.
- 1 Frantzius (F. W. von).....Chicago, Ill.
- 1 Fraternal Dramatic Co.....Rock Island, Ill.
- 1 Fraternal Press.....3441 S. State St., Chicago, Ill.
- 1 Fraternal Publishing Co.....Fort Worth, Tex.
- 1 Frederick (William).....Box 435, Clyde, O.
- 1 Fredericksburg, Tex. Ladies Auxiliary.....Fredericksburg, Tex.
- 1 Free Lance Publicity and Syndicating Bureau of St. Louis.....St. Louis, Mo.
- 1 Free Press Defense League.....Fort Scott, Kan.
- 1 Free Press Printing Co.....Burlington, Vt.
- 1 Free Speech League.....56 E. 59th St., New York.
- 1 Fremad Publishing Co.....Eau Claire, Wis.
- 15 French (Samuel).....28 W. 38th St., New York.
- 1 Frick (H. C.) Coke Co.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1 Fries (Adelaide Lisetta).....224 S. Cherry St., Raleigh, N. C.

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| 1 | Fritsch (W. A.)..... | Evansville, Ind. |
| 1 | Frost (J. B.)..... | Atlanta, Ga. |
| 1 | Frudden (William Elmer)..... | Charles City, Ia. |
| 1 | Fuehr (K. A.)..... | 1128 Broadway, New York. |
| 1 | Fuller (C. H.) Co..... | 629 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. |
| 46 | Funk & Wagnalls Co..... | 354 Fourth Ave., New York. |
| 1 | Furbringer (M. H.)..... | Memphis, Tenn. |
| 1 | Furman (Franklin De Ronde)..... | 700 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J. |
| 3 | Gabriel (S.) Sons & Co..... | 76 Fifth Ave., New York. |
| 1 | Gamble Hinged Music Co. | 67 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. |
| 4 | Gammel's Book Store..... | Austin, Tex. |
| 1 | Garage Systems Co..... | Rockford, Ill. |
| 1 | Gardner (W. J.)..... | Athens, Ga. |
| 1 | Gardner Printing Co..... | Caxton Bldg., Cleveland, O. |
| 1 | Garrison-Wagner Printing Co..... | 1627 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo. |
| 1 | Gateway Publishing Co..... | Beaumont, Cal. |
| 1 | Gaudel (V. Debaeq)..... | 137 W. 70th St., New York. |
| 1 | Gazette and Bulletin..... | 335 William St., Williamsport, Pa. |
| 2 | General Education Board..... | 61 Broadway, New York. |
| 1 | Gentry (William Daniel)..... | Chicago, Ill. |
| 1 | George Washington University..... | Washington, D. C. |
| 1 | Georgetown Visitation Convent..... | Washington, D. C. |
| 1 | Gerberding (Elizabeth)..... | 2731 Dwight Way, Berkeley, Cal. |
| 1 | German-American Insurance Co. | 1 Liberty St., New York |
| 1 | German-Austrian Defense..... | 317 W. 6th St., Los Angeles, Cal. |
| 1 | German Evangelical Synod of North America | |
| | Care of Eden Publishing Co., 1716 N. Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo. | |
| 4 | German Literary Board..... | Burlington, Ia. |
| 1 | Germania Publishing Co..... | Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis. |
| 2 | Germanistic Society of Chicago..... | 332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. |
| 1 | Germantown Independent Gazette | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| 1 | Gettysburg National Park Commission..... | Gettysburg, Pa. |
| 1 | Gibbs & Van Vleck, Inc..... | 241 W. 37th St., New York. |
| 1 | Gibson (Charles S.)..... | Detroit, Mich. |
| 1 | Gigliotti (Cairoli)..... | 105 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. |
| 1 | Gilbert Publishing Co..... | Chicago, Ill. |
| 1 | Gilgis & Warner..... | Boone, Ia. |
| 1 | Gill Printing Co..... | Mobile, Ga. |
| 88 | Ginn & Co..... | 15 Ashburton Pl., Boston, Mass. |
| 2 | Glad Tidings Publishing Co..... | 602 Lakeside Bldg., Chicago, Ill. |
| 1 | Glenn (William Frank)..... | South Sioux City, Neb. |
| 1 | God's Revivalist Press..... | 1810 Young St., Cincinnati, O. |
| 1 | Golden (P.)..... | Care of Gaelic American, 165 William St., New York. |
| 1 | Goldsmith-Woolard Publishing Co..... | 122 E. Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kan. |
| 7 | Gomme (L. J.)..... | 2 East 29th St., New York. |
| 6 | Good Health Publishing Co..... | 7803 W. Main St., Battle Creek, Mich. |
| 1 | Goodhue Co..... | 120 W. 32d St., New York. |
| 1 | Goodrich (Arthur Lewis)..... | Auburndale, Mass. |
| 1 | Goodrich Printing Co..... | 221 Cherry St., Toledo, O. |
| 1 | Goodspeed (C. E.) & Co..... | Boston, Mass. |
| 1 | Goodspeed Press..... | 711 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. |
| 1 | Goodwin (William McAfee)..... | Washington, D. C. |
| 1 | Goodyear Book Concern..... | 29 E. 22d St., New York. |
| 1 | Goodyear-Marshall Publishing Co..... | Cedar Rapids, Ia. |
| 5 | Gorham (E. S.)..... | 11 W. 45th St., New York |
| 1 | Gospel Publishing House..... | St. Louis, Mo. |
| 3 | Gospel Trumpet Co..... | Anderson, Ind. |

1	Gould (Vincent Ward)	DeLand, Fla.
1	Gour (Andrew A.)	Chicago, Ill.
	Government Printing Office	Washington, D. C.
1	Gowdy-Simmons Printing Co.	Colorado Springs, Colo.
3	Grafton Publishing Corporation	828 S St., Los Angeles, Cal.
1	Graham (L.) Co.	430 Common St., New Orleans, La.
1	Graham (William Oran)	Kansas City, Mo.
1	Grant (J. L.)	Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.
1	Graves (William Whites)	St. Paul, Kan.
1	Graves & Hershey	Long Beach, Cal.
4	Gray (H. W.) Co.	2 W. 45th St., New York.
1	Great Western Compiling Co.	South Bend, Ind.
1	Greenough (Alfred)	Care of Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., 14 Wall St., New York.
1	Greenstone (J. H.)	915 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1	Greenwich House Settlement	26 Jones St., New York.
7	Gregg Publishers	6 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1	Grentzeback (C.)	2729 N. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.
2	Griffin (Richard)	New York.
	Griffith & Rowland Press	See American Baptist Publication Society.
1	Griffiths (T. J.)	Utica, N. Y.
1	Grit Printery	Wichita, Kan.
1	Grohusko (Jacob Abraham)	219 Audubon Ave., New York.
2	Grolier Club	29 E. 32d St., New York.
2	Grolier Society	2 W. 45th St., New York.
1	Groom (T.) & Co.	105 State St., Boston, Mass.
1	Gross (F. H.) & Co.	Beardstown, Ill.
83	Grosset & Dunlap	1140 Broadway, New York.
1	Groves (William Taylor)	907 S. Huron St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
1	Grunhut (D. D.)	700 Columbus Ave., New York.
6	Guaranty Trust Co. of New York	140 Broadway, New York.
1	Guide Printing Co.	353 Jay St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1	Gurd (Patty)	1137 E. Ann St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
3	Hack & Wegner Printing Co.	Rochester, Minn.
1	Hagerstown Bookbinding and Printing Co.	Hagerstown, Md.
1	Hale (Mrs. Annie Riley)	B. 15, Station N, New York.
1	Hall (Albert James)	Chicago, Ill.
1	Hall (Henry)	52 Broadway, New York.
2	Hall (J. A.) Printing Co.	Quincy, Ill.
1	Hall-Stockton Printing Co.	50 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.
1	Hall's Book Shop	Boston, Mass.
1	Hallock (Mrs. Ella B.)	Southold, New York.
1	Hallowell (The) Press	518 Ludlow St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1	Hamilton Library Association	Carlisle, Pa.
1	Hammond (C. S.) & Co.	30 Church St., New York.
1	Hammond (Eleanor Prescott)	1357 E. 57th St., Chicago, Ill.
2	Hammond Press	Washington cor. Chippewa St., Buffalo, N. Y.
1	Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institution	Hampton, Va.
1	Hanly & Stewart	747 Lemcke Annex, Indianapolis, Ind.
1	Hannis Jordan Co.	32 Union Sq., New York.
2	Hansell (F. F.) & Bro.	123 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.
3	Hansen (D. B.) & Sons	2320 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
1	Hanson (J. W.)	Osawatomie, Kan.
1	Harcourt (A. Q.)	Chestnut, Ill.
3	Harding (Arthur Robert)	Columbus, O.
1	Hardy (F. A.) & Co.	Chicago, Ill.
1	Harkness (C. F.)	Detroit, Mich.
80	Harper & Brothers	Franklin Sq., New York.

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- 2 Harper Printing Co.....1012 Chancellor St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 2 Harriman (S. F.).....1052 E. Rich St., Columbus, O.
 1 Harris (Frank).....3 Washington Sq., New York.
 1 Harris (Frances Barber).....Jacksonville, Fla.
 1 Harris, Forbes & Co.....Pine, cor. William St., New York.
 1 Harris, Winthrop & Co.....15 Wall St., New York.
 7 Harrison (The) Co.....42 E. Hunter St., Atlanta, Ga.
 1 Hart (W. R.).....Fredonia, N. Y.
 1 Hartfield (J. W.).....Produce Exchange Bldg., New York
 24 Harvard University Press.....Cambridge, Mass.
 1 Harvey (Fred).....Los Angeles, Cal.
 1 Harvey (Shirley).....Concord, N. H.
 1 Hassell (Mrs. S. W.).....Everett, Wash.
 1 Hatcher (Green Waggener).....Columbia, Mo.
 1 Hathaway (J. T.).....297 Crown St., New Haven, Ct.
 1 Hausauer-Jones Printing Co.....253 Ellicott St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1 Hauser Printing Co.....720 Poydras St., New Orleans, La.
 1 Havener (William Alexander).....Clovis, N. M.
 2 Haynes (D. O.) & Co.....3 Park Pl., New York.
 1 Health-Culture Co.....45 Ascencion St., Passaic, N. J.
 1 Health Publishing Co.....Dayton, O.
 29 Hearst's International Library Co.....119 W. 40th St., New York.
 8 Heartmann (C. F.).....36 Lexington Ave., New York.
 59 Heath (D. C.) & Co.....239 W. 39th St., New York.
 1 Heating and Ventilating Magazine Co.....1123 Broadway, New York.
 1 Hebrew Publishing Co.....50 Eldridge St., New York.
 1 Hebrew Union College.....Cincinnati, O.
 2 Heer (F. J. & M. F.) Printing Co.....55 E. Main St., Columbus, O.
 1 Heidelberg (The) Press.....200 N. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 3 Helburn (W.).....418 Madison Ave., New York
 1 Heller (B.) & Co.....Chicago, Ill.
 16 Henley Publishing Co.....132 Nassau St., New York.
 2 Henry-Morrison Co.....Madison, Wis.
 1 Henzel (Franklin Morris, M.D.).....Philadelphia, Pa.
 3 Hepbron & Hayden.....Calvert Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
 1 Hepner (H. W.).....Allentown, Pa.
 2 Herald Publishing House.....Lamoni, Ia.
 1 Herald Square Press.....247 W. 36th St., New York.
 1 Hercules Powder Co.....Wilmington, Del.
 65 Herder (B.).....17 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 1 Hermetic Publishing Co.....New York.
 1 Herschman & Cardy.....169 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
 1 Hesser (C. E.).....La Cygne, Kan.
 1 Hewitt (W. G.) Press61 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1 Hicks-Judd Co.....51 First St., San Francisco, Cal.
 1 Hico Printing Co.....Hico, Tex.
 1 Hildreth (E. W.)Boston, Mass.
 1 Hill (W. C.) Printing Co.....Richmond, Va.
 1 Hill Publishing Co.....36th St., cor. 10th Ave., New York.
 8 Hinds, Hayden & Eldredge.....11-15 Union Sq., New York.
 2 Hine Bros.....100 William St., New York.
 1 Hinkley (R. H.) Co.....248 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 1 Hipple Printing Co.....Pierre, S. D.
 1 Hippodrome Skating Club.....Sixth Ave., cor. 44th St., New York.
 1 Hirschler Books.....New York.
 4 Hispanic Society of America.....156th St. W. of Broadway, New York.
 1 Hobart College.....Geneva, N. Y.

- 9 Hoerber (P. B.).....69 E. 59th St., New York.
1 Hoes (Mrs. Rose Gouverneur).....Washington, D. C.
1 Hoffman (G. Lawrence) Co.....McKeesport, Pa.
1 Hoffmann (Albert von).....St. Louis, Mo.
2 Hollenbeck Press.....Market, cor. New Jersey St., Indianapolis, Ind.
1 Holman (A. J.) Co.....1222 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1 Holmes Press.....1336 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1 Holst Publishing Co.....Boone, Ia.
73 Holt (Henry) & Co.....19 W. 44th St., New York.
1 Hoker (K. C.) Publishing Co.....416 Eighth Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
1 Homan (Rev. J. A.).....Cincinnati, O.
6 Home Correspondence School.....Springfield, Mass.
1 Home Health Club.....Chicago, Ill.
1 Home Talk Publishing Co.....4622 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
2 Homestead Co.....301 Locust St., Des Moines, Ia.
1 Homestead Printing Co.
 Care of National Shorthand Reporters Association, Des Moines, Ia.
1 Honest Government League.....Chicago, Ill.
1 Hooper Sentinel.....Hooper, Neb.
1 Hope (W. S.).....Dover, Del.
1 Hopkins (Harvey L.).....Chicago, Ill.
1 Hopkins (John).....New York.
1 Hornblower & Weeks.....42 Broadway, New York.
1 Horsch (John).....Care of Mennonite Publishing House, Scottsdale, Pa.
1 Horse (The) World Co.....Main St., cor. Seneca, Buffalo, N. Y.
1 Hoskins (R. D.).....Bismarck, N. D.
1 Hotel Monthly.....443 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
1 Houghton (Herbert P.).....Waynesburg, Pa.
178 Houghton Mifflin Co.....4 Park St., Boston, Mass.
1 Hour Publisher.....New York
1 Howard-Severance Co.....318 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
4 Howard University.....Washington, D. C.
1 Howell County Gazette.....West Plains, Mo.
3 Howell (The) Co.....608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
1 Hubbard (G. R.).....Meridan, Ct.
3 Hudson (Franklin) Publishing Co.....22d St., cor. Oak, Kansas City, Mo.
1 Hudson Printing Co.....Hudson, Mass.
1 Hudson Publishing Co.....Boston, Mass.
17 Huebsch (B. W.).....225 Fifth Ave., New York.
1 Hughes (W. T.).....Washington, D. C.
2 Humphrey (G. P.).....Rochester, N. Y.
2 Humphreys Homeopathic Medicine Co.....156 William St., New York
1 Hunt (A. M.) Co.....127 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
1 Hunter (Joel).....Atlanta, Ga.
1 Huntington Park Signal.....Huntington Park, Cal.
1 Hurley (E. T.).....10 St. James Pl., Cincinnati, O.
1 Hurley (Stephen Edward).....Quincy, Ill.
28 Hurst & Co.....354 Fourth Ave., New York
1 Huston (A. J.).....43 Exchange St., Portland, Me.
1 Hyde (Daniel Baxter).....Worcester, Mass.
2 Hyde Park Press.....Kansas City, Mo.
1 Hydraulic-Press Brick Co.....St. Louis, Mo.
1 Hyland (J. S.) & Co.....443 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
2 Hyman (M. R.).....Saks Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
1 Ide (Emily Katherine).....65 Rutland St., Boston, Mass.
1 Ideal Life Extension Press.....Chicago, Ill.
1 Illustrated Bible Selections Commissioners..206 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.

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| 1 | Immigrant Publication Society..... | 241 Fifth Ave., New York. |
| 1 | Imperial Brass Manufacturing Co..... | Chicago, Ill. |
| 1 | Imperial Printing Co..... | 225 S. 3d St., Minneapolis, Minn. |
| 1 | Independent Pressroom..... | San Francisco, Cal. |
| 5 | Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station..... | Lafayette, Ind. |
| 1 | Indiana. Bureau of Legislative Information..... | Fort Wayne, Ind. |
| 1 | Indiana Reformatory..... | Jeffersonville, Ind. |
| 1 | Indiana Squab Co..... | Terre Haute, Ind. |
| 1 | Indiana State Board of Registration and Examination of Nurses..... | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| 1 | Indiana [State] Library..... | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| 7 | Indiana University..... | Bloomington, Ind. |
| 1 | Indianapolis Public Library..... | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| 1 | Indo-American Book Co..... | 5707 South Blvd., Chicago, Ill. |
| 6 | Industrial Press..... | 140 Lafayette St., New York. |
| 1 | Industrial Printing Co..... | San Jose, Cal. |
| 1 | Industrial School Service..... | Muncie, Ind. |
| 1 | Ingersoll (Edwards P.)..... | 90 W. Broadway, New York. |
| 1 | Inland Printer Co..... | 632 S. Sherman St., Chicago, Ill. |
| 2 | Inquirer and Mirror Press..... | Nantucket, Mass. |
| 1 | Institute for Public Service..... | 51 Chambers St., New York. |
| 2 | Insurance (The) Field Co..... | Louisville, Ky. |
| 5 | Insurance Society of New York..... | 84 William St., New York. |
| 1 | International Appraisal Co..... | Cleveland, O. |
| 2 | International Book Co..... | 1328 Broadway, New York. |
| 2 | International Book Distributors..... | 717 W. 177th St., New York. |
| 1 | International Geoglot Bureau..... | Boston, Mass. |
| 1 | International Historical Society..... | 171 Madison Ave., New York. |
| 2 | International Monthly..... | 1123 Broadway, New York. |
| 1 | International News Co. | 83-85 Duane St., New York. |
| 1 | International Printing Co..... | 236 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. |
| 1 | International Reform Bureau..... | 206 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E., Washington D. C. |
| 1 | International School of Social Economy..... | Berkeley, Cal. |
| 1 | Interstate Map Co..... | 317 Market St., Newark, N. J. |
| 1 | Iowa. Department of Public Instruction..... | Des Moines, Ia. |
| 4 | Iowa State Historical Society..... | Iowa City, Ia. |
| 1 | Iridology Publishing Co..... | Rockford, Ill. |
| 1 | Irish (Charles H.)..... | Chicago, Ill. |
| 1 | Iroquois Publishing Co..... | Syracuse, N. Y. |
| 1 | Irvine (Leigh Hadley)..... | San Luis Obispo, Cal. |
| 1 | Issues and Events..... | 21 Park Row, New York. |
| 1 | Item Publishing Co..... | Sellersville, Pa. |
| 1 | Iyenaga (Toyokichi) .. Care of East and West News Bureau, Woolworth Bldg., New York | |
| 2 | Jackson (G. A.)..... | 8 Pemberton Sq., Boston, Mass. |
| 3 | Jackson Press..... | 9 W. 25th St., New York. |
| 1 | Jackson-Remlinger Printing Co..... | Bindley Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. |
| 1 | Jacksonville Printing Co..... | Jacksonville, Fla. |
| 19 | Jacobs (G. W.) & Co..... | 1628 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. |
| 1 | Jacobs (S. A.)..... | 409 Pearl St., New York. |
| 1 | Jamaica Publishing Co..... | 66 Seaverns Ave., Boston, Mass. |
| 1 | James, Kearns & Abbott Co..... | Ninth, cor. Flanders St., Portland, Ore. |
| 1 | James (W. P.) Publishing Co..... | Louisville, Ky. |
| 1 | Jefferson High School Press..... | Portland, Ore. |
| 2 | Jeffersonian Publishing Co..... | Thomson, Ga. |
| 4 | Jenkins (W. R.) Co..... | 851 Sixth Ave., New York. |
| 2 | Jersey City Free Public Library..... | Jersey City, N. J. |
| 1 | Jervell (Hans) Publishing Co..... | Fargo, N. D. |
| 1 | Jewelers' Circular Publishing Co..... | 11 John St., New York. |

1	Jewish Ledger Publishing Co.	928 Lafayette St., New Orleans, La.
2	Jewish Publication Society of America	608 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
2	John Crerar Library	Chicago, Ill.
10	Johns Hopkins Press	Baltimore, Md.
1	Johnson (Alfred)	36 Mammouth St., Brookline, Mass.
1	Johnson (Fenton)	35 W. 131st St., New York.
1	Johnson (Harold)	Suite 1720 Conway Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
1	Johnson (T. G.) Co.	Atlanta, Ga.
1	Johnson (William Hannibal)	Granville, O.
1	Johnston (J. W.)	B. 578, Rochester, N. Y.
1	Johnston (Mrs. Pearl Rose)	Fort Scott, Kan.
1	Johnston (William G.) Co.	429 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
3	Jones (Marshall) Co.	212 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
1	Jones (Ralph Robert)	Champaign, Ill.
1	Jones (W.)	Rochester, N. Y.
1	Jones & Kroeger Co.	Winona, Minn.
1	Jontzen Printing Co.	325 Long St., N. W., Cleveland, O.
1	Jordan Publishing Co.	37 W. 39th St., New York.
2	Journal of Animal Behavior	Cambridge, Mass.
1	Journal Printing Co.	Kirksville, Mo.
1	Journal Printing Co.	Newark, Ark.
1	Journal Printshop	Lewiston, Me.
14	Judd (Orange) Co.	315 Fourth Ave., New York.
1	Julia Richman High School Association	New York.
2	Julius (Emanuel)	B. 125, Girard, Kan.
1	Kable Brothers Co.	Mount Morris, Ill.
1	Kadushin (Rabbi Jacob Louis)	32 W. 112 St., New York.
1	Kahn (Otto H.)	52 William St., New York.
1	Kansas City Star	Kansas City, Mo.
1	Kansas. State Historical Society	Topeka, Kan.
2	Kansas State Normal School	Emporia, Kan.
1	Kast (E. C.)	Minneapolis, Minn.
1	Kaufman (E.)	22-24 N. William St., New York.
1	Kautz Stationery Co.	116 N. Penn St., Indianapolis, Ind.
1	Kellogg Public Library	Green Bay, Wis.
1	Kells	Newark, Del.
1	Kempster (J.) Printing Co.	117 Liberty St., New York.
1	Kenderdine (J. D.)	New York.
19	Kenedy (P. J.) & Sons	44 Barclay St., New York.
1	Kenfield-Leach Co.	341 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
1	Kennebec Journal Co.	Augusta, Me.
1	Kennedy-Morris Corporation	227 Water St., Binghamton, N. Y.
20	Kennerley (Mitchell)	15 E. 40th St., New York.
1	Kensmore Press	Providence, R. I.
1	Kent (Fred I.)	16 Wall St., New York.
1	Kenworthy Printing Co.	45 N. Division St., Buffalo, N. Y.
1	Kenyon College	Gambier, O.
1	Keppel Publishing Co.	Tiffin, O.
1	Keramic Studio Publishing Co.	201 Gifford St., Syracuse, N. Y.
3	Kerr (C. H.) & Co.	118 W. Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.
1	Ketcham (Edward Augustus)	Madison, Wis.
1	Ketterlinus Litho. Mfg. Co.	Arch St., cor. Fourth, Philadelphia, Pa.
1	Keystone Printing Co.	110 Lincoln St., Spokane, Wash.
1	Keystone Publishing Service	Boston, Mass.
1	Keystone State Library Association	Care of O. R. H. Thomson, Williamsport, Pa.
1	Kiblinger (Elliott)	Moreauville, La.
1	Kilbourn (Alice Maud)	South Lancaster, Mass.

- 1 Kilner (H. L.) & Co.....824 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1 Kimmel (George Peter).....Barrister Bldg., Washington, D. C.
 1 King (Melvin Eugene).....Waverly, Mass.
 1 King (Moses).....34 W. 33d St., New York
 1 King Bros.....413 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.
 1 King Printing Co.....Bristol, Tenn.
 1 Kirkland Publishing Co.....Chicago, Ill.
 1 Kirkpatrick (Van C.).....Caldwell, Ind.
 1 Kirksville First District Normal School.....Kirksville, Mo.
 1 Kistler (Lloyd Knight).....Bunker Hill, Kan.
 1 Kitch (John Walter).....Plymouth, Ind.
 1 Kleinheinz (Frank).....Madison, Wis.
 1 Klopp (I. W.) Co.....601 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 10 Knickerbocker Press.....2 W. 45th St., New York
 2 Knights of King Arthur.....Oberlin, O.
 1 Knoeppel (Charles Edward).....101 Park Ave., New York
 20 Knopf (A. A.).....220 W. 42d St., New York
 1 Koonz (Beatrice Akin).....39 Gifford Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 1 Kraemer (Henry).....145 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1 Krajan.....319 W. 70th St., New York
 1 Kutztown Publishing Co.....Kutztown, Pa.
 1 Kyle (C. W.) Co.....San Francisco, Cal.
 2 Ladies' Home Journal.....Independence Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1 La Farge (C. G.).....124 E. 22d St., New York
 9 Laird & Lee, Inc.....1732 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 1 Lambert (W. R.).....Watertown, S. D.
 1 Lambert Press.....Buffalo, N. Y.
 1 Lamson Co.....Boston, Mass.
 1 Lancet Publishing Co.....Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1 Land Owners' Association.....Chicago, Ill.
 96 Lane (John) Co.....116 W. 32d St., New York
 1 Lane Tech Press.....Chicago, Ill.
 2 Lang (F. S.) Co.....214 S. Hill, Los Angeles, Cal.
 3 Langah (David).....1213 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 1 Langston Press.....542 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
 1 Language Printery.....344 W. 38th St., New York
 3 Languages Publishing Co.....143 W. 47th St., New York
 1 Lanier (Rev. John Jabez).....Fredericksburg, Va.
 1 Lansing (John A.).....49 Dana St., Cambridge, Mass.
 1 Lanston Monotype Machine Co.....Philadelphia, Pa.
 1 Laryngoscope Co.....St. Louis, Mo.
 8 La Salle Extension University.....2550 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 1 Lathrop (H. R.) & Co.....116 Beekman St., New York
 1 Latin-American News Association.....1400 Broadway, New York
 1 Laughlin (Katheryn).....Care of W. F. Bailey Co., Kearney, Neb.
 1 Laurel (The) Press.....Scranton, Pa.
 1 Law Reporting Co.....74 Broadway, New York
 4 Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Co.....Aqueduct Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.
 1 Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Co.....Manila, P. I.
 1 Lawyers' International Publishing Co.....Kansas City, Mo.
 29 Lea & Febiger.....706 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1 League or Class of Healing and Helpful Service.....Los Angeles, Cal.
 1 Leaver Manufacturing Co.....Oakland, Cal.
 1 Lederer, Street & Zeus Co.....Berkeley, Cal.
 1 Lederle Antitoxin Laboratories.....170 William St., New York
 1 Lee (Albert Sherman).....Repley, W. Va.
 1 Lee (Edna Stuart).....B306, Williamsbridge, New York

- 1 Lee (Ivy Ledbetter).....61 Broadway, New York.
- 1 Lehner & Sefert Publishing House.....Hotel Senate, San Francisco, Cal.
- 5 Leland Stanford Junior University.....Stanford University, Cal.
- 28 Lemcke & Buechner (Agts. for Columbia University Press)
30-32 W. 27th St., New York.
- 1 Leonard (W. M.).....101 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
- 1 Lester Book & Stationery Co.....Atlanta, Ga.
- 2 Levere (W. C.).....Evanston, Ill.
- 1 Levy (Florence Nightingale).....215 W. 57th St., New York.
- 1 Lewis (G. W.) Publishing Co.....4707 St. Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 1 Lewis Bros.....Westboro, Mass.
- 1 Lewis Historical Publishing Co.
265 Broadway, New York; 542 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
- 1 Lewiston Journal Co.....Lewiston, Me.
- 1 Liberty Publishing Co.....1425 Alice St., East Oakland, Cal.
- 1 Lieber Code Co.....25 Park Pl., New York.
- 2 Lindsay (Arthur Adolphus).....677 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- 1 Linn (G. W.) Co.....Chinton Bldg., Columbus, O.
- 126 Lippincott (J. B.) Co.....East Washington Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1 Literary Clinic.....Buffalo, N. Y.
- 1 Lithuanian Press Association.....307 W. 30th St., New York.
- 1 Little (Arthur Dehon).....93 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
- 94 Little, Brown & Co.....34 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
- 2 Little (J. J.) & Ives Co.....435 E. 24th St., New York.
- 1 Little (W. C.) & Co.....16 Steuben St., Albany, N. Y.
- 1 Live Stock World.....813 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 1 Lloyd's University Store.....Urbana, Ill.
- 1 Lloyd's Register of Shipping.....17 Battery Pl., New York.
- 1 Locke (Harry).....Phoenix, Ariz.
- 1 Loening (Grover Cleveland)...Care Sturtevant Aeroplane Co., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
- 1 Logan Printing House.....Milwaukee and Lowell Aves., Chicago, Ill.
- 1 Long & Co.....1135 R. St., Lincoln, Neb.
- 237 Longmans, Green & Co.....443 Fourth Ave., New York.
- 1 Loring (G. D.).....45 Exchange St., Portland, Me.
- 1 Los Angeles. Board of Public Service Commission.....Los Angeles, Cal.
- 1 Los Angeles, Chamber of Commerce.....Los Angeles, Cal.
- 1 Los Angeles City Teachers' Club.....Los Angeles, Cal.
- 57 Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co.....93 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
- 1 Louden & Flaningam Press.....Champaign, Ill.
- 1 Loughlin Bros.....1 Platt St., New York
- 1 Louisiana Historical Society.....New Orleans, La.
- 1 Louisiana State Normal School.....Natchitoches, La.
- 1 Louisville Public Library.....Louisville, Ky.
- 3 Lowdermilk (W. H.) & Co.....1424 F St., Washington, D. C.
- 1 Lowe (William Harry).....Atlanta, Ga.
- 1 Lowell, Mass. City Library.....Lowell, Mass.
- 3 Lowman & Hanford Co.....616 First Ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 1 Loyal-American Publishing Corporation.....New York
- 2 Loyola University Press.....1076 W. 12th St., Chicago, Ill.
- 6 Luce (John W.) & Co.....212 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
- 1 Luckhardt & Belder.....36 W. 40th St., New York
- 1 Lukenbill (Heber Daniel).....Springfield, Ill.
- 1 Lutheran Book Concern.....55 E. Main St., Columbus, O.
- 6 Lutheran Publication Society.....1424 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1 Lutheran Publishing House.....Decorah, Ia.
- 1 Lynam (J. T.) Printing Co.....45 N. Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
- 1 Lynn, Mass., Public Library.....Lynn, Mass.

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- 6 Lyon (J. B.) & Co.....Albany, N. Y.
 1 Lyons (Thomas Francis).....Cleveland, O.
 7 Lyons & Carnahan.....623 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 2 M. P. Publishing Co.....175 Duffield St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 9 Macaulay Co.15 W. 38th St., New York
 28 McBride (R. M.) & Co.....31 E. 17th St., New York
 1 McClelland & Co.....141 N. High St., Columbus, O.
 1 McClinton (M. G.) & Co.....445 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.
 1 McClure Co.Staunton, Va.
 32 McClurg (A. C.) & Co.....330-352 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
 1 McDevitt-Wilson's.....30 Church St., New York
 1 McDonald (Pirie).....576 Fifth Ave., New York
 53 McGraw-Hill Book Co.....239 W. 39th St., New York
 1 McGuire (Frank A.).....Jackson, Mo.
 1 Machinery140 Lafayette St., New York
 1 Mack (J.) Printing House.....Elizabeth St., cor. John St., Detroit, Mich.
 30 McKay (David).....606 S. Washington Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1 McKay (Lucinda E.).....Care Methodist Book Concern, 150 Fifth Ave., New York
 2 MacLachan (A. D.).....502 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 1 MacLean Publishing Co.....Portland, Ore.
 2 McLean Co.....7 Clay St., Baltimore, Md.
 495 Macmillan (The) Co.....66 Fifth Ave., New York
 1 McMurray (Charles Alexander).....Nashville, Tenn.
 1 McMurtrie (D. C.).....11 E. 36th St., New York
 1 Macnab (Alexander James), Jr.Seattle, Wash.
 1 McNair (Henry).....334 Fifth Ave., New York
 1 Macoy Publishing and Masonic Supply Co.....45 John St., New York
 2 McQuiddy Printing Co.....317 Fifth Ave., Nashville, Tenn.
 4 McVey (J. J.).....1229 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1 Madigan (Thomas F.).....507 Fifth Ave., New York
 1 Madison (Harold Lester).....Care of Roger Williams Park Museum, Providence, R. I.
 2 Maestro (The) Co.....Chicago, Ill.
 1 Magazine (The) TheosophyLos Angeles, Cal.
 1 Mail Printing House.....123 W. 8th St., Topeka, Kan.
 2 Maine Dept. of Agriculture.....Augusta, Me.
 1 Maine Educational Dept.....Augusta, Me.
 1 Maine Library Association.....Bangor, Me.
 2 Manas Press.....3 Castle Park, Mt. Hope Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
 1 Mandel (S.).....27 St. Nicholas Place, New York
 1 Mangus Printing Co.....Wellesley, Mass.
 10 Manual Arts Press.....105 Fourth Ave., Peoria, Ill.
 1 March Bros.....Lebanon, O.
 8 Marconi Publishing Corporation.....450 Fourth Ave., New York
 1 Markwell Publishing Co.....145 W. 45th St., New York
 1 Marlier Publishing Co.....21-29 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.
 1 Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth St., San Francisco, Cal.
 2 Marohnic (J.).....1124 E. Ohio St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1 Marquis (A. N.) & Co.....440 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
 2 Marshall & Bruce Co.....162 Fourth Ave. N., Nashville, Tenn.
 1 Marshall & Co.....70 State St., Boston, Mass.
 1 Marshall Press.....516 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.
 1 Marshall Printing Co.....Seattle, Wash.
 1 Marshall Publishing Co.....Eufaula, Okla.
 1 Martin & Allardyce.....Asbury Park, N. J.
 1 Marvin (T. R.) & Son.....152 Purchase St., Boston, Mass.
 1 Masonic Research Society.....Box 491, Enid, Okla.
 11 Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station.....Amherst, Mass.

- 1 Massachusetts. Commission on Probation.....Boston, Mass.
- 3 Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission.....1 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
- 5 Massachusetts Peace Society.....Boston, Mass.
- 2 Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture.....Boston, Mass.
- 1 Masses Publishing Co.....33 W. 14th St., New York
- 1 Massey Business Colleges.....Birmingham, Ala.
- 1 Matter (H. O.).....Harrisburg, Pa.
- 1 Maynard (Charles Johnson).....West Newton, Mass.
- 3 Mechanics and Metals National Bank.....20 Nassau St., New York
- 1 Mechanics Publishing Co.....1612 Third Ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 2 Medical Art Agency.....141 W. 36th St., New York
- 4 Medical Standard Book Co.....307 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
- 1 Medico-dental Publishing Co.....122 S. Mich. Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 1 Meeker (D. W.).....Moorhead, Minn.
- 1 Meigs Publishing Co.....18 E. Vermont St., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 1 Mellor (J.) & Sons.....126 46th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1 Melvin Printing Co.....San Jose, Cal.
- 1 Menzies Publishing Co.....110 E. 23rd St., New York
- 2 Merchants' Association of New York.....233 Broadway, New York
- 1 Meredith College.....Raleigh, N. C.
- 1 Merriam (G. & C.) Co.....Springfield, Mass.
- 1 Merrill & Webber Co.....Auburn, Me.
- 6 Merrill (Charles E.) Co.....432 Fourth Ave., New York
- 1 Mershon (W. B.) & Co.....Saginaw, Mich.
- 1 Meseraull (S. I.) Printing and Engraving Co.....Kansas City, Kan.
- 1 Messenger Printing Co.....Fort Dodge, Ia.
- 23 Methodist Book Concern.....150 Fifth Ave., New York
- 1 Methodist Episcopal Book Repository.....310 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
- 9 Methodist Episcopal Church South Publishing House.....Nashville, Tenn.
- 3 Metric Metal Works.....Erie, Pa.
- 2 Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.....1 Madison Ave., New York
- 3 Metropolitan Magazine Co.....432 Fourth Ave., New York
- 1 Metropolitan Press.....Portland, Ore.
- 2 Mexican-American League.....70 Fifth Ave., New York
- 1 Meyer (J. E.).....687 Sixth Ave., New York
- 1 Meyer (Virginia M. K.).....Woman's Exchange Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
- 1 Meyer & Bro.....77 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
- 1 Meyer & Thalheimer.....311 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
- 1 Meyrowitz (E. B.) Inc.237 Fifth Ave., New York
- 4 Michie Co.....Charlottesville, Va.
- 1 Michigan Dept. of Public Instruction.....Lansing, Mich.
- 1 Michigan. State Library.....Lansing, Mich.
- 1 Middlesex County, Probate Court.....Cambridge, Mass.
- 1 Mid-Nation Publishing Co.....Linebarger Terrace, Milwaukee, Wis.
- 1 Midwest Publishing Co.....Kansas City, Mo.
- 1 Mighels (Ella Sterling Clark).....1005 Baker St., San Francisco, Cal.
- 1 Military Order of Loyal Legion of U. S., Commandery of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1 Military Training Camps Association..Care Thomson Photo Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- 1 Millard Press.....Ann Arbor, Mich.
- 1 Millbury, Mass.....Millbury, Mass.
- 1 Miller (E. W.) Co.....Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1 Miller (Edward T.) Co.....136 E. Gay St., Columbus, O.
- 1 Miller (George Harold).....Mitchell, S. D.
- 1 Miller (T. N.).....Paris Island, S. C.
- 1 Miller (Warren Hastings).....Interlaken, N. J.

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| 1 | Millwork Cost Information Bureau..... | 1309 Lumber Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill. |
| 1 | Milwaukee. Board of School Directors..... | Milwaukee, Wis. |
| 1 | Mining and Scientific Press..... | 420 Market St., San Francisco, Cal. |
| 1 | Minleon Shop..... | Kinsley, Kan. |
| 1 | Minneapolis. Board of Education..... | Minneapolis, Minn. |
| 1 | Minneapolis Veckoblad..... | Minneapolis, Minn. |
| 1 | Minnesota. Geological and Natural History Survey..... | Minneapolis, Minn. |
| 12 | Missionary Education Movement of United States..... | 156 Fifth Ave., New York |
| 1 | Mississippi State Geological Survey..... | Jackson, Miss. |
| 1 | Mississippi Valley Lumberman | Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn. |
| 2 | Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy..... | Rolla, Mo. |
| 4 | Missouri State Board of Agriculture..... | Columbia, Mo. |
| 1 | Missouri State Library, Law Dept..... | Jefferson City, Mo. |
| 1 | Missouri-Farmer | Columbia, Mo. |
| 1 | Mlynarski (Felix J.)..... | 83 Second Ave., New York |
| 1 | Mobile Chamber of Commerce and Business League..... | Mobile, Ala. |
| 1 | Modern Art Printing Co..... | 408 W. 14th St., New York |
| 1 | Modern Interpretations Press..... | Medford, Mass. |
| 1 | Modern Methods Publishing Co..... | 240 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich. |
| 1 | Modern Press..... | 633 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill. |
| 1 | Modern Printing Co..... | Portland, Ore. |
| 3 | Modern Publishing Co..... | Hammond, Ind. |
| 1 | Modern Woodman Publication Office..... | Rock Island, Ill. |
| 26 | Moffat, Yard & Co. | 120 W. 32d St., New York |
| 1 | Molinero (L.)..... | New York |
| 1 | Monetary Educational Bureau..... | Washington, D. C. |
| 1 | Money Kings Publishing Co..... | 542 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. |
| 4 | Monfort & Co..... | 422 Elm St., Cincinnati, O. |
| 1 | Monnette (O. E.) | 308-310 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. |
| 1 | Monrovia Messenger | Monrovia, Cal. |
| 1 | Montgomery (G. R.)..... | New York |
| 1 | Moody's Investors' Service..... | 35 Nassau St., New York |
| 6 | Moody's Magazine and Book Co..... | 35 Nassau St., New York |
| 1 | Moon (W. T.)..... | 256 Wadsworth Ave., New York |
| 1 | Moore (Edward L.)..... | Detroit, Mich. |
| 1 | Moore (Elbert)..... | Chicago, Ill. |
| 1 | Moore (W. Clement)..... | New Egypt, N. J. |
| 1 | Moore Printing Co..... | 85 Shelley St., Detroit, Mich. |
| 1 | Moreau Brothers..... | Freehold, N. J. |
| 1 | Morris & Bendien..... | 25 W. 31st St., New York |
| 1 | Morrison (Egbert Richard)..... | Sharon, Pa. |
| 1 | Morrison (John Henderson)..... | Weiser, Ida. |
| 2 | Morse, Perley & Co..... | 61 Broadway, New York |
| 4 | Morton (J. P.) & Co..... | 422 W. Main St., Louisville, Ky. |
| 13 | Mosby (C. V.) Co..... | Grand Ave. and Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. |
| 9 | Mosher (Thomas B.)..... | 45 Exchange St., Portland, Me. |
| 1 | Mt. Pleasant Farm..... | Geneseo, N. Y. |
| 1 | Mountel (The) Press..... | 224 East 8th St., Cincinnati, O. |
| 2 | Moving Picture World..... | 17 Madison Ave., New York |
| 1 | Mulford (H. J.)..... | Buffalo, N. Y. |
| 1 | Mullikin (S. A.) Co. | Marietta, O. |
| 2 | Munn & Co..... | 233 Broadway, New York |
| 1 | Munro (Harry)..... | 47 E. 30th St., New York |
| 1 | Munroe and Southworth..... | 1322 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. |
| 1 | Munsell (M. E.)..... | Box 874, Kansas City, Mo. |
| 1 | Munson (A. J.) & Co..... | Chicago, Ill. |

1	Murphy (Edmund Stephen).....	Des Moines, Ia.
1	Murphy (G.), Inc.....	57 E. 9th St., New York
6	Murphy (J.) Co.....	200 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.
2	Murphy Travis Co.....	227 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
1	Murray (John F.)	2704 Dana St., Berkeley, Cal.
2	Murray Press.....	Boston, Mass.
1	Murrill (William Alphonso).....	Bronxwood Park, New York
1	Museum of Brooklyn Institute of Art and Science.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
1	Music Teachers' National Association.....	86 Gillett St., Hartford, Ct.
1	Musurgia Publishing Co.....	Santa Ana, Cal.
1	Mutual Life Insurance Co.....	32 Nassau St., New York
1	Mutual Publishing Co.....	39½ Luckie St., Atlanta, Ga.
1	Myers (H. R.).....	Altoona, Pa.
1	Myers (Rev. Isidore).....	Los Angeles, Cal.
1	N. C. Book Depot.....	Baltimore, Md.
1	Nakladem Autra.....	Chicago, Ill.
1	Nardi (Blanche P.).....	New York
3	National Association of Audubon Societies.....	1974 Broadway, New York
1	National Association of Life Insurance Policy Holders.....	Chicago, Ill.
3	National Baptist Publishing Board.....	Nashville, Tenn.
1	National Building Brick Bureau.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
21	National City Bank of New York.....	55 Wall St., New York
1	National Civic Federation.....	1 Madison Ave., New York
1	National Clean Up and Paint Up Campaign Bureau....	Kinlock Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
1	National Committee for Prevention of Blindness.....	103 E. 22d St., New York
1	National Education Association of the United States.....	Ann Arbor, Mich.
1	National Federation of Musical Clubs Press.....	Chicago, Ill.
1	National Fertilizer Association, Soil Improvement Committee.....	Chicago, Ill.
2	National Fire Proofing Co.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
2	National Foreign Trade Council.....	1 Hanover Sq., New York
1	National Founders' Association.....	Chicago, Ill.
1	National Highways Association	Washington, D. C.
1	National Institute of Practical Mechanics.....	Chicago, Ill.
1	National Kindergarten College.....	Chicago, Ill.
1	National Marine League of U. S. A.....	18 Old Slip, New York
1	National Masonic Research Society.....	Anamosa, Ia.
1	National Press Association.....	9 E. 37th St., New York
1	National Progress League.....	Chicago, Ill.
1	National Public Welfare League.....	Memphis, Tenn.
1	National Publicity Bureau.....	Chicago, Ill.
1	National Rip-Saw Publishing Co.....	305 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
1	National Shawmut Bank.....	Boston, Mass.
1	National Shippers' Association.....	Hudson Terminal Bldg., New York
1	National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education.....	140 W. 42d St., New York
1	National Tax Association.....	15 Dey St., New York
1	National Tribune Co.....	412 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
1	National Voters League.....	Washington, D. C.
1	National Wholesale Grocers' Association of United States.....	6 Harrison St., New York
1	National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co.....	171 Madison Ave., New York
2	National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.....	Evanston, Ill.
1	Naval History Society.....	247 Fifth Ave., New York
6	Neale Publishing Co.	440 Fourth Ave., New York
1	Nebraska. Dept. of Public Instruction.....	Lincoln, Neb.
1	Nebraska Legislative Reference Bureau.....	Lincoln, Neb.
1	Negro Year Book Publishing Co.....	Tuskegee, Ala.
14	Nelson (T.) & Sons.....	381 Fourth Ave., New York

- 3 Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing Co.....64 W. 56th St., New York
 2 Neuner (The) Co.....115 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1 Neutrality Press.....Chicago, Ill.
 1 Nevada Printing Co.....Carson City, Nev.
 1 New Century Club.....Philadelphia, Pa.
 1 New-Church Press, Inc.....3 W. 29th St., New York
 1 New England Association of Chemistry Teachers.
 Care of J. B. Merrill High School, East Boston, Mass.
 1 New England Hardware Dealers' Association.....Federal St., Boston, Mass.
 1 New England Historic Genealogical Society.....9 Ashburton Pl., Boston, Mass.
 4 New Era Printing Co.....Lancaster, Pa.
 1 New (The) Franklin Printing Co.....65 West Gay St., Columbus, O.
 1 New Fraternity.....Sewickley, Pa.
 1 New Hampshire College of Agriculture.....Durham, N. H.
 1 New Hampshire Dept. of Agriculture.....Concord, N. H.
 1 New Hampshire, State of New Hampshire.....Concord, N. H.
 1 New Jersey Society of Sons of American Revolution...756 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
 1 New Jersey. State Historical Society.....Newark, N. J.
 1 New Medicine Publishing Co.....7 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
 1 New Orleans Coffee Co.....New Orleans, La.
 2 New Review Publication Association.....256 Broadway, New York
 11 New York Book Co.....201 E. 12th St., New York
 1 N. Y. Central R. R., Off. of President.....Grand Central Terminal, New York
 2 New York City Bureau of City ChamberlainNew York
 1 New York City, Committee on TaxationNew York
 1 New York [City]. Dept. of Charities.....New York
 2 New York City, Department of Education.....59th St. and Park Ave., New York
 2 New York City, Dept. of Health.....Walker and Center Sts., New York
 3 New York City. Metropolitan Museum of Art.....82d St. and Fifth Ave., New York
 1 New York [City]. Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration Committee.
 10 E. 43d St., New York
 1 New York [City]. Zoological Park.....Bronx Park, New York
 2 New York. Commissioner of Accounts.....New York
 1 New York Editorial Service.....Hotel Marie Antoinette, New York
 2 New York Evening Post Co.....20 Vesey St., New York
 1 New York. Historical Society.....170 Central Park West, New York
 1 New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Office of President.
 Grand Central Terminal, New York
 27 New York Public Library.....476 Fifth Ave., New York
 1 New York Sabbath Committee.....31 Bible House, New York
 4 New York School of Philanthropy.....105 E. 22d St., New York
 1 New York Spice Brokerage Co.....80 Wall St., New York
 2 New York State. Board of Charities.....Albany, N. Y.
 2 New York [State] Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.
 65 Liberty St., New York
 2 New York. State Dept. of Agriculture.....Albany, N. Y.
 1 New York. State Department of Labor.....Albany, N. Y.
 1 New York Telephone Co.....15 Dey St., New York
 1 New York University.....32 Waverly Pl., New York
 1 Newark. Committee of One HundredNewark, N. J.
 1 Newark, N. J., City Plan Commission.....Newark, N. J.
 1 Newark Sales and Advertising Co.....Newark, N. J.
 5 Newbegin (J. J.).....315 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
 1 Newcomb (J. F.) & Co.....35 Broadway, New York
 2 Newcomb & Gauss.....Salem, Mass.
 1 Newkirk Co.....150 Nassau St., New York

1	News-Messenger Press.....	Marshall, Minn.
1	News-Record (The) Publishing Co.....	Apollo, Pa.
3	Newson & Co.....	73 Fifth Ave., New York
1	Newtowne Publishing Co.....	14a Sacramento St., Cambridge, Mass.
1	Nickerson & Collins.....	431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
2	Nicoletti Bros.....	242 Lafayette St., New York
1	Nichols (J. L.) & Co.....	Naperville, Ill.
1	Nimock (William).....	Rochelle, La.
1	Nixon-Jones Printing Co.....	215 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
1	Noble (L. A.).....	31 W. 15th St., New York
2	Normal College of North America.....	Gymnastic Union, Indianapolis, Ind.
1	Norman, Remington Co.....	308 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
2	North American.....	Broad St., cor. Samson, Philadelphia, Pa.
1	North Carolina Supt. of Public Instruction.....	Raleigh, N. C.
1	North Dakota. Public Library Commission.....	Bismarck, N. D.
1	Northern Crown Publishing Co.....	Ukiah, Cal.
1	Northern History Publishing Co.....	Marshall, Minn.
2	Norwood Press.....	Norwood, Mass.
1	Notaries Public Service Bureau.....	333 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1	Now and Here Press.....	Youngstown, O.
1	Numismatic Bank of Texas.....	Forth Worth, Tex.
3	Nunc Licet Press.....	920 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
1	Nutt (Charles).....	Worcester, Mass.
1	Nystrom (A. J.) & Co.....	623 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1	Oberhänsli (Hans).....	Chicago, Ill.
1	Observer Publishing Co.....	Dover, Me.
1	Ocala Banner.....	Ocala, Fla.
1	Odorless Plant-Food Co.....	Tacoma Park, Washington, D. C.
1	Official Publishing Co.....	Los Angeles, Cal.
20	Ogilvie (J. S.) Publishing Co.....	57 Rose St., New York
1	Ohio. Commission for the Blind.....	Columbus, O.
2	Oklahoma Geological Survey.....	Norman, Okla.
1	Oklahoma Law Brief Co.....	Oklahoma City, Okla.
1	Old Guard.....	229 W. 51st St., New York
1	Olin (Arvin Solomon).....	Lawrence, Kan.
1	Olivier (G. W.).....	Charlottesville, Va.
20	Open Court Publishing Co.....	122 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1	Opp (P. R.) Printing Co.....	307 Amsterdam Ave., New York
2	Optometry Publishing Co.....	Kansas City, Mo.
1	Oral Publishing Co.....	283 Elliott St., Beverly, Mass.
1	Oregon Agricultural College.....	Corvallis, Ore.
13	Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station.....	Corvallis, Ore.
2	Oregon. Dept. of Education.....	Salem, Ore.
1	Oregon. State Printing Dept.....	Salem, Ore.
1	Oriental Publishing Co.....	St. Louis, Mo.
2	Orr (Anne).....	Nashville, Tenn.
2	Osborne (H. Platt).....	Clinton, N. Y.
1	Oswald Press.....	344 W. 38th St., New York
3	Oswald Publishing Co.....	25 City Hall Pl., New York
2	Ottenheimer (I. & M.).....	321 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
1	Otterbein Press.....	W. 5th St., Dayton, O.
1	Our Hope Publishing Office.....	456 Fourth Ave., New York
8	Outing Publishing Co.....	141 W. 36th St., New York
1	Oval & Koster.....	700 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.
1	Overland Monthly Publishing Co.....	21 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
1	Owen (B. F.) & Co.....	515 Court St., Reading, Pa.

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- 1 Oxford Printing Co.....1919 Broadway, New York
 190 Oxford University Press.....35 W. 32d St., New York
 1 Pacific Press Publishing Association.....Mountain View, Cal.
 1 Pacific Publication Co.....San Francisco, Cal.
 1 Pacific Rural Press.....420 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
 1 Pacific Union College Press.....St. Helena, Cal.
 24 Page Co.....53 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
 1 Page Publishing Co.....Chicago, Ill.
 2 Paget Literary Agency.....25 W. 45th St., New York
 2 Paint Manufacturers Association of the United States.
 636 The Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1 Palmer Co.....120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 1 Palmetto Press.....Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
 1 Park (William Lee).....Care Illinois Central R. R., Chicago, Ill.
 2 Parke, Austin & Lipscomb.....50 Church St., New York
 1 Parker (William Thornton).....Northampton, Mass.
 1 Parker Educational Co.....Madison, Wis.
 1 Parry (Mrs. Mame Barbereux).....Chicago, Ill.
 1 Parsons (Harold Rice).....San Francisco, Cal.
 1 Pathé News.....Jersey City, N. J.
 1 Pattee (Alida Frances).....134 First Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
 1 Paul & Douglas Co.....292 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
 2 Pauley (C. E.) & Co.....Indianapolis, Ind.
 2 Paulist Press.....120 W. 60th St., New York
 1 Peerless Publishing Co... ..Mangum, Cal.
 3 Pelton Publishing Co.....Meriden, Ct.
 1 Pence (Raymond W.).....Care of Denison University, Granville, O.
 42 Penn Publishing Co.....925-927 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 2 Pennsylvania. Department of Agriculture.....Harrisburg, Pa.
 1 Pennsylvania. Grand Lodge of Freemasons.....Philadelphia, Pa.
 1 Pennsylvania. Institution for the Instruction of the Blind.
 Overbrook, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1 Pennsylvania-German SocietyLancaster, Pa.
 2 Pennsylvania Society.....249 W. 13th St., New York
 1 Pennsylvania State Board of Education.....Harrisburg, Pa.
 1 Pentecostal Nazarene Publishing House.....Kansas City, Mo.
 2 Pentecostal Publishing Co.....1821 W. Walnut St., Louisville, Ky.
 1 Penton Publishing Co.....E. 12th and Penton Ave., Cleveland, O.
 1 Pepper & Son.....33d, cor. Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1 Pequa Press Co.....Stoughton, Mass.
 1 Periodical (The) Publishing Co.....28 Pearl St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1 Perkins (D. W.).....Utica, N. Y.
 1 Perkins (Henry Esban).....Washington, D. C.
 1 Perkins (Norah)319 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1 Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
 1 Phiifer (Lincoln).....Girard, Kan.
 1 Philadelphia. City History Society.....Philadelphia, Pa.
 1 Philadelphia Commercial Museum Foreign Trade Bureau.....Philadelphia, Pa.
 1 Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, Peace Section Committee.
 15th and Race Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
 3 Philippine Islands Bureau of Education.....Manila, P. I.
 2 Phillips (L.).....29a Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
 2 Phillips Printing Co., 360 S. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1 Philo Press.....Elmira, N. Y.
 4 Philopolis Press.....1717 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
 1 Philosophical Publishing Co.....Allentown, Pa.

1	Phoenix Job Printing Co.....	Muskogee, Okl.
3	Phonographic Inst. Co.....	224 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.
2	Photoplay Magazines.....	350 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
4	Physical Culture Publishing Co.....	949 Broadway, New York
1	Pickert (Herman Joseph).....	Chicago, Ill.
1	Pierce (George Winslow).....	Boston, Mass.
1	Pierpont, Siviter & Co.....	119 Shady Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
1	Pierson (William Whatley).....	Chapel Hill, N. C.
38	Pilgrim Press.....	14a Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
2	Pilot Print.....	Union Bridge, Md.
2	Pilot Publishing Co.....	59 Temple Pl., Boston, Mass.
1	Pioneer Press.....	Van Wert, O.
1	Pioneer Publishing House.....	542 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
27	Pitman (Isaac) & Sons.....	2 W. 45th St., New York
1	Pittsburgh. Carnegie Institute, Dept. of Fine Arts.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
8	Platt & Peck.....	354 Fourth Ave., New York
1	Plimpton Press.....	Norwood, Mass.
1	Plymouth Cordage Co.....	North Plymouth, Mass.
1	Poast (Florence Maude).....	Care Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.
1	Poates (L. L.) Publishing Co.....	22 N. William St., New York
1	Pocantico Colony.....	Tarrytown, N. Y.
4	Polish American Publishing Co.....	1163 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1	Polish Book Importing Co.	83 Second Ave., New York
1	Polish Victims' Relief Fund.....	Aeolian Hall, New York
1	Pollard (Sanford D.).....	New York
2	Pond (J. B.).....	1 Madison Ave., New York
1	Pool (W. H.) Printing and Binding Co.....	626 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
1	Poore (John Bentley).....	Washington, N. J.
2	Popular Science Monthly.....	239 Fourth Ave., New York
1	Porter (Charles Sanford).....	Burnett P. O., Long Beach, Cal.
1	Porter (Mrs. Tilla Boyce).....	44 Northfield Ave., E. Cleveland, O.
1	Portland Press Club.....	Portland, Ore.
2	Porto Rico. Department of Education.....	San Juan, P. R.
1	Post (William).....	749 Third Ave., New York
6	Pott (James) & Co.....	214 E. 23d St., New York
1	Pottenger (Milton Alberto).....	St. Joseph, Mo.
1	Potter (Charles H.) & Co.....	431 Eleventh St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
1	Potter (Rockwell Harmon), D.D.....	Hartford, Ct.
5	Potter (Warren T.).....	511-12 Baker Detwiler Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
1	Powell Printing Co.....	Cambridge, Mass.
1	Power Publishing Co.	Denver, Colo.
1	Powers Accounting Machine Co.....	50 Church St., New York
1	Practitioners Publishing Co.....	12 W. 123d St., New York
1	Prang Co.....	30 Irving Pl., New York
2	Prentice (E. P.).....	37 Wall St., New York
1	Prentice-Hall, Inc.....	New York
5	Presbyterian Board of Publication.....	1319 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1	Presbyterian Board, Sunday School Dept.....	156 Fifth Ave., New York
1	Prescott (John R.).....	Newtonville, Mass.
1	Press Publishing Co.....	Pulitzer Bldg., New York
2	Presser (Theodore) Co.....	1712 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
2	Preston & Rounds Co.....	98 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
1	Prewett (Clay Wiley).....	Houston, Tex.
3	Primitive Publishing Co.....	4700 McPherson Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
2	Princeton University Library.....	Princeton, N. J.
22	Princeton University Press.....	Princeton, N. J.

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- 3 Priscilla Publishing Co.....87 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
 1 Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.
 1 Promethean Publishing Co.....Chicago, Ill.
 1 Provot (F. A.).....Jerome, Ariz.
 1 Prudential Press.....Newark, N. J.
 6 Psychological Review.....Princeton, N. J.
 3 Public Education Association.....8 W. 40th St., New York
 1 Public-School Publishing Co.....Bloomington, Ill.
 1 Publishers (The) Press.....Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1 Publishers' Press Room and Bindery Co.....1742 Stout St., Denver, Colo.
 1 Publishers' Printing Co.....207 W. 25th St., New York
 2 Pugsley (Capt. R. M.).....17 South St., New York
 1 Purdue University.....La Fayette, Ind.
 1 Puritan Linotype Co.....152 Purchase St., Boston, Mass.
 1 Puritan Play Co.....New York
 1 Puritan Press.....Sublette, Ill.
 3 Pustet (F.) & Co.....Ratisbon, N. Y.
 221 Putnam's (G. P.) Sons.....2 W. 45th St., New York
 1 Quinby (H. Cole).....165 Broadway, New York
 1 Rader Publishing and Printing Co.....4817 Easton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 3 Radiant Life Press.....Pasadena, Cal.
 1 Railway Age Gazette.....233 Broadway, New York
 1 Railway Educational Press.....14 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
 1 Railway Executives' Advisory Committee.....61 Broadway, New York
 1 Rainier Printing Co.....719½ Third Ave., Seattle, Wash.
 57 Rand, McNally & Co....Rand, McNally Bldg., Chicago, Ill; 42 E. 22d St., New York
 4 Rand School of Social Science.....140 E. 19th St., New York
 1 Randall (T. A.) & Co.....226 E. Ohio St., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1 Raney & Dumas.....Kansas City, Mo.
 2 Ranger Co.....144 Stuart St., Boston, Mass.
 1 Rasmussen (C.) Publishing Co.....722 S. 4th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1 Ray (W. S.).....South 10th St., Harrisburg, Pa.
 2 Realty Book Co.....Cleveland, O.
 7 Rebman Co.....141 W. 36th St., New York
 1 Record Co.....St. Augustine, Fla.
 1 Record Publishing Co.....Haverhill, Mass.
 1 Reformed Church in the United States.....200 N. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1 Regal Press.....5514 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
 1 Regenhardt (C.).....New York
 1 Reic Publishing Co.....421 Matthews Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
 7 Reilly (P.).....133 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 25 Reilly & Britton Co.....1006-12 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 3 Rein & Sons.....Houston, Tex.
 1 Remington Typewriter Co..Stenographic Efficiency Bureau, 374 Broadway, New York
 1 Repository Printing Co.....Canton, O.
 1 Republic (The) Press.....Chicago, Ill.
 1 Republican Art Printery.....Chatham, New York
 1 "Republican".....Pottsville, Pa.
 1 Retail Coalman.....53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
 97 Revell (Fleming H.) & Co.....158 Fifth Ave., New York
 1 Review and Herald Publishing Association..Tacoma Park Station, Washington, D. C.
 3 Review of Reviews Co.....30 Irving Place, New York
 1 Review Publishing Co.....Paterson, N. J.
 1 Revival Publishing Co.....Siloam Springs, Ark.
 1 Reynolds (P. R.).....70 Fifth Ave., New York
 1 Richards & Cassel.....Des Moines, Ia.

1	Richardson (F. W.)	Sacramento, Cal.
1	Richardson (W. E.) Co.	910 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1	Richmond Borough Publishing and Printing Co.	Fort Richmond, N. Y.
1	Richmond College	Richmond, Va.
1	Richter (Eugene H.)	Chicago, Ill.
1	Richter (Henry)	810 E. 168th St., New York
1	Ricketts (Benjamin Merrill)	Cincinnati, O.
2	Riddell Publishers	Chicago, Ill.
1	Ridgely-Wing-Tidwell Co.	Augusta, Ga.
1	Rike-Kumler Co.	4th cor. Main St., Dayton, O.
1	Riley (Fk. T.) Publishing Co.	414 E. 5th St., Kansas City, Mo.
2	Ripley (A. E.)	Bay City, Mich.
2	Ritter & Co. (formerly Ritter & Flebbe)	120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
1	Ritzmann, Brookes & Co.	300 W. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1	Riverdale Press	Boston, Mass.
2	Riverside, Cal., Public Library	Riverside, Cal.
1	Riverside Publishing Co.	South Bend, Ind.
1	Roadmaker (A.) & Co.	Seattle, Wash.
1	Roadside Press	533 Postal Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
1	Robbins (Fred Strong)	San Francisco, Cal.
1	Roberts (P.)	564 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
4	Robertson (A. M.)	222 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.
1	Robinson (Standish W.)	Ann Arbor, Mich.
1	Rockefeller (J. D., Jr.)	26 Broadway, New York
2	Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research	66th St. and Ave. A, New York
4	Rodeheaver Co.	440 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
1	Rogers, Clara Kathleen	309 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
3	Rogers & Hall Co.	Polk St., cor. La Salle, Chicago, Ill.
1	Rogers & Manson Co.	85 Water St., Boston, Mass.
2	Rogowski (H.)	444 Pearl St., New York
1	Rolland (Marie)	Thief River Falls, Minn.
11	Ronald Press Co.	20 Vesey St., New York
1	Roper (Dora C. C. L.)	Box 188, R. F. D. 1, Oakland, Cal.
2	Rosary Press	Somerset, O.
1	Roscoe Printing House	Essex Junction, Vt.
2	Rose (W. B.)	Chicago, Ill.
1	Rose Printing Co.	Walker Bk. Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah
1	Rosicrucian Fellowship	Oceanside, Cal.
1	Ross-Gould Co.	810 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
1	Ross History Co.	127 Thames St., New York
1	Rough Notes	220 E. Ohio St., Indianapolis, Ind.
11	Row, Peterson & Co.	623 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
2	Rowe (F. L.)	442 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.
2	Rowe (H. M.) Co.	624 N. Gilmore St., Baltimore, Md.
1	Rowe (W. H.) Printing Co.	677 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich.
1	Rowell (Percy Elliott)	Berkeley, Cal.
6	Roxburgh Publishing Co.	6 Court St., Boston, Mass.
1	Royal Printing and Stamp Co.	Seattle, Wash.
1	Rudolphi (Gustav William)	St. Paul, Minn.
1	Ruebush-Elkins Co.	Dayton, Va.
1	Ruffer (William)	328 Empire Bldg., Denver, Colo.
2	Rumford Press	Concord, N. H.
1	Rundquist (Alfred)	Chicago, Ill.
1	Rural New Yorker	333 W. 30th St., New York
1	Russell (A. L.)	24 Stone St., New York
18	Russell Sage Foundation	130 E. 22d St., New York

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- 5 Saalfield Publishing Co.....Akron, O.
 1 St. Lawrence University, Class of 1916.....Canton, N. Y.
 3 St. Louis Public Library.....St. Louis, Mo.
 1 St. Mary's Auxiliary.....Hagerstown, Md.
 1 St. Paul Book and Stationery Co.....53 East 6th St., St. Paul, Minn.
 1 St. Vincent Archabbey Press.....Beatty, Pa.
 1 Salem (Morris).....208 E. Broadway, New York
 1 Salem Press Co.....Salem, Mass.
 1 Sallee (J. M.), D.D.....Laredo, Tex.
 1 Salt City Tuning School.....Syracuse, N. Y.
 1 Samsey (J.).....211 High Ave., Cleveland, O.
 1 San Antonio Printing Co.....130 Soledad St., San Antonio, Tex.
 6 Sanborn & Co.....50 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
 2 Sanders (J. B.) & Co.....Cincinnati, O.
 2 Sanders Publishing Co.....542 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
 1 San Francisco State Normal School.....San Francisco, Cal.
 1 Sanger (William Cary, Jr.).....Sangerfield, N. Y.
 1 Sapp (G. G.).....Chicago, Ill.
 1 Saranac Lake News.....Saranac Lake, N. Y.
 1 Sargent (Porter Edward)50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
 33 Saunders (W. B.) Co.....West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1 Sawyer (N.) & Sons.....41 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.
 1 Schilling Press.....137 E. 25th St., New York
 9 Schirmer (Gustav) Music Publishing Co.....3 E. 43d St., New York
 1 Schmetterling (M.).....344 Bowery, New York
 1 Schmidt (Charles R.).....200 E. 24th St., Baltimore, Md.
 1 Schmitt (P. A.)729 Nicollet St., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1 Schoen Printing Co.....13 Vandewater St., New York
 1 School for the Deaf.....Fairbault, Minn.
 1 School Journal.....Winchester, O.
 1 Schoreck (Albert Robert).....4010 Drexel Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
 1 Schrader (Frederick Franklin).....315 W. 79th St., New York
 1 Schulte Press.....82 Fourth Ave., New York
 1 Schulz's (A. B.) Art Shop.....South Chicago, Ill.
 1 Schwappacher (C.) & Co.....Detroit, Mich.
 1 Schwartzah (Timothy K.).....329 E. 58th St., New York
 2 Schwartz, Kirwin & Fauss.....42 Barclay St., New York
 5 Science PressSub-Station 84, New York
 1 Scientific Standard Service.....B. 3507, Boston, Mass.
 1 Scott (M. D.).....Sioux Falls, S. D.
 19 Scott, Foresman & Co.....623 S. Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
 1 Scott Stamp and Coin Co.127 Madison Ave., New York
 1 Scott's "Quality" Print.....Idaho Falls, Id.
 189 Scribner's (Charles) Sons.....597 Fifth Ave., New York
 1 Seabury Society52 E. 25th St., New York
 2 Sears & Simpson Co.....W. Spring St., Columbus, O.
 4 Sears, Roebuck & Co.....Arthington cor. Homan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 1 Seavey Co.....24 Exchange St., Portland, Me.
 1 Seelman's Diagnostic Laboratory.....Milwaukee, Wis.
 1 Seemore Co.510 Dean Bldg., South Bend, Ind.
 2 Selb Press.....726 Lexington Ave., New York
 1 Self-Education Publishing Co.....Scranton, Pa.
 1 Semmann (J. L.) Co.....Milwaukee, Wis.
 1 Sentinel Press.....Madison, S. D.
 1 Sequoyah Publishing Co.....Oswego, N. Y.
 2 Service Publishing Co.....Dayton, O.

- 1 Sether, Gulbrand.....Chicago, Ill.
- 1 Sewell Publishing Co.....Ithaca, N. Y.
- 1 Seymour (R. F.).....Alderbrink Press, Chicago, Ill.
- Seymour, Daughaday & Co. *See* Daughaday & Co.
- 4 Shakespeare Press.....114 E. 28th St., New York
- 1 Shastid (T. H.).....1920 John Ave., Superior, Wis.
- 4 Shaw (A. W.)5 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 9 Shaw (G. A.).....1735 Grand Central Terminal, New York
- 1 Shaw & Borden Co.....Spokane, Wash.
- 5 Shay (Frank).....17 W. 8th St., New York
- 1 Shearer (James William).....Somerville, N. J.
- 1 Sheegog Printing Co.....314 E. Ervay St., Dallas, Tex.
- 4 Sheet Metal Publishing Co.....Tribune Bldg., New York
- 1 Sheldon (Arthur Frederick)Area, Ill.
- 1 Shepard (Frank) Co.....140 Lafayette St., New York
- 1 Sheppard (Nathan Hoyt).....Los Angeles, Cal.
- 3 Sherman (Frederic Fairchild).....1790 Broadway, New York
- 1 Sherman-Cate Press.....Belmont, Mass.
- 41 Sherman, French & Co.....6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
- 1 Sherwood (Thomas Adiel).....Long Beach, Cal.
- 3 Sherwood Co.....19 John St., New York
- 1 Sherwood Press.....434 Lafayette St., New York
- 1 Shipman (F.).....108 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, O.
- 1 Shippers' Guide Co.....537 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
- 1 Shoemaker (Henry Wharton).....71 Broadway, New York
- 1 Shoholm (Grover J.).....19 Woodrow Ave., Boston, Mass.
- 1 Shop of the Grier Press.....515 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
- 7 Shores (R. J.).....220 Fifth Ave., New York
- 1 Shorey (S. F.).....Seattle, Wash.
- 1 Shornhorst (G. H.) Co.....214 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 6 Shrewsbury Publishing Co.....Chicago, Ill.
- 1 Sigma Publishing Co.....210 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
- 1 Silent Partner Co.....200 Fifth Ave., New York
- 1 Silver Birch Co.....Dowagiac, Mich.
- 21 Silver, Burdett Co.....221 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.
- 1 Simmons-Boardman Publishing Co.....233 Broadway, New York
- 1 Simonds (C. H.) Co.....297 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
- 1 Simplex Publishing Co.....1708 Kilbourne St., Seattle, Wash.
- 1 Simpson (Charles Torrey).....Little River, Fla.
- 1 Simpson (Eugene E.).....Taylorville, Ill.
- 1 Sinclair (James).....Los Angeles, Cal.
- 1 Single (John) Paper Co.....Syracuse, N. Y.
- 2 Site and Relic Society of Germantown, Pa.....Germantown, Pa.
- *1 Sjöquist (John Gustav).....Turlock, Cal.
- 1 Slippery (John Clifford).....428 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 38 Small, Maynard & Co.....15 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
- 1 Smiley (Chester Ewing).....St. Louis, Mo.
- 2 Smith (Homer J.).....44 Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 1 Smith (J. Frank).....Pleasanton, Kan.
- 1 Smith (Jasper Newton).....Metuchee, N. J.
- 2 Smith (John P.) Printing Co.....193 Platt St., Rochester, N. Y.
- 1 Smith (M. G.).....145 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1 Smith (W. R.).....Topeka, Kan.
- 1 Smith (Wade Cothran).....Richmond, Va.
- 2 Smith & Sale.....Portland, Me.
- 2 Smith-Brooks Printing Co.....1733 California St., Denver, Colo.

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- 2 Smith College.....Northampton, Mass.
44 Smithsonian Institute.....Washington, D. C.
1 Snow & Farnham Co.....45 Richmond St., Providence, R. I.
1 Socialist Labor Party, National Executive Committee.....45 Rose St., New York
1 Socialist Literature Co.....15 Spruce St., New York
1 Socialist PartyNational Office, Chicago, Ill.
1 Socialist Publishing Assn.....Seattle, Wash.
3 Sociedad Americana de Tratados.New York
1 Società Libreria Italiana147 Mulberry St., New York
1 Società Tipografica Italiana157 Spring St., New York
1 Society for the Promotion of Training for Public Service.....Madison, Wis.
1 Society of Old New Yorkers15 E. 40th St., New York
2 Soney & Sage.....42 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.
1 Sons of Shapur Press.....Cincinnati, O.
1 Sooy (W.) Publishing Co.....1524 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
2 Southern Baptist Convention, Publicity Dept. of Home Mission Board....Atlanta, Ga.
3 Southern Baptist Convention, Sunday School Board.....Nashville, Tenn.
2 Southern Law Book Publishers.....Austin, Tex.
3 Southern Printing and Publishing Co.....Winchester, Tenn.
1 Southern Printing Co.....70 E. Hunter St. Atlanta, Ga.
1 Southern Publishers Association.....2123 24th Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.
2 Southern Publishing Co.Dallas, Tex.
1 Southwestern Publishing Co.309 W. 3d St., Cincinnati, O.
1 Southworth Printing Co.105 Middle St., Portland, Me.
1 Souvenir Guide of Cuba Co.....127 Water St., New York
1 Spaight (C. E.).....Beacon, N. Y.
1 Spatula Publishing Co.Sudbury Bldg., Boston, Mass.
1 Spauda Naujienu.....Chicago, Ill.
5 Spectator Co.....135 William St., New York
1 Spencer Press.....Oakland, Cal.
1 Sperling (Frederick John Ernest, M.D.).....Wilkes Barre, Pa.
1 Sperry Gyroscope Co. Employees.....40 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
2 Spindler (G. E.).....Philadelphia, Pa.
1 Spirit Publishing Co.....Clearfield, Pa.
1 Spirit Publishing Co.....Punxsutawney, Pa.
16 Spon & Chamberlain.....123 Liberty St., New York
1 Springer (John McK.).....Care of Meth. Bk. Concern, 150 Fifth Ave., New York
1 Springer (Oscar) Print.....Galveston, Tex.
1 Springfield City Library Association.....Springfield, Mass.
1 Stambach (W. A.).....5552 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1 Standard Code Co., Inc.....116 Nassau St., New York
1 Standard Printing Co.....Los Angeles, Cal.
1 Standard Printing Co.....220 S. First St., Louisville, Ky.
1 Standard Printing Works.....319 Magazine St., New Orleans, La.
23 Standard Publishing Co.....Ninth and Cutter Sts., Cincinnati, O.
3 Standard Statistics Co.....47 West St., New York
1 Stanley (Douglas).....Montclair, N. J.
2 Star and Waye Publishing Co.....Cape May, N. J.
1 Star Printing Co.....Ocala, Fla.
1 Star Publishing Co.....1126 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
2 Star Publishing Co.....309 Shipley St., Wilmington, Del.
3 State Co.Columbia, S. C.
1 State Publishing Co.....Pierre, S. D.
1 States (James Noyes).....New Haven, Ct.
1 Statesman Publishing Co.....Salem, Ore.
1 Statute Law Book Co. (formerly T. I. Cole).....Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.

1	Stearns (John Mott).....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
1	Stebbins & Co.....	1427 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
6	Stechert (F. C.) Co., Inc.....	35 W. 32d St., New York
22	Stechert (G. E.) & Co.....	151 W. 25th St., New York
2	Steck (E. L.).....	Austin, Tex.
1	Steiger (E.) & Co.....	49 Murray St., New York
1	Stelhorn (George C.).....	Indiana State Bldg. and Loan Dept., Indianapolis, Ind.
1	Stephens (Henry).....	Chicago, Ill.
2	Stephens (Hugh) Printing Co.....	Jefferson City, Mo.
5	Sterling Publishing Co.....	Chicago, Ill.
1	Stevens (George H.).....	845 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
2	Stewart (A. V.).....	Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.
1	Stewart (G.).....	Care of Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Co., Rochester, N. Y.
3	Stewart (W. K.) Co.....	44 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.
10	Stewart & Kidd Co.....	Cincinnati, O.
2	Still (A. T.) Research Institute.....	Chicago, Ill.
2	Stivers Printing Co.....	Middleton, N. Y.
1	Stockton Daily Independent.....	Stockton, Cal.
117	Stokes (Frederick A.) Co.....	443 Fourth Ave., New York
1	Stoll Printing House.....	Detroit, Mich.
1	Stone Publishing Co.....	Charlotte, N. C.
1	Stoneman Press.....	Wirthwein Block, Columbus, O.
1	Stover Printing Co.....	Ithaca, N. Y.
1	Strauss (S. Mildred).....	131 Riverside Drive, New York
1	Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions.....	25 Madison Ave., New York
13	Sturgis & Walton Co.....	31 E. 27th St., New York
1	Suburban Press.....	334 Fourth Ave., New York
1	Success Co. (Legal Department).....	Danville, Ill.
1	Suffolk Law School Press.....	Boston, Mass.
1	Suffock Engraving and Electrotyping Co.....	394 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.
25	Sully & Kleinteich.....	373 Fourth Ave., New York
1	Summy (C. F.) Co.....	64 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
1	Sun Book and Job Printing Office.....	Charles St., cor. German, Baltimore, Md.
1	Sun Printing and Publishing Co.....	150 Nassau St., New York
1	Sunday School Times Co.....	1031 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1	Sunwise Turn.....	2 E. 31st St., New York
1	Superior Publishing Co.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
1	Surgery Publishing Co.....	92 William St., New York
1	Survey Associates, Inc.....	105 E. 22d St., New York
1	Svenska Bokhandelsföening.....	Chicago, Ill.
1	Swain (A. W.) Co.....	129 W. 29th St., New York
1	Sweet (J. S.) Publishing Co.....	Santa Rose, Cal.
1	Swift (C. W.).....	Yarmouthport, Mass.
1	Syndicate Publishing Co.....	9 E. 37th St., New York
1	Syracuse, N. Y. (City of), Office of City Clerk.....	Syracuse, N. Y.
1	Syracuse Public Library.....	Syracuse, N. Y.
1	Taylor (Albert D.).....	Cleveland, O.
1	Taylor (Joseph Marion).....	New Castle, Wash.
5	Teachers' College.....	Columbia University, New York
1	Teachout (William S.).....	Essex Junction, Vt.
2	Technical Book Publishing Co.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
3	Technical Publishing Co.....	604 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.
1	Telegraph and Telephone Age.....	253 Broadway, New York
1	Telegraph Press.....	Nashua, N. H.
1	Temple (Rosabelle).....	Boston, Mass.
1	Tennessee Dept. of Agriculture.....	Nashville, Tenn.

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| 1 | Tennessee Law Book Publishing Co..... | Nashville, Tenn. |
| 1 | Tex (Mamie Catherine)..... | Taylorville, Ill. |
| 8 | Texas, Department of Agriculture..... | Austin, Tex. |
| 2 | Text Book Co..... | 12127 Eggleston Ave., Chicago, Ill. |
| 1 | Theosophical Book Concern..... | Los Angeles, Cal. |
| 1 | Thomas (F. H.) Law Book Co..... | 14 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. |
| 1 | Thomas Paine National Historical Museum..... | 62 Vesey St., New York |
| 1 | Thomas School of Aviation..... | Ithaca, N. Y. |
| 3 | Thompson (C. C.) Co..... | 1126 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. |
| 1 | Thompson (Harold Hiram)..... | Washington, D. C. |
| 1 | Thompson (The) Publishing Co..... | Raleigh, N. C. |
| 1 | Thomson (Osmund Rhodes Howard). | |
| | Care of James V. Brown Library, Williamsport, Pa. | |
| 1 | Thoroughfare Publishing Co..... | New York |
| 2 | Thrash-Lick Publishing Co..... | Fort Smith, Ark. |
| 1 | Tibbals (J. A. J.)..... | 73 Pearl St., New York |
| 2 | Tichenor (William Collett)..... | Lebanon, O. |
| 1 | Times Journal Printing Co..... | Bowling Green, Ky. |
| 2 | Times-Mirror Printing and Binding Co..... | 118 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. |
| 2 | Times Publishing Co..... | Bethlehem, Pa. |
| 1 | Tinsley Co..... | Aeolian Hall, W. 42d St., New York |
| 1 | Toledo Type-Setting Co..... | 229 Erie St., Toledo, O. |
| 1 | Toof (S. C.) & Co..... | Madison Ave., Memphis, Tenn. |
| 1 | Topsfield Historical Society..... | Topsfield, Mass. |
| 7 | Torch Press | Cedar Rapids, Ia. |
| 1 | Towanda Printing Co..... | Towanda, Pa. |
| 1 | Tower Bros. Stationery Co..... | 23 W. 23d St., New York |
| 1 | Towne (Elizabeth) Co..... | Holyoke, Mass. |
| 1 | Traffic Publishing Co..... | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| 4 | Training School..... | Vineland, N. J. |
| 1 | Translation Publishing Co..... | 31 W. 15th St., New York |
| 1 | Trask (J. E. D.)..... | San Francisco, Cal. |
| 2 | Travelers Insurance Co..... | Hartford, Ct. |
| 1 | Tribune Printing and Binding Co..... | Hicksville, O. |
| 1 | Trinity College..... | Hartford, Ct. |
| 1 | Trow Press..... | 201 E. 12th St., New York |
| 1 | Trussel Concrete Steel Co..... | Youngstown, O. |
| 2 | Truth Seeker Co..... | 62 Vesey St., New York |
| 1 | Tucker (James Irwin)..... | University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla. |
| 2 | Tucker Printing House..... | Jackson, Minn. |
| 1 | Tufts College Press..... | Medford, Mass. |
| 1 | Tulane University Press..... | New Orleans, La. |
| 1 | Turner (C. W. M.)..... | Plain City, O. |
| 1 | Turner (George)..... | Spokane, Wash. |
| 1 | Turo Association..... | Closter, N. J. |
| 1 | Tuttle (Mrs. Ervilla Goodrich)..... | Hornell, N. Y. |
| 3 | Tuttle Co..... | 11-13 Center St., Rutland, Vt. |
| 4 | Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co..... | 125 Temple St., New Haven, Ct. |
| 1 | Typis Catholic Register..... | Kansas City, Kan. |
| 4 | Ukrainian National Council..... | 83 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J. |
| 1 | Ulsaker Printing Co..... | Fargo, N. D. |
| 2 | Union and Times Press..... | Buffalo, N. Y. |
| 1 | Union Lithograph Co..... | 741 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal. |
| 1 | Union Supply Co..... | Wilmington, O. |
| 1 | Unionville Republican Printing Co..... | Unionville, Mo. |
| 1 | United Art Publishing Co..... | 119 Fourth Ave., New York |

- 2 United Brethren Publishing House.....West 5th St., Dayton, O.
- 1 United Historical and Patriotic Societies and Association of New York.
96 Water St., New York
- 1 United Society of Christian Endeavor.....Boston, Mass.
- 1 United States Bank Note Co.....Indianapolis, Ind.
- 1 U. S. Commission on Industrial Relations.....Care of E. P. Walsh, Kansas City, Mo.
- 17 United States. Geological Survey Office.....Washington, D. C.
- 1 United States Infantry Association.....814 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
- 1 United States Marine Corps, Recruiting Publicity Bureau....117 E. 24th St., New York
- 1 United States Military Academy Press.....West Point, N. Y.
- 2 U. S. Naval Institute.....Annapolis, Md.
- 1 Unity Publishing Co.....700 Oakwood Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
- 1 Universal Portland Cement Co.....Chicago, Ill.
- 2 Universal Safety Standards Co.....Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1 Universal Text Book Co.....Chicago, Ill.
- 1 Universalist Publishing House.....361 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
- 4 University of Arizona.....Tucson, Ariz.
- 65 University of California.....Berkeley, Cal.
- 50 University of Chicago.....58th and Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 2 University of Cincinnati.....Cincinnati, O.
- 60 University of Illinois.....Urbana, Ill.
- 6 University of Iowa.....Iowa City, Ia.
- 8 University of Kansas.....Lawrence, Kan.
- 2 University of Maine.....Orono, Me.
- 2 University of Michigan.....Ann Arbor, Mich.
- 14 University of Minnesota.....Minneapolis, Minn.
- 17 University of Missouri.....Columbia, Mo.
- 7 University of North Carolina.....Chapel Hill, N. C.
- 3 University of Ohio.....Columbus, O.
- 2 University of Oklahoma.....Norman, Okla.
- 3 University of Oregon.....Eugene, Ore.
- 1 University of Pennsylvania.....Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1 University of Pennsylvania, Dept. of Zoology.....Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1 University of Pittsburgh.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 7 University of South Carolina.....Columbia, S. C.
- 23 University of Texas.....Austin, Tex.
- 27 University of the State of New York.....Albany, N. Y.
- 2 University of Virginia.....Charlottesville, Va.
- 6 University of Washington.....Seattle, Wash.
- 6 University of Wisconsin.....Madison, Wis.
- 1 University (The) Press.....Columbia, S. C.
- 1 University Press.....Notre Dame, Ind.
- 2 University Prints.....Newton, Mass.
- 4 University Publishing Co.....Lincoln, Ill.
- 1 University Settlement Society.....184 Eldridge St., New York
- 2 University Society.....44 E. 23d St., New York
- 1 Untermeyer (Samuel).....37 Wail St., New York
- 1 Uplift Co.....253 W. 88th St., New York
- 1 Uttmark (Fritz E.).....130 Water St., New York
- 1 Vail-Ballou Co.....200 Fifth Ave., New York
- 1 Vaile (E. O., Jr.).....Rock Island, Ill.
- 1 Valley Forge Park Commission.....Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1 Van Amburgh (The) Publications, Inc.....200 Fifth Ave., New York
- 1 Van Duzee Publishing Co.....Hamburg, N. Y.
- 1 Van Ingen (Gilbert).....Princeton, N. J.
- 54 Van Nostrand (D.) Co.....25 Park Place, New York

1	Van Winkle (Edward).....	90 West St., New York
1	Varian (Everett Brown).....	Los Angeles, Cal.
1	Variety Printing Co.....	1536 Broadway, New York
3	Vassar College.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1	Vaughan (Herbert Hunter).....	B. 26 C. H., Philadelphia, Pa.
1	Vaughan (J. D.).....	Lawrenceburg, Tenn.
3	Venn (Theodore Joseph).....	2034 Lane Court, Chicago, Ill.
1	Venton (Viva A.).....	Battle Creek, Mich.
1	Vermont Bureau of Publicity.....	Essex Junction, Vt.
1	Vernon Law Book Co.....	806 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
1	Versatile Art Press.....	Spokane, Wash.
1	Veterinarian Publishing Co.....	Cedar Rapids, Ia.
1	Victor Talking Machine Co.....	Camden, N. J.
1	Vir Publishing Co.....	815 S. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
7	Virginia. Agricultural Experiment Station	Blacksburg, Va.
1	Virginia. Attorney-General's Office.....	Richmond, Va.
3	Virginia State Library.....	Richmond, Va.
1	Virtue Printing Co.....	Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
1	Vocation Bureau of Boston.....	Boston, Mass.
1	Vocational Supply Co.....	Muncie, Ind.
2	Volland (P. F.) & Co.....	58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
2	Von Boeckmann-Jones Co.....	Austin, Tex.
1	Voss (R. T.).....	26 Frankfort St., New York
1	Waddey (Everett) Co.....	1105 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.
1	Wadsworth, Howland & Co.....	Malden, Mass.
1	Wagener & Bishop.....	New York
9	Wagner (J. F.)	23 Barclay St., New York
1	Wagner (P.).....	St. Louis, Mo.
1	Wagner (William).....	Wallace, Ind.
4	Wahr (George).....	Ann Arbor, Mich.
1	Walcott (G. H.).....	1140 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.
1	Wallace Press.....	540 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.
1	Walter (William W.).....	Aurora Ill.
1	Walther (Mrs. Adelaide Richter).....	373 Ball Park, Grand Rapids, Mich.
1	Walther Print.....	Girard Ave. and 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1	Walton (L. L.).....	31 E. 27th St., New York
1	Wanderer Press.....	321 Minnesota St., St. Paul, Minn.
3	Warden Co.....	Oklahoma City, Okla.
2	Warne (Frank Julian).....	421 Southern Bldg., Washington, D. C.
7	Warne (Fredk.) & Co.....	12 E. 33d St., New York
1	Warren (Edward Henry).....	Cambridge, Mass.
1	Warren (Whitney).....	16 E. 47th St., New York
10	Warwick & York.....	19 W. Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.
1	Washburn Press.....	Charlotte, N. C.
2	Washington Printing Co.....	Seattle, Wash.
2	Washington Publishing House.....	Washington, D. C.
1	Water Conservation Co.....	New York
1	Waters (E. J.).....	283 Market St., Paterson, N. J.
1	Watertown Bird Club.....	Watertown, N. Y.
1	Waterways and Commerce.....	150 Nassau St., New York
14	Watt (W. J.) Co.....	43 W. 27th St., New York
1	Wayne Publishing Co.....	153 W. 44th St., New York
1	Webb & Vary.....	38½ W. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.
5	Webb Publishing Co.....	59 E. 10th St., St. Paul, Minn.
1	Webber (James Plaisted).....	Exeter, N. H.
1	Weber (Fred Charles).....	Los Angeles, Cal.

- 2 Weidenhamer & Co.....Milton, Pa.
 1 Weinand (P.).....Care of German Pilgrim Press, 1612 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 1 Weis (Gabriel).....Newport, R. I.
 1 Weitz (L.).....New York
 1 Wendel (H. F.).....New York
 1 Wesleyan Methodist Publishing Association.....Syracuse, N. Y.
 1 West Coast Lumbermen's Association.....Seattle, Wash.
 9 West Publishing Co.....52 W. 3d St., St. Paul, Minn.
 1 West Virginia Geological Survey.....Morgantown, W. Va.
 1 West-Williams Co.....Milwaukee, Wis.
 1 Western Authors Publishing Association.....912 Higgins Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1 Western Baptist Publishing Co.....115 E. 35th St., Kansas City, Mo.
 1 Western Book Supply Co.....Lincoln, Neb.
 1 Western Christian Alliance Publishing Co.....Boone, Ia.
 1 Western Institute of Accountancy, Commerce and Finance.....Seattle, Wash.
 1 Western School of Cartooning.....San Francisco, Cal.
 1 Western Underwriter Co.....403 Lincoln Inn Ct., Cincinnati, O.
 2 Westminster Press.....1319 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1 Wharton (J. P.).....New York
 1 Wheeler (W. H.) & Co.....606 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 1 Whitaker & Ray-Wiggin Co.....770-776 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.
 10 Whitcomb & Barrows.....30 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
 1 White (E. A.).....Alaska Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
 1 White (J. T.) & Co.....70 Fifth Ave., New York
 1 White & Kemble.....59 Pine St., New York
 1 White Enamel Refrigerator Co.....St. Paul, Minn.
 5 White Pine Bureau.....St. Paul, Minn.
 1 Whitehead (Russell F.).....132 Madison Ave., New York
 1 Whitehill (H. C.).....Waterbury, Vt.
 1 Whitman (R. E.) & Co.....Harrisburg, Pa.
 1 Whitstock Shorthand Co.....122 W. 12th St., New York
 1 Whittet & Shepperson.....11 N. 8th St., Richmond, Va.
 1 Wickersham Press.....113 E. Chestnut St., Lancaster, Pa.
 1 Wickersham Printing Co.....Lancaster, Pa.
 30 Wilde (W. A.) Co.....120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 70 Wiley (John) & Sons, Inc.....432 Fourth Ave., New York
 1 Wilkinson Printing Co.....1511 Jackson St., Dallas, Tex.
 1 Willard (Daniel).....Baltimore, Md.
 1 Willard Co.....479 Sixth St., Detroit, Mich.
 1 Willard Family Association.....Boston, Mass.
 2 Williams & Wilkins Co.....2419 Greenmount Ave., Baltimore, Md.
 1 Williams Bookstores Co.....349 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
 4 Williams (D.) Co. (Now U. P. C. Book Co.).....239 W. 39th St., New York
 1 Williams Printing Co.....Nashville, Tenn.
 1 Willig (J.) Press.....Stapleton, N. Y.
 1 Wilson (Daniel Houghtaling).....Portland, Ore.
 1 Wilson (George I.) & Sons, Inc.....150 Lafayette St., N. Y.
 42 Wilson (H. W.) Co.....White Plains, N. Y.
 1 Wilson Printing Co.....Ninth St., cor. Walnut, St. Louis, Mo.
 1 Winchester Public Library.....Winchester, Mass.
 1 Winona Publishing Society.....Winona Lake, Wis.
 28 Winston (John C.) Co.....1006-1016 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1 Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.....Madison, Wis.
 1 Wisconsin Board of Commerce.....Madison, Wis.
 1 Wisconsin. Department of Education.....Madison, Wis.
 1 Wisconsin. Free Library Commission.....Madison, Wis.

4	Wisconsin State Geological and Natural History Survey...	Madison, Wis.
4	Wisconsin State Historical Society.....	Madison, Wis.
1	Wisconsin State Journal Printing Co.....	Madison, Wis.
1	Wisconsin. State of.....	Madison, Wis.
1	Wisconsin. State Reading Circle.....	Madison, Wis.
1	Wise (Jennings Cropper).....	Lexington, Va.
4	Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
1	Witter (C.).....	19 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
1	Wodell (F. W.).....	Boston, Mass.
1	Wolfe (E.).....	New York
1	Wolga Book Co.....	Chicago, Ill.
1	Woman's Board of Panama-Pacific International Exposition.....	San Francisco, Cal.
2	Women's Educational and Industrial Union.....	264 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
1	Women's Press Club of New York.....	New York
1	Women's Scholarship Association.....	Cambridge, Mass.
1	Wood (Mrs. Emma Amanda Tanner).....	Topeka, Kan.
22	Wood (W.) & Co.....	51 Fifth Ave., New York
1	Wood & Jones.....	Pasadena, Cal.
1	Woodberry Society.....	Care of W. B. Symmes, 55 Liberty St., New York
1	Woodcox & Fanner.....	Battle Creek, Mich.
1	Woodruff Bank Note Co.....	Lincoln, Neb.
1	Woodruff Press.....	Lincoln, Neb.
1	Woodward (Rev. J. Herbert).....	McPhersonville, S. C.
1	Woodward & Tiernan Printing Co.....	309 N. 3d St., St. Louis, Mo.
1	Worden Printing Co.....	Santa Ana, Cal.
5	Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau.....	80 Maiden Lane, New York
18	World Book Co.....	Yonkers-on-Hudson, N. Y.
2	World Film Corporation.....	126 W. 46th St., New York
4	World Peace Foundation.....	40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.
2	Worzallowie (Bracia).....	Stevens Point, Wis.
1	Wright (Albert E.).....	San Francisco, Cal.
1	Wright (Herb. Fs.).....	Washington, D. C.
1	Wright (John Couchois).....	Harbor Springs, Mich.
3	Wright (Tobias A.).....	150 Bleecker St., New York
3	Wright & Potter Printing Co.....	34 Derne St., Boston, Mass.
1	Wright-Eley Co.....	San Jose, Cal.
1	Writers' Press Association.....	30 E. 42d St., New York
1	Writers' Publishing Co.....	20 Vesey St., New York
1	Wroe (W. E.) & Co.....	1006 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1	Wycil & Co.....	83 Nassau St., New York
1	Wymond & Clark.....	Rand-McNally Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
1	Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Co.....	Lansing, Mich.
2	Wyoming State Geologist.....	Cheyenne, Wyo.
48	Yale University Press.....	New Haven, Ct.
1	Yanckwich (Harry Hers).....	Portland, Ore.
1	Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Co.....	Rochester, N. Y.
1	Yeater Printing Co.....	Upland, Ind.
1	Yewdale (J. H.) & Sons Co.....	415 Seventh St., Milwaukee, Wis.
2	Yoho (J.).....	Seattle, Wash.
1	York Printing Co.....	York, Pa.
27	Young Churchman Co.....	484 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis.
1	Young Men's Christian Association, International Committee.....	124 E. 28th St., New York
1	Young Printing Co.....	Puducuh, Ky.
6	Y. W. C. A. National Board.....	600 Lexington Ave., New York
2	Zemaitis Printing House.....	4736 S. Wood St., Chicago, Ill.
1	Zion's Printing and Publishing Co.....	Independence, Mo.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN 1916

By W. R. EASTMAN

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN 1916

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REPORTS have been received from the ten states in which legislative sessions have been held during the year 1916. Twenty propositions affecting libraries were offered and ten were adopted. Of these, New York adopted eight and Virginia, two. Six of the eight for New York were strictly local. Rhode Island and Mississippi considered but rejected important measures of library law. The ten bills which did not pass present subjects of general interest which is as great, if not greater than that of those which were placed on the statute book. They show the tendencies of library thinking and effort if not the achievements of the year.

APPROPRIATIONS

Reports indicate that appropriations for libraries and library service in the ten states were not materially changed from those of the preceding year.

In Virginia a special appropriation of \$4000 was made to furnish metal filing cases for such of the state archives as are under the control of the library board.

LIBRARY COMMISSION WORK

In Virginia, an attempt was made to secure the services of a library organizer to go about among the libraries of the state under the direction of the library board. The bill for this purpose failed by reason of a feeling that the state's financial condition did not warrant the necessary expenditure.

LIBRARY ESTABLISHMENT

A proposition was made in New York to authorize the creation of educational corporations under the Membership Corporation law in cases in which the consent of the Regents should be given. Under the present law the Regents have exclusive power, outside of the legislature, to charter an educational corporation. The proposition to change this was not adopted.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS

The charter of the village of Fredonia, New York, was amended to permit the

village to borrow money and issue bonds to the amount of \$25,000 to be used in erecting a new library building upon the lot now owned by the village and used for the Darwin R. Barker Library, provided that the consent of a majority of the taxpayers, representing a majority of the assessed property of the village, is first obtained.

In the village of Kings Park on Long Island, New York, the land commissioners are authorized to grant a certain piece of land, approximately 130 by 400 feet in extent, for the erection of a building thereon for the joint use of the free public library and the village fire department.

The charter of the city of Newburgh, New York, was amended so as to vest the title to school and library buildings in the city instead of, as formerly, in the board of education.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

A bill for county free libraries was introduced in the legislature of Mississippi but was not reported from the committee to which it was referred.

TAXATION

New York exempted from taxation all real estate owned by a free public library situate "outside of a city" the income from which is needed and used for the purposes of the library. Formerly, free libraries in villages of the third and fourth class were benefited by such exemption.

The proposition in the same state to exempt from tax all the property, both real and personal, of a public library free to the people, which failed in the previous legislature, was again offered and again failed.

A proposition, also in New York, to limit the tax levy for the support of a county library to the property of such towns in the county as are not otherwise taxed for public library purposes, was offered but failed.

The charter of the city of Johnstown, New York, was amended to provide that

while the city must continue under its agreement with Andrew Carnegie to pay \$2500 a year for the support of its public library, the common council of the city, including the Mayor, may by a two-thirds vote increase the amount of this payment in any year, but cannot decrease it.

The charter of the city of Rochester, New York, was amended to provide that the cost of maintaining the Public Library is to be included in the yearly estimate of city expenses and the amount estimated for the library must not be less than three one-hundredths of one per cent. of the total assessed value of all assessed property.

An amendment to the library law of Illinois, passed in 1915, but overlooked in the report on legislation of that year, increased the maximum tax levy for city libraries from one and two-tenths mills to two mills on the dollar and, in cities of over 100,000 population, from six-tenths of a mill to one mill. A clause was also added to the law to require library trustees to inform city councils in writing of the amount needed for running expenses of the library. Many cities are now levying the full two mill tax for their libraries.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

A bill to promote the efficiency of library service in public schools was introduced in the legislature of Rhode Island. This provided for the annual payment of \$300 to any city or town, the school committee of which should employ a school librarian or a librarian for each high school, the above amount to constitute one-half of the salary of each librarian so employed. Rules to govern this library service were to be made by the state board of education. It was made a condition of the proposed payment that, in each case, the library service should meet the approval of the state board and that the librarian employed should hold a certificate of qualification issued by that board.

The finance committee of the House gave a hearing on the bill but it remained on the files of that committee at the close of the session.

STATE LIBRARIES

The trustees of the Massachusetts State Library asked for the appointment of a

director of legislative reference but the request was not granted.

The board of the Virginia State Library was authorized to publish annually as a part of its report such special matter as it may deem of sufficient value from an historical standpoint not increasing the volume beyond 600 pages.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

In New York a bill was offered providing for the publication of a series of "New York Legislative Documents" to be prepared and indexed in the State Library and to carry serial numbers. This failed to pass.

Still another bill in New York, restating former provisions and generally providing for the distribution of documents by the State Library, was offered but not adopted.

LAW LIBRARIES

In New York, the law of 1915, creating a legislative library and placing it under direction of the clerks of the Senate and Assembly, was amended to give the direction to the "legislative librarian" and to provide that salaries be paid from money appropriated for compensation of officers and employees of the legislature.

By an amendment to the Education law of New York the Riverhead Law Library was made a law library for the second judicial district of the Supreme Court, its three trustees to be named by a Supreme Court justice residing in Suffolk county. It is to succeed to the books and library property of the Suffolk County Bar Association when conveyed by that association, and will be supported as a county charge by moneys raised for court expenses. The salary of the librarian is to be \$600.

CARE OF BOOKS

A bill was offered in New York to provide that any second-hand bookdealer who buys or receives a book belonging to a public, college or university library without ascertaining by diligent inquiry that the seller has a legal right to the book, shall be liable to fine or imprisonment. This provision corresponds with existing law for the protection of articles similarly taken from railroads and other public corporations, but as applied to library property it failed of enactment.

CARNEGIE GIFTS

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS, 1916

CARNEGIE GIFTS

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS, 1916

ORIGINAL GIFTS—UNITED STATES

Albion Town and Albion, Jefferson and York Townships, Ind.	\$10,000	La Grange Town and Bloomfield Township, Ind.	10,000
Almont, Mich. (village and township)	8,000	La Porte, Ind.	27,500
Alva, Okla.	10,000	Lawton, Okla.	20,000
Anniston, Ala.	20,000	Lexington, Neb.	10,000
Arcadia, Neb. (village and township)	7,000	Linden Town and Madison Town- ship, Ind.	7,500
Atlanta Town and Jackson Township, Ind.	10,000	Loup City, Neb. (city and township)	8,000
Avon, N. J.	5,000	Madera County (Madera), Cal.	12,500
Bay City, Mich. (part cost)	35,000	Mancelona, Mich. (village and town- ship)	10,000
Belmond, Ia.	7,500	Merom Town and Gill Township, Ind.	10,000
Bismarck, N. D.	25,000	Miami, Okla.	10,000
Blair, Neb.	10,000	Miller, S. D.	7,500
Boyne City, Mich.	15,000	Monroe City, Mo.	7,500
Britt, Ia. (town and township)	8,000	Monte Vista, Colo.	10,000
Brookfield, Mo.	12,000	Mount Pleasant, Utah	10,000
Burley, Idaho	10,000	Murphy, N. C.	7,500
Canton, Kan. (city and township) ...	6,000	Newburgh Town and Ohio Township, Ind.	10,000
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	20,000	New Philadelphia, City School Dis- trict, O.	20,000
Chase City, Va.	6,500	Okmulgee, Okla.	15,000
Chouteau County (Fort Benton), Mont.	15,000	Platte County (Wheatland), Wyo. ...	12,500
Chula Vista, Cal.	10,000	Port Angeles, Wash.	12,500
Clear Lake, Ia.	8,500	Pottsville, Pa.	45,000
Collingswood, N. J.	15,000	Randolph, Neb.	6,000
Converse Town and Jackson Town- ship, Ind.	9,000	Ped Cloud, Neb.	8,000
Corry, Pa.	15,000	Ravenna, Neb.	7,500
Darlington School District, S. C.	10,000	Reinbeck, Ia.	6,000
David City, Neb.	10,000	Rockport City and Ohio Township, Ind.	17,000
Dawson, Minn.	9,000	Salt Lake City, Utah (branch build- ing)	15,000
Elmira, N. Y.	70,000	Sapulpa, Okla.	25,000
Fort Branch Town and Union Town- ship, Ind.	10,000	Saugus, Mass.	14,000
Fortville Town and Vernon Town- ship, Ind.	10,000	Shelbina, Mo.	10,000
Gainesville, Fla.	10,000	South St. Paul, Minn.	15,000
Glenn County (Bayliss district), Cal.	4,000	Sparta, Mich. (village and township)	10,000
Granby, Mass.	5,000	Springville, Utah	10,000
Greenfield, Mo.	8,000	Stanislaus County (Oakdale), Cal. ..	7,000
Greenwood, S. C.	12,500	Sterling, Kan.	10,000
Greenwood Town and Pleasant Town- ship, Ind.	10,000	Tell City, Ind.	10,000
Gulfport, Miss.	10,000	Verona, N. J.	11,000
Hardin, Mont.	7,500	Waseca, Minn.	10,000
Inglewood, Cal.	10,000	Williamsport Town and Washington Township, Ind.	8,000
Knoxville, Tenn. (colored branch building)	10,000	Williamston, Mich.	8,000
			\$994,000

ORIGINAL GIFTS—CANADA	
Merritton	\$7,000
INCREASES—UNITED STATES	
Atlanta, Ga. (colored branch building, to cost \$25,000)	\$15,000
Big Horn County (Hardin), Mont. (building to cost \$15,000)	7,500
Caldwell, N. J. (building to cost \$10,000)	2,500
Chadron, Neb.	788
Denver, Colo. (four branch buildings) ..	80,000
Macon, Ga. (building to cost \$50,000) ..	30,000
Milford Junction Town and Van Buren Township, Ind. (to provide for Jefferson Township—building to cost \$10,000)	3,000
Milo, Me. (building to cost \$7,000) ..	2,000
Nashville, Tenn. (branch building) ..	25,000
Santa Monica, Cal. (branch building) ..	12,500
Sioux City, Ia. (branch building)	10,000
Somerville, Mass. (branch building) ..	18,000
South Pasadena, Cal. (addition) ...	6,600
Umatilla County (Hermiston), Ore.	5,000
White Plains, N. Y. (addition)	18,000
Vincennes, Ind. (building to cost \$35,000)	5,000
	<hr/>
	\$240,888

SUMMARY OF LIBRARY BUILDINGS, 1916	
United States, 80 new gifts, including 80 new buildings	\$994,000
United States, 16 increases to previous gifts, including 9 new buildings	240,888
Canada, 1 new gift including 1 new building	7,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,241,888

81 new gifts, including 81 new buildings.

16 increases to previous gifts, including 9 new buildings.

Total amount granted, including 90 new buildings

Library gifts for 1916 total \$1,241,888, as compared with \$1,037,429.67 for 1915.

The total library gifts to date, December 31, 1916, granted by Mr. Carnegie personally or by Carnegie Corporation of New York:

2749 public library buildings...	\$61,293,485.17
116 college library buildings...	3,776,199.27
	<hr/>
2865	\$65,069,684.44

PERIODICALS

LIBRARY, BOOK-TRADE, AND KINDRED

PERIODICALS

LIBRARY, BOOK-TRADE AND KINDRED

UNITED STATES

LIBRARY PERIODICALS

Agricultural Index. Bi-monthly (1916) omitting one summer number. A cumulative subject index to agricultural periodicals and bulletins. Neltje T. Shimer, ed., J. B. Doster, adv. mgr. Pub. by H. W. Wilson Co., 39 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y. Price on request.

American Book Trade Manual (1915). Contains those sections formerly of the "American Library Annual" relating to the book-trade, amplified, viz.: Directory of booksellers of the U. S.; statistical record of American publishers; annual statistics of book production and sale and American decisions in copyright cases; annotated record of library and booktrade periodicals; private book collectors in the U. S., etc. Pub. by the R. R. Bowker Co., 241 W. 37th St., N. Y. 7 x 10½. \$5

American Library Annual (1911). Contains a digest of the periodical literature of library economy for the year, cumulated from the monthly issues of the "Library Journal," cumulated annual record of bibliographies on all subjects, annual statistics of book production and sale and American decisions in copyright cases, summarized statements of organization and statistics of representative libraries of the United States, selected lists of libraries in the United States and Canada, with statistics and a selected list of the libraries of the world, data of library schools, annotated record of library and booktrade associations and periodicals, etc., etc. Pub. by the R. R. Bowker Co., 241 W. 37th St., N. Y. 7 x 10½. \$5 each.

A. L. A. Booklist. Monthly (except Aug. and Sept.) (1905). Annotated list of new books adapted to average public library use. May Massee, ed.; Geo. B. Utley, bus. mgr. Pub. by Pub. Bd. of American Library Association, 78 E. Washington St., Chicago. 5 x 7½. \$1; per copy, 15 c. circ. 5400.

Annual Library Index. Pub. by R. R. Bowker Co., 241 W. 37th St., N. Y. 1908-1910 ea. \$5. All earlier vols. ea. \$3.50. Superseded by "American Library Annual."

Bulletin of the American Library Association.

Bi-monthly (1907). "Records, papers, proceedings, committee work and general activities of the Association and its affiliated bodies." Geo. B. Utley, ed. Pub. by the Association, 78 E. Washington St., Chicago. 7 x 10. Free to members. circ. 3500.

Bulletin of Bibliography and Dramatic Index.

Quarterly (1897). Includes reading lists, bibliographies, a dept. of applied library economy, biographical sketches of librarians, etc. F. W. Faxon, ed. Pub. by Boston Book Co., 83 Francis St., Boston, Mass. 7 x 10. \$2; per copy, 50 c.

Business Digest.

Weekly (1917). Alphabetical digest of business periodical literature, business books, news, etc., for the business executive. Cumulated quarterly. Fremont Rider, ed.; R. F. Baldwin, adv. mgr. Pub. by the Cumulative Digest Corp., 241 W. 37th St., N. Y. 8 x 11¼. \$10.

Bulletin of the Medical Library Association.

Quarterly (1903). "Medium of communication between members for news relating to medical libraries." Dr. John Ruhräh, ed. Pub. by Wm. T. Hynes, 1211 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md. 7 x 10½. \$1. circ. 200.

Bulletin of the New Hampshire Public Libraries.

Quarterly (1901). "To aid trustees and librarians of the public libraries of the state." Arth. H. Chase, ed. Pub. by New Hampshire Library Commission. Concord. 7 x 10. gratis. circ. 500.

Bulletin of the Vermont Library Commission.

Quarterly (1905). "To aid Vermont librarians and trustees in small towns." S. F. Emerson, ed.; R. W. Wright, mng. ed. Pub. by the Commission, 54 Elm St., Montpelier. 6½ x 9½. gratis. circ. about 1800.

Dramatic Index.

Annual (1909). Index to all dramatic material, illustrations as well as text, in the periodical press of America and England. F. W. Faxon, ed. Pub. by Boston Book Co., 83 Francis St., Boston, Mass. 9½ x 7. \$4.25.

Guide to the Current Periodicals and Serials of the United States and Canada.

Com-

piled by Henry O. Severence. 3d ed., 1914. Pub. by G. Wahr, Ann Arbor, Mich. 6¾ x 10¼. \$2.50 n.

Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal. Quarterly (1908). Official organ of the Association of Law Libraries. Gertrude E. Woodard, ed., Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich. Pub. for the Association by H. W. Wilson Co., 39 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y. 6¾ x 9¾. \$5 per year, including Annual Cumulative Number.

Industrial Arts Index. A cumulative subject index (1913) to current engineering and trade periodicals. Bi-monthly, omitting one summer number. Marion E. Potter, ed.; J. B. Doster, adv. mgr. Pub. by H. W. Wilson Co., 39 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y. Price on request.

Information. (1915.) Combined in June, 1917, with "Business Digest."

International Military Digest (1915). Alphabetical digest of military periodical literature. Indexes about 80 periodicals from 11 languages. Edited at West Point. Cumulated into a bound annual volume. Pub. by the Cumulative Digest Corp., 241 W. 37th St., New York. 8 x 11¼. \$5.

Iowa Library Quarterly (1901). "Gives library news of the state, with helpful suggestions to the librarians and library boards." Julia A. Robinson, ed. Pub. by the Library Commission of the State of Iowa, Historical Bldg., Des Moines. 6¾ x 10 25 c. per year outside the state. circ. 1600.

Library Journal. Monthly (1876) chiefly devoted to library economy and bibliography. Has special departments devoted to news of the "Library World," library associations and schools, a monthly record of current bibliographies in all fields and "Library Work," a classified digest of the current literature of library economy. R. R. Bowker, ed.; Fremont Rider, mng. ed.; F. A. Huxley, off. ed.; J. A. Holden, bus. and adv. mgr. Pub. by R. R. Bowker Co., 241 W. 37th St., N. Y. 10 x 7¾. \$4; per copy, 35 c. (Special rates to small libraries.)

Library Notes and News. Quarterly (1904). Bulletin of library news and suggestions to serve as a means of communication between the Minnesota Public Library Commission and the libraries. Clara F. Baldwin, ed. Pub. by the Commission, the Capitol, St. Paul. 6½ x 10. free to libraries in the state; sent in exchange on request. circ. 1000.

Library Occurrent. Quarterly (1906). Pub. by the Public Library Commission of Indiana for the library workers of the state.

Henry N. Sanborn, ed. 104 State House, Indianapolis. 7 x 9½. gratis. circ. 2200.

Magazine Subject Index. Annual (1907). A subject index to 150 general periodicals and transactions of historical societies; excludes periodicals covered by "Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature." F. W. Faxon, ed. Pub. by Boston Book Co., 83 Francis St., Boston, Mass. 9½ x 7. \$8.50.

Maine Library Bulletin. Quarterly (1911). "Published in the interests of Maine libraries and librarians. Covers work of State L., Maine Library Commission, and Maine Library Association." Henry E. Dunnack, ed. Pub. by Maine State L., Augusta, Me. 10 x 6¾. gratis. circ. 2000.

Massachusetts Library Club Bulletin (1911). Bi-monthly. Pub. by the Massachusetts Library Club in the interests of Massachusetts libraries, Haverhill. John G. Moulton, ed. 6¾ x 9¾. free to members. circ. 1600.

Michigan Library Bulletin (1910). Pub. bi-monthly except July and Aug. by the Michigan State Board of Library Commissions and Michigan State Library, Lansing. 7¾ x 10.

New Jersey Library Bulletin. Quarterly (1911). Medium for dissemination of notes and news of libraries in New Jersey. Pub. by the Public Library Commission of New Jersey, Trenton. 6 x 9. gratis.

New York Libraries. Published quarterly (1907) in the interest of the libraries of the state, with the smaller libraries principally in mind, by the Education Dept., Albany. Asa Wynkoop, ed. Free to libs. and lib. bds. of the state. 6¾ x 9¾. 25 c.; per copy, 10 c. circ. 3500.

Newarker. "Advertises the library's resources, especially business and commercial." John Cotton Dana, ed. Pub. monthly by the Free Public Library of the City of Newark, N. J. 7 x 10¾. \$1; per copy, 10 c. circ. 1200. Discontinued.

News Notes of California Libraries (1906). Pub. quarterly by the California State L., State Capitol, Sacramento, to aid in California library progress. 6 x 9. gratis. circ. 1200.

North Carolina Library Bulletin (1909). Published quarterly in the interests of librarians of small libraries, trustees, and teachers, by the North Carolina Library Commission, Administration Bldg., Raleigh. Minnie Leatherman, ed. 7 x 9¾. gratis.

Occasional Leaflet. Quarterly (1913). To help librarians of small libraries in Colorado. Charlotte Baker, ed.; Herb. E. Richie, adv. mgr. Pub. by the Colorado Library Association. 6 x 9. free in the state; 15 c. to others. circul. 300.

Ohio Library Bulletin. Published monthly by the Ohio State Library, Columbus, "to assist rural schools, literary clubs, etc., in making up their reading courses."

Pennsylvania Library Notes, published quarterly (1908) by the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, Harrisburg, to serve for inter-communication between library workers in the state. Rob. P. Bliss, ed. 6 x 9. gratis. circul. 2300.

Poole's Index to Periodical Literature. I. 1802-81 (in two parts) \$16, \$20, \$24; II. 1882-87, \$8, \$10, \$12; III. 1887-92, \$8, \$10, \$12; IV. 1892-97, \$10, \$12, \$14; V. 1897-02, \$10, \$12, \$14; VI. 1902-07, \$10. Houghton Mifflin Co.

Poole's Index to Periodical Literature—Abridgement. I. 1815-99, \$12 n., \$16 n.; II. 1900-04, \$5 n., \$8 n., covering the contents of 37 important periodicals. Houghton Mifflin Co.

Public Affairs Information Service (P. A. I. S.). Weekly (1914) bulletin, superseded by bi-monthly cumulations containing all issues from Oct. 1 to date. The annual volume covers the fiscal year, Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. Covers all present day problems, but emphasizes legislation, municipal problems, social and economic questions. Includes Association publications, commission reports, club and department bulletins, special periodicals, notices of conferences, etc. The H. W. Wilson Co. manages the Service for (a) co-operators who receive all issues of the Bulletin, use the Service as a central order department, and have special privileges, and (b) subscribers who receive cumulated and annual issues only. L. E. Henley, ed.; J. E. Dorrance, correspondent. H. W. Wilson Co., 39 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y. Prices upon application.

Public Libraries. Monthly (except July and Aug.) (1896). "Covers the whole field of library work and specializes in reports of improvement of methods and spirit of the library world." M. E. Ahern, ed., adv. and bus. mgr. Pub. by Library Bureau, 6 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago. 7 x 10. \$2; per copy, 25 c.

Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature. "A monthly (1901) author and subject index to current periodicals, fully cumulated each quarter." Marion A. Knight, ed.; I. B. Doster, adv. mgr. Pub. by H. W. Wilson Co., 39 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y. 6¾ x 10. \$12.

"Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature" has also issued a five-year cumulation (1905), "An author and subject record, in one alphabet, to about 67 periodicals published during 1900-1914" (\$24), and a five-year cumulation, "An author and subject index in one alphabet to about 100 periodicals published during 1905-1909, containing subject references, in the same alphabet, to 430 composite books," (\$24) and "an author and subject index in one alphabet, for 1910-1914 to 111 periodicals and reports and 167 composite books" (\$32). 6¾ x 10. Pub. by H. W. Wilson Co., 39 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, Supplement. A cumulative index (1913) by author and subject to general periodicals not included in the Readers' Guide. Issued bi-monthly, omitting one summer number. Elizabeth J. Sherwood, ed.; J. B. Doster, adv. mgr. Pub. by H. W. Wilson Co., 39 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y. 6¾ x 10. Price on request.

"Readers' Guide Supplement" has also issued a 9-year cumulation, 1907-1915; an author and subject index, in one alphabet, to back volumes of periodicals indexed in the Readers' Guide Supplement, for the years 1907-1915. Pub. by H. W. Wilson Co., 39 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y. Price on request.

Reference Bulletin (1915). "Contains brief, practical bibliographies or reference lists in technology, medicine, and science, notes and news about Index Office. A. E. S. Josephson, ed., bus. and adv. mgr. Pub. at irregular intervals for members by Index Office, Inc., 110 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago. Membership fee \$5. Discontinued.

South Dakota Library Bulletin. Quarterly (1914). "To carry library news to public library workers. A state news sheet with no attempt at instructional articles." Lois A. Spencer, ed. Pub. by Free Library Commission, Pierre. 7 x 10. gratis. circul. 400.

Special Libraries. Monthly (except July and Aug.) (1910). Devoted to interests of special libraries, the special departments of public libraries and universities, welfare associations, and business organizations. John A. Lapp, mng. ed. Pub. by the Special Libraries Association, 87 State House, Indiana. Indianapolis, Ind., 6¾ x 10. \$2; per copy, 25 c.

Technical Book Review Index. Quarterly (1915), "made up of the titles of technical, medical and scientific books reviewed in about 400 American and foreign journals and recorded by the Technology Dept. of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, as a guide for the selection of new books." A. E. S. Josephson, mng. ed., bus. and adv. mgr. Pub. by Index Office, Inc., 110

N. Wabash Ave., Chicago. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. \$3. Discontinued.

Texas Libraries. Quarterly (1909). "To arouse interest in library work and report library progress in Texas." Octavia F. Rogan, ed. Pub. by Texas Library and Historical Commission, Austin. 6×9 . gratis. circ. 1200. Discounted.

Wisconsin Library Bulletin. Monthly (1904) (except Aug. and Sept.). "To inform and inspire aggressive effective work in public libraries, particularly in the state." M. S. Dudgeon, ed. Pub. by the Wisconsin Library Commission, Capitol Bldg. Madison. 7×10 . \$1; per copy, 10 c. circ. 1950.

BOOK TRADE PERIODICALS

American Book Prices Current. An annual (1895) indexed record of the prices obtained at all the more important book auction sales of the year. Pub. by Rob. H. Dodd, 4th Ave. and 30th St., N. Y. 6×9 . \$10.

American Catalog Series. Bibliographical record of Amer. book publications since 1876. Compiled from the "Weekly Record" of the Publishers' Weekly. 7×10 . Vols. covering 1876-1895. o. p. 1895-1900, \$15; 1900-1904, pts. 1, 2, ea. \$7.50; 1905-1907, pt. 1, \$7.50; pt. 2, \$6; 1908-1910, \$10. Pub. by the R. R. Bowker Co., 241 W. 37th St., N. Y.

American Educational List. A price-list of the text-books in use in the U. S., arranged alphabetically by authors and a subject-index. Issued annually. Pub. by the R. R. Bowker Co., 241 W. 37th St., N. Y. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$. leatherette, 50 c.

Book Review. Reprinted from the Publishers' Weekly supplements and special numbers and issued in editions of not less than one hundred copies with the dealer's imprint. Issued for each month of the year excepting July and August. Fremont Rider, ed.; J. A. Holden, bus. mgr.; W. A. Stewart, adv. mgr. Pub. by R. R. Bowker Co., 241 W. 37th St., N. Y. $6\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$. Terms on application.

Book Review Digest. "A monthly index (1905), with frequent cumulations, of reviews to current publications, quoting and summarizing significant comments." Margaret Jackson, ed.; J. B. Doster, adv. mgr. Pub. by H. W. Wilson Co., 39 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y. $6\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$. \$5; per copy, 50 c.

Bookseller, Newsdealer and Stationer. A semi-monthly journal (1893) of the book, stationery and news trades. Edwin O. Chapman, ed. Pub. by Edwin O. Chapman, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 7×10 . \$1.25; per copy, 6 c. circ. 8640.

Cumulative Book Index. A bi-monthly (1898) record of American books by author, title and subject, cumulated thru the year. Marion E. Potter, ed.; J. B. Doster, adv. mgr. Pub. by H. W. Wilson Co., 39 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y. $6\frac{3}{4} \times 10$. \$12.

Publisher and Retailer. A monthly (1904) journal for the bookseller, newsdealer, stationer. W. E. Price, ed. Pub. by W. E. Price, 260 Convent Ave., N. Y. $6\frac{3}{4} \times 10$. \$1; per copy, 10 c. circ. 8000. Discontinued.

Publishers' Trade List Annual (1873). Contains the latest catalogs of upward of 200 American publishers, arranged alphabetically by the firm-names, with smaller lists, fully indexed, in the front of the volume. John A. Holden, bus. mgr. Pub. by the R. R. Bowker Co., 241 W. 37th St., N. Y. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{4}$. Cloth, \$2.50.

Publishers' Weekly (1852). The journal of the publishing and bookselling interests in the United States. Contains full weekly record of American publications, with monthly cumulations; news of interest concerning the book trade, lists of "Books Wanted," etc. R. R. Bowker, ed.; Fremont Rider, mng. ed.; J. A. Holden, bus. mgr.; W. A. Stewart, adv. mgr. Pub. by R. R. Bowker Co., 241 W. 37th St., N. Y. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$. \$5; per copy, 10 c.

United States Catalog. An index (by author, title and subject) to American books in print. 1st ed. 1899; 2d 1902, supplement, 1902-'05; 3d ed. Books in print, 1912. Supplement, 1912-'16 in preparation. Marion E. Potter, ed.; J. B. Doster, adv. mgr. Pub. by H. W. Wilson Co., 39 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$. 1st ed. \$12.50; 2d ed., \$15; supplement, \$12.50; 3d ed., \$36.

MISCELLANEOUS

American Printer. Semi-monthly (1885) news, business and technical journal. A consolidation of "Printing Trade News," N. Y.; "Master Printer," Phila.; "Western Printer," San Francisco; "International Printer," Phila. John Clyde Oswald, ed.; Edm. G. Gress, mng. ed.; W. C. Hales, adv. mgr. Pub. by Oswald Pub. Co., 344 W. 38th St., N. Y. 9×12 . \$3; per copy, 20 c.

American Stationer. Weekly (1874) devoted to stationery, specialties, novelties and office appliances. H. J. Berger, ed.; G. W. Jones, bus. mgr.; A. A. Tanyane, adv. mgr. Pub. by Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10 E. 39th St., N. Y. $9 \times 12\frac{1}{4}$. \$2; Can. and for., \$3.60; per copy, 10 c.

Bellman Weekly (1906) journal of literary criticism, general comment and information. Wm. C. Edgar, ed.; H. A. Bellows, mng. ed.; Wm. C. Nichols, bus. mgr. Pub. by Bellman Co., 118 S. Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn. 9 x 12. \$4; per copy, 10 c.

Ben Franklin Monthly. Monthly (1907) journal for printers, binders, engravers, electrotypers, equipment and supply houses. W. J. Hartman, ed.; Henry Allen, assoc. ed., bus. and adv. mgr. Pub. by W. J. Hartman Co., 732 Federal St., Chicago. 6¼ x 10. \$1; per copy, 10 c.

Book News Monthly. Monthly (1881). Survey of the book world. Norma Bright Carson, ed.; M. J. Gill, adv. mgr. Pub. by John Wanamaker, City Hall Sq., Philadelphia. 8 x 10. \$1; per copy, 10 c.

Bookman. Monthly (1895) magazine "devoted to books and writers and to topics of general interest discussed by literary people." G. G. Wyant, ed.; A. M. Chase, bus. and adv. mgr. Pub. by Dodd, Mead & Co., 443 Fourth Ave., N. Y. 5½ x 8¼. \$3; per copy, 25 c.

Books and Authors. Monthly (1916) information about new books. Frederick Moore, ed. and bus. mgr. Pub. by Frederick Moore, 318 W. 39th St., N. Y. 9 x 12. 50 c.; per copy, 5 c.

Books and Reading (1916). "Devoted to studies of individual, national and world problems from an American point of view." Pub. occasionally by New-Church Press, Inc., 3 W. 29th St., N. Y. 8 x 12. 4 issues \$1; per copy, 25 c.

Bulletin of the Authors' League of America. Monthly (1913) organ of the League "to keep members fully informed on all matters pertaining to the business side of their work." Eric Schuler, ed.; Mallory Bros., adv. mgrs. Pub. by Authors' League of America, 33 W. 42d St., N. Y. 7 x 10. Free to members.

Current Opinion. Monthly (1888) review of current topics. Edw. J. Wheeler, ed.; Adam Dingwall, bus. mgr.; Chas. E. Combs, adv. mgr. Pub. by Current Literature Pub. Co., 65 W. 36th St., N. Y. 8½ x 12½. \$3; per copy, 25 c. circul. 70,000.

Dial. Fortnightly (1880) journal of literary criticism, discussion and information. George B. Donlin, ed.; Martyn Johnson, bus. and adv. mgr. Pub. by Dial Pub. Co., 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago. 8 x 11. \$3; per copy, 15 c. 4000.

Editor. (With which is combined "Good English"). Weekly (1895) journal for literary workers. Wm. R. Kane, ed.; Arthur Tomalin, bus. mgr. Pub. by Editor Co., 2 Godwin Ave., Ridgewood, N. J. 6½ x 9¼. \$3; per copy, 10 c. circul. 9250.

Editor and Publisher. Weekly newspaper (1884) presenting a survey of the news of the fields of advertising and publishing. J. W. Brown, ed., G. P. Leffler, bus. mgr.; J. W. Ferguson, adv. mgr. Pub. by E. D. De Witt, 63 Park Row, N. Y. 9 x 12. \$3; per copy, 10 c. circul. 4000.

Editorial Weekly (1915) magazine "for the dissemination of the best editorial thought of the day." J. B. Stoll, ed.; F. E. Miner, bus. mgr. Pub. by Atoz Printing Co., South Whitley, Ind. 5¼ x 8½. \$2; per copy, 10 c. Discontinued.

Fourth Estate. Weekly (1894) newspaper for the makers of newspapers. "A current history of the happenings in the newspaper and advertising fields." E. F. Birmingham, ed. Pub. by E. F. Birmingham, 232 W. 59th St., N. Y. 9 1/5 x 12½. \$4; per copy, 10 c.

Geyer's Stationer. Weekly (1877) journal for the stationer, office outfitter and kindred trades. J. R. Ward, ed.; Andrew Geyer, bus. mgr.; A. B. Abrams, adv. mgr. Pub. by Andrew Geyer, 318 Broadway, N. Y. 9 x 12¼. \$2; for., \$3.60; per copy, 10 c.

Graphic Arts. Monthly (1911) "magazine of the craftsmanship of advertising." Henry L. Johnson, ed. and bus. mgr.; Brainard L. Bates, mng. ed.; F. O. Sullivan, adv. mgr. Pub. by Graphic Arts Co., 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston. 6¼ x 9¼. \$3; per copy, 30 c.

Inland Printer. Monthly (1883) trade journal of printing and allied industries. Harry Hillman, ed.; James Hibben, bus. mgr.; L. V. Cunningham, adv. mgr. Pub. by Inland Printer Co., 632 Sherman St., Chicago. 9 x 12. \$3; per copy, 30 c. circul. 13,106.

Inland Stationer. Monthly (1908). "The business equipment journal." A. H. McQuilkin, ed. Formerly pub. by Inland Printer Co., 632 S. Sherman St., Chicago. Discontinued, Aug. 1915.

Literary Digest. Weekly (1890) review of current events. Wm. Seaver Woods, ed. Pub. by Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354-360 Fourth Ave., N. Y. 9 x 12. \$3; per copy, 10 c. circul. 400,000.

Nation. Weekly (1865). Harold DeW. Fuller, Stanley Went, Paul E. More, eds.; W. G. Preston, adv. mgr.; R. B. McClean, bus. mgr. Pub. by New York Evening Post Co., 20 Vesey St., N. Y. 9 x 12¼. \$4; Can., Mex., \$4.50; for., \$5; per copy, 10 c.

New Republic. Weekly (1914) journal of opinion. Herb. Croly, *et al.*, eds.; Rob. Hallowell, bus. mgr.; Wm. Bayne, adv. mgr. Pub. by the Republic Pub. Co., 421 W. 21st St., N. Y. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. \$4; per copy, 10 c. circ. 30,000.

New York Times Book Review. Literary section of the New York Times. Pub. by N. Y. Times Co., Times Sq., N. Y. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$. \$1.

Pacific Printer and Publisher. Monthly (1908) technical and art journal for the printing and publishing industry and allied interests. Clifton S. Wady, ed. Pub. by Clifton S. Wady, 340 Sansome St., San Francisco. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{4}$. \$2; per copy, 20 c. circ. 4000.

Printers' Ink. Weekly (1888) journal for advertisers. J. I. Romer, ed.; L. G. Wright, mng. ed.; J. M. Hopkins, bus. mgr. Pub. by Printers' Ink Pub. Co., 185 Madison Ave., N. Y. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 8$. \$2; for., \$3; per copy, 5 c. circ. 9642.

Printing Art. A non-technical monthly journal (1903) devoted to the constructive features of the graphic arts. C. F. Whitmarsh, ed., bus. mgr. Pub. by University Press, 1 Nutting Pl., Cambridge, Mass. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12\frac{1}{4}$. \$3; per copy, 30c. circ. 5100.

Printing Trade News. Weekly (1885) newspaper of the printing and allied industries. Formerly pub. by Printing Trade News Pub. Co., 326 W. 41st St., N. Y. Absorbed by "American Printer," 1915.

Walden's Stationer and Printer. Semi-monthly (1887) trade journal devoted to the interests of the stationers and printers of America. C. C. Walden, ed.; Tom Walden, bus. mgr. Pub. by Walden's Pub. Co.,

132 Nassau St., N. Y. 7×10 . \$1.50; per copy, 10 c.

Writer. Monthly (1887) magazine for literary workers. Wm. H. Hills, ed. and bus. mgr. Pub. by Writer Pub. Co., P. O. Box 1905, Boston, Mass. 7×10 . \$1.50; per copy, 15 c. circ. 4600.

Writers' Bulletin and Literary Review (1911) (formerly The Writers' Magazine). A monthly journal of communication between editor, publisher and writer. Margaret Hannis, ed. and bus. mgr. Pub. by Bulletin Pub. Co., 32 Union Sq., N. Y. $7\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{3}{4}$. \$1.50; per copy, 15 c.

Writer's Monthly. Continuing the "Photoplay Author." Monthly (1913) "journal for all who write." J. Berg Esenwein, ed.; F. A. Metcalf, bus., adv. mgr. Pub. by Home Correspondence School, 526 Myrick Bldg., Springfield, Mass. 6×9 . \$1.50; per copy, 15 c.

CANADA

BOOK TRADE PERIODICALS

Bookseller and Stationer, and Office Equipment Journal. Monthly (1884) devoted to book, stationery and kindred trades. F. I. Weaver, ed., bus. and adv. mgr. Pub. by the MacLean Pub. Co., 143-153 University Ave., Toronto, Can. $6\frac{3}{4} \times 10$. \$1; U. S., \$1.50; per copy, 10 c. circ. 1200.

Printer and Publisher. Monthly (1892) "devoted to the interests of printers, publishers, binders, photo-engravers, and electro-typers of the employing class." J. C. Kirkwood, ed.; W. Powell, bus. mgr. Pub. by MacLean Pub. Co., 143-153 University Ave., Toronto. 9×12 . \$2; U. S., \$2.50; per copy, 20 c. circ. 1329.

ORGANIZATIONS

LIBRARY, BOOK-TRADE AND KINDRED

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NATIONAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

American Association of Law Libraries

Pres., Luther E. Hewitt, 600 City Hall, Philadelphia.

1st V.-Pres., J. P. Robertson, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

2d V.-Pres., Miss Mary K. Ray, State Lib., Lincoln, Nebr.

Sec., Gertrude E. Woodard, Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Treas., Edward H. Redstone, Social Law Library, Boston, Mass.

Exec. Comm., all officers above mentioned and G. G. Glazier, Madison, Wis.; G. S. Godard, Hartford, Conn.; C. W. Shaffer, Olympia, Wash.

Date of meetings, annual, June or July; others, none.

Number of members, one hundred and twenty-five.

Report, printed in *Law Library Journal*.

American Library Institute

Pres., E. C. Richardson, Princeton, N. J.

Sec.-Treas., W. N. C. Carlton, Chicago, Ill.

Exec. Comm., E. C. Richardson, W. N. C. Carlton, A. E. Bostwick, C. H. Gould, A. Keogh, M. E. Ahern, H. C. Wellman.

Meetings, subject to call.

Number of members, seventy.

Report, not regularly printed.

Association of American Library Schools

Pres., Miss Sarah Bogle, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sec.-Treas., Miss Florence Rising Curtis.

Exec. Comm., Two given above and Miss June Richardson Donnelly (ex-President of previous year.)

Date of meetings, Decided by executive committee but annual meeting has been for several years at midwinter in Chicago.

Number of members, ten schools.

Report, not printed and meetings not open to the public.

League of Library Commissions

Pres., Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Connersville, Ind.

1st V.-Pres., Mrs. Minnie C. Budlong, Bismarck, N. D.

2d V.-Pres., Miss Rebecca W. Wright, Montpelier, Vt.

Sec.-Treas., Henry N. Sanborn, Indianapolis, Ind.

Exec. Comm., Miss Minnie W. Leatherman, Raleigh, N. C.; W. R. Watson, Albany, N. Y.; Miss Anna M. Price, Springfield, Ill.

Date of meetings, annual, Dec.; others, June with A. L. A.

Number of members, twenty-nine states; no individual members.

Report, printed in Handbook, 1916.

Medical Library Association

Pres., Dr. L. H. Taylor, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

1st V.-Pres., Dr. Wm. Browning, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sec.-Treas., Dr. John Ruhräh, 1211 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.

Manager of Exchange, Miss M. C. Noyes, 1211 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.

Exec. Comm., Dr. F. H. Garrison, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. W. Farlow, Boston, Mass.; C. P. Fisher, Philadelphia, Pa.

Date of meetings, annual, May or June.

Number of members, one hundred and sixty.

Report, printed in *Bulletin* (quarterly).

National Association of State Libraries

Pres., John P. Dullard, State Librarian, Trenton, N. J.

1st V.-Pres., Gilson G. Glasier, State Librarian, Madison, Wis.

2d V.-Pres., Miss Frances A. Davis, State Librarian, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Sec.-Treas., Miss Elizabeth M. Smith, State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Exec. Comm., John P. Dullard; A. J. Small, State Law Librarian, Des Moines, Iowa; Elizabeth M. Smith.

Date of meetings, annual, June 25-27, 1917.

Number of members, two Honorary; forty-two Regular (institutional); seven Associate.

Report, Proceedings printed.

Special Libraries Association

Pres., C. C. Williamson, Municipal Ref. Lib., N. Y. City.

V.-Pres., O. E. Norman, People's Gas, Light & Coke Co., Chicago, Ill.

Sec.-Treas., John A. Lapp, State House, Indianapolis, Ind.

Exec. Comm., above and D. C. Buell, Omaha; Elizabeth Dobbins, N. Y. City; A. L. Bostwick, St. Louis.

Date of meetings, annual, with A. L. A.; others, sectional.

Number of members, four hundred.
Report, printed in *Special Libraries* (monthly).

REGIONAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

Eastern College Librarians

Sec., Frederick C. Hicks, Columbia University; no other officers.
Date of meetings, annual, Saturday after Thanksgiving.
Number of members, sixty.

New England College Librarians

Sec., W. C. Lane, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.; no other officers.
Date of meetings, annual, spring.
Report, printed in abstract in *Library Journal*.

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

Alabama Department of Archives and History. Division of Library Extension

Director, Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery; no other officers.

Arkansas State University*

Chairman, Dr. Charles H. Brough, Fayetteville.

California State Library, Sacramento

Pres., L. W. Ripley, *Pres.*, Board of State Library Trustees, Sacramento.
Sec., J. L. Gillis, State Librarian, *Ex-officio* Secretary, Board of State Library Trustees, Sacramento.

Colorado Free Traveling Library Commission

Pres., Mrs. Fannie M. D. Galloway, 107 Sherman St., Denver, Colo.
1st V.-Pres., Mrs. W. D. Wright, 1564 Franklin St., Denver.
Rec. Sec., Mrs. J. D. Whitmore, Denver.
Other Officers, Librarian and Clerk, Carrie M. Cushing, Room 17, State Capitol, Denver.
Date of meetings, quarterly.
Number of members, six.
Report, printed biennially.

Colorado State Library Commission

Pres., Chalmers Hadley, Denver Public Lib.
Sec., Charlotte A. Baker, Lib. State Agricultural College, Fort Collins.
Date of meetings, annual, fall.
Number of members, five.

Connecticut Public Library Committee

Chairman, Charles D. Hine, Capitol, Hartford.
Sec., Caroline M. Hewins, Hartford Public Library.
Members, Henry A. Tirrell, Norwich; George J. Vogel, Torrington; George A. Conant, Windsor Locks.

Visitor and Inspector, Mrs. Belle Holcomb Johnson.

Date of meetings, quarterly; oftener if needed.

Number of members, five.
Report printed biennially.

Delaware State Library Commission

Pres., Daniel Corbit, Odessa, Del.
Sec.-Treas., Earle D. Willey, State Library, Dover, Del.
Librarian, Ida V. Culbreth, Dover.
Date of meetings, quarterly.
Number of members, nine.
Report, printed biennially.

Georgia Library Commission

Chairman, Mrs. John King Offley, Atlanta.
Organizer, Susie Lee Crumley, Atlanta; no other officers.
Meetings, occasional.
Number of members, five; the organizer is not a member.
Report, not printed.

Idaho State Library Commission*

Pres., M. A. Brannon, University of Idaho, *ex-officio*.
Sec., Margaret S. Roberts, Boise.
Exec. officer, Bernice McCoy.
Members, Bernice McCoy, Geo. R. Barker, J. H. Peterson, M. A. Brannon.

Illinois Library Extension Commission

Chairman, Secretary of State
Sec., Anna May Price, Springfield, Illinois.
Number of members, three.
Report is printed.

Indiana Public Library Commission

Pres., Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Connersville, Ind.
Sec., Henry N. Sanborn, Indianapolis, Ind.
Other members, Jacob P. Dunn, Indianapolis, Ind.; William W. Parsons, Terre Haute, Ind.
Date of meetings, annual, Oct.; others, quarterly.
Number of members, three.
Report printed biennially.

Iowa Library Commission

Pres., Johnson Brigham, State Historical Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.
Sec., Miss Julia A. Robinson, Des Moines, Ia.
Date of meetings, quarterly.
Number of members, seven.
Report, printed biennially; latest, 1914-16.

Kansas Traveling Library Commission

Pres., Jas. L. King, State Library, Topeka.
Chairman, Mrs. Lucy B. Johnston, 1900 W. 6th, Topeka.
2d V.-Pres., Mrs. J. M. Miller, Council Grove.
Sec., Mrs. Adrian Greene, State House, Topeka.

* Reprinted from 1916 ANNUAL.

Other members, Mrs. Channing Brown, Blue Rapids; Mrs. Sarah Judd Greenman, Pub. Lib., Kansas City, Kas.

Date of meetings, annual, called at any time by president and secretary.
Report is printed.

Kentucky Library Commission

Chairman, Wm. B. Doherty, Louisville, Ky.
Secretary, Fannie C. Rawson, Frankfort.

Other members, Mrs. G. A. Flournoy, Paducah; Gen'l. J. B. Castleman, Louisville; Frank K. Kavanaugh, Frankfort; Mrs. T. J. Smith, Richmond.

Exec. officer, Fannie C. Rawson, sec'y.

Date of meetings, annual, 1st Tuesday in June; others, 1st Tuesday in Dec.

Number of members, five.

Report, printed biennially; first issued in 1911.

Maine Library Commission

Chairman, William E. Hartshorn, Bates College, Lewiston, Me.

Sec., Henry E. Dunnack, State Library, Augusta.

Date of meetings, quarterly on call.

Number of members, five.

Report is printed.

Maryland Public Library Commission

Pres., Dr. J. H. Apple, Frederick, Md.

Sec.-Treas., Mrs. M. A. Newell, Baltimore, Md.

Field Secretary, Emma W. H. Scott, Harrison, N. J.

Members of Comm., Mrs. Johnson Poe, Baltimore City.

Number of members, seven.

Report printed biennially.

Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission

Pres., C. F. D. Belden, chairman, Public Library, Boston.

Sec., Elizabeth P. Sohier, 79 Beacon St., Boston.

Other Officers, E. Louise Jones, General Secretary, State House, Boston.

Date of meetings, monthly.

Number of members, five.

Report printed annually.

Michigan State Board of Library Commission

Pres., Henry R. Pattingill.

Sec., Mrs. M. C. Spencer, State Library, Lansing.

No other officers.

Date of meetings, annual, irregularly.

Number of members, five.

Report is printed.

Minnesota Public Library Commission

Chairman, Mrs. Margaret Evans Huntington, Northfield, Minn.

Director, Miss Clara F. Baldwin, St. Paul, Minn.

Report printed biennially.

Missouri Library Commission

Pres., Arthur E. Bostwick, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.

Sec., Elizabeth B. Wales, Jefferson City, Mo.

Date of meetings, annual, January, others May and October.

Number of members, five.

Report is printed.

Nebraska Public Library Commission

Pres., M. G. Wyer, Lincoln, Nebr.

Sec., Charlotte Templeton, Lincoln, Nebr.

New Hampshire Public Library Commission

Members, Albertus T. Dudley, Exeter; F.

Mabel Winchell, Manchester; James F.

Brennan, Peterborough; Olin S. Davis,

Laconia; Arthur H. Chase, Concord, State

Librarian (*ex off.*)

Officers are not yet appointed.

New Jersey Public Library Commission

Pres., M. Taylor Pyne, Princeton, N. J.

1st V.-Pres., Dr. E. T. Tomlinson, Elizabeth, N. J.

Sec., Henry C. Buchanan, Trenton.

Other Officers, *Assistant Sec.*, Sarah B. Askew, Trenton.

Exec. Comm., none.

Organizers, Sarah B. Askew, Edna B. Pratt.

Date of meetings, annual, April; others, November.

Number of members, six.

Report is printed.

University of the State of New York. Educational Extension Division.

President of the University, John H. Finley.

Chancellor of the Regents, Pliny T. Sexton.

Date of meetings, 5 regular meetings of Regents each year, Feb., Apr., June, Sept., Nov.

Number of members, 12 Regents.

Report printed in Educ. Dept. Rept.

— Division of Educational Extension

Chief, William R. Watson, Albany.

Organizers, Anna R. Phelps, Caroline F. Webster.

Board members, N. Y. State Board of Regents.

— Public Libraries Section

Head, Asa Wynkoop.

— Traveling Libraries Section

Head, Miss Grace L. Betteridge.

North Carolina Library Commission

Chairman, C. C. Wright, Hunting Creek, N. C.

1st V.-Chm., Dr. Clarence Poe, Raleigh, N. C.

Sec., Minnie W. Leatherman, Raleigh, N. C.
Treas., Dr. Chas. Lee Smith, Raleigh, N. C.
Exec. comm., Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Treasurer.

Date of meetings, annual, May.

Number of members, five.

Report printed biennially.

North Dakota Public Library Commission

Pres., L. P. Crawford, Pres. State Board of Regents.

Sec., Mrs. Minnie C. Budlong, Sec. and Director.

Report printed biennially.

Ohio Board of Library Commissioners

Pres., Prof. Clyde W. Park.

Sec., C. B. Galbreath, Columbus.

Organizer, J. H. Dice, Columbus.

Board members, Clyde W. Park, Cincinnati; Merritt C. Speidel, Piqua; Clayton A. McCleary, Columbus.

Meetings, annual, June 30, for year to June 30, others monthly.

Report, annual for fiscal year ending June 30. Summary of report printed.

Oregon State Library Trustees*

Chairman, Gov. James Withycombe.

Sec., librarian, Cornelia Marvin, Supreme Court Bldg., Salem.

Board members, Gov. James Withycombe, J. A. Churchill, W. B. Ayer, P. L. Campbell, M. F. Isom.

Meetings, annual, Oct., for year to Sept. 30; others, alternate months.

Report, biennial, Nov. or Dec.

Pennsylvania Free Library Commission

Pres., Harrison W. Craver, Carnegie Lib., Pittsburgh.

Sec.-Treas., Thomas L. Montgomery, Harrisburg, Pa.

Asst. Sec., R. P. Bliss, Harrisburg, Pa.

Meetings, call of chair.

Number of members, six.

Report, printed in *Library Notes*.

Rhode Island State Board of Education

Pres., R. Livingston Beeckman, State House.

1st. V.-Pres., Emery J. San Souci, State House.

Chairman, Frederick Rueckert, State House.

Sec., Walter E. Ranger, State House.

Exec. comm., Frank Hill, Frank E. Thompson, and Joseph R. Bourgeois.

Date of meetings, first Wednesday in each month.

Number of members, eight.

Report is printed.

South Dakota Free Library Commission

Pres., Charles H. Lugg, Pierre, S. Dak.

1st V.-P., Gov. Peter Norbeck, Pierre, S. Dak.

Sec., Doane Robinson, Pierre, S. Dak.

Other Officers, Prof. W. H. Powers, Brookings, S. Dak.; Mrs. Alida B. Longstaff, Huron, S. Dak.

Executives, *Field Librarian*, Lois A. Spencer; *Asst. Librarian*, Ada M. Pratt.

Date of meetings, annual, indefinite.

Number of members, five.

Report printed biennially.

Tennessee State Department of Education.

Division of Library Extension

Director, Mrs. Pearl Williams Kelley, Nashville, Tenn.

Exec. Comm., State Board of Education.

Meetings, annual, three, Feb., May, Nov.

Number of members, nine.

Report, none, except in report of State Supt. of Education.

Texas Library and Historical Commission

Chairman, W. F. Doughty, Austin.

Other Commissioners, Mrs. Jos. B. Dibrell, Seguin; Emma K. Burleson, Austin; O. C. Kirven, Austin; Eugene C. Barker, Austin.

Date of meetings, annual, March, 3d Thurs.; others at call.

Biennial report printed in March, odd years.

Utah State Department of Education

Chairman, E. G. Gowans, Salt Lake City.

Sec., J. A. Widtsoe, Salt Lake City.

Members, E. G. Peterson, Logan; D. H. Christensen, Salt Lake City; C. R. Marcussen, Price.

Library Sec. and Organizer, Mary E. Downey.

Vermont Free Public Library Commission

Chairman, Prof. S. F. Emerson, Burlington.

Secretary, Rebecca W. Wright, Montpelier.

Other members, Mrs. W. P. Smith, St. Johnsbury; Fanny B. Fletcher, Proctorsville; Evelyn S. Lease, Montpelier; W. A. Beebe, Proctor.

Exec. Comm., Secretary; Miss G. E. Kingsland; Miss E. V. Cheney.

Date of meetings, annual, July; others, Oct., Jan., April.

Number of members, five.

Report, printed biennially.

Virginia State Library

State Librarian, H. R. McIlwaine, Richmond, Va.

The State Library sends out traveling libraries and gives information through correspondence with smaller libraries.

Washington State Library Commission

Pres., M. A. Fullerton, 1001 Main St.

Sec., J. M. Hitt, 309 W. 15th St.

Treas., State Treasurer.

Number of members, eleven.

Report is not printed this year.

Free Library Commission of Wisconsin

Chairman, Emil Baensch, Manitowoc.

* Reprinted from 1916 ANNUAL.

V.-Pres., Milo M. Quaife, Madison (Sec. State Hist. Society).
Sec., Matthew S. Dudgeon, Madison.
Commissioners, A. L. Kreutzer, Wausau;
Pres., C. R. Van Hise, Madison, Pres. of U. of W.; Charles P. Carey, State Supt., Madison.
Meetings, annual, second Tues.; others, at call of Chairman, etc.
Report printed biennially following July 1st of even numbered years.

STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

Alabama State Library Association

Pres., Dr. Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery, Ala.
1st V.-Pres., J. R. Rutland, Auburn, Ala.
2d V.-Pres., Alice S. Wyman, University, Ala.
3d V.-Pres., Carl H. Milam, Birmingham, Ala.
Sec., Gertrude Ryan, Montgomery, Ala.
Treas., Laura M. Elmore, Montgomery, Ala.
Exec. Comm., Jos. A. Boyd, Troy; Olive Mayes, Montevallo; Frances Pickett, Marion; Lena Martin, Gadsden; Frances R. Archer, Talledaga.
Date of meetings, annual, Nov.
Number of members, sixty.
Report printed in library periodicals.

Arkansas Library Association*

Pres., Dr. C. H. Brough, Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville.
1st V.-Pres., Mrs. E. E. Love, Morrillton.
2d V.-Pres., A. H. Simmons, Hendrix College, Conway.
Sec., Dorothy D. Lyon, Little Rock P. L.
Meetings, annual, Apr.

California Library Association

Pres., Everett Perry, Lbn. Los Angeles Public Library.
V.-Pres., Mary Barmby, Oakland Library, Cal.
Sec., Charlotte Casey, City School Library, Los Angeles, Cal.

Colorado Library Association

Pres., Elma A. Wilson, Greeley Public Library.
1st V.-Pres., Alice M. Lambert, Colo. State Library, Denver.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Elizabeth McN. Galbreath, Univ. of Denver Lib.
Council, Rena Reese, Denver Pub. Lib.; C. Henry Smith, Univ. of Colo., Boulder.
Date of meetings, annual, Nov.
Number of members, fifty-six.
Report not printed.

Connecticut Library Association

Pres., Frederic W. Edgerton, New London.
1st V.-Pres., Chas. N. Baxter, Branford.
2d V.-Pres., D. E. Brinsmade, Shelton.

* Reprinted from 1916 ANNUAL.

Sec., Mrs. C. H. Bissell, Southington.
Treas., Esther B. Owen, Hartford.
Exec. Comm., President, Sec'y and Treasurer.
Date of meetings, annual, Feb.; others, May, Oct.
Number of members, two hundred and fifty.
Report is printed for 1915-17.

District of Columbia Library Association

Pres., W. A. Slade, (temporary), Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
1st V.-Pres., W. J. Hamilton, Public Library.
2d V.-Pres., Mary E. Schick, Soldiers' Home.
Sec., Alice C. Atwood, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.
Treas., Anne G. Cross, Dept. of Commerce.
Exec. Comm., Grace B. Finney, Public Library; Mary A. Hartwell, Supt. of Documents Office; Charles Martel, Library of Congress.
Date of meetings, annual, Oct.; others, at call of Executive Committee.
Number of members, one hundred and ten.
Report not printed.

Georgia Library Association

Pres., Dr. David C. Barrow, Athens, Ga.
V.-Pres., Duncan Burnet, Univ. of Ga., Athens, Ga.; H. H. Stone, Oxford; Mrs. Eugene B. Heard, Middleton; C. Seymour Thompson, Savannah.
Sec., Tommie Dora Barker, Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

Idaho State Library Association

Pres., Miss Gretchen L. Smith, Pocatello, Idaho.
1st V.-Pres., Miss Ethel Mitchell, Boise, Idaho.
Sec., Miss Lalla Bedford, Caldwell, Idaho.
Treas., Miss Snowden Reed, Boise, Idaho.
Exec. Comm. consists of the four officers named.
Date of meetings, annual, about January 1st; others, none.
Number of members, nineteen.

Idaho. See also Pacific Northwest.

Illinois Library Association

Pres., Mabel A. Thain, Pub. Lib., Oak Park, Ill.
1st V.-Pres., Pub. Lib., Cairo, Ill.
Sec., Ernest J. Reece, Univ. of Ill. Lib., Urbana, Ill.
Treas., Adah F. Whitcomb, Pub. Lib., Chicago.
Exec. Comm., the above members and in addition: Mary J. Booth, Charleston, Ill.; Anna May Price, Springfield, Ill.
Date of meetings, annual; others, none.
Number of members, one hundred and forty.
Report, not printed.

Illinois Library Trustees Association

Pres., James L. O'Donnell, Joliet, Ill.

Sec. has died; no successor yet appointed.
Date of meetings, annual, Oct.
Report, not printed.

Indiana Library Association

Pres., Mayme C. Snipes, Public Library, Plainfield.
1st V.-Pres., Harlow Lindley, Earlham College, Richmond.
Sec., Cerene Ohr, Indianapolis Public Library.
Treas., Olive Brumbaugh, Public Library, Frankfort.
Exec. Comm., above with Miss Margaret Colerick, Fort Wayne Public Library (President 1915-16).
Date of meetings, annual, Oct.
Number of members, one hundred and eighty seven.
Report, not printed.

Indiana Library Trustees Association

Pres., Mr. E. J. Llewelyn, Mount Vernon, Ind.
V.-Pres., Mrs. A. R. Jones, Hagerstown, Ind.
Sec., Mrs. H. H. Thompson, Noblesville, Ind.
Treas., Mr. Richard Hotchkiss, Gary, Ind.
Exec. Comm., Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Connersville; Mr. E. L. Craig, Evansville; Mr. Frank L. Cooper, Plainfield.
Date of meetings, annual, Nov.
Number of members, forty.
Report printed in the *Library Occurrent*.

Iowa Library Association

Pres., Ione Armstrong, Council Bluffs.
1st V.-Pres., Helen McRaith, Iowa City.
2d V.-Pres., Mrs. I. C. Johnson, Oskaloosa.
Sec., Miriam B. Wharton, Burlington.
Treas., Fannie Wolf, Cedar Rapids.
Registrar, May Ditch, Ottumwa.
Exec. Comm., the above and Jeanette M. Drake, Sioux City and Julia A. Robinson, Des Moines.
Date of meetings, annual, Oct.; others, district meetings, May.
Number of members, one hundred and eighty-six.
Report, not printed.

Kansas Library Association

Pres., Mrs. A. B. Ranney, Arkansas City.
1st V.-Pres., Hattie Osborne, Baldwin.
2d V.-Pres., Mrs. T. G. Randolph, Pittsburg.
3d V.-Pres., Garnette Heaton, Junction City.
Sec., Truman R. Temple, Leavenworth.
Treas., Julius Lucht, Wichita.
Date of meetings, annual Oct.
Number of members, seventy.
Report, not printed.

Kentucky Library Association

Pres., George T. Settle, Pub. Lib., Louisville.
1st V.-Pres., Jessica Hopkins, Paducah.

2d V.-Pres., Margaret I. King, Ky. State Univ., Lexington.
Sec.-Treas., May Wood, Wigginton, Pub. Lib., Louisville.
Member-at-large, Florence Ragland, Western State Normal School, Bowling Green.
Meetings, annual, in Oct.

Keystone State Library Association

Pres., Mrs. Jean Hard, P. L., Erie, Pa.
1st V.-Pres., Florence Hulings, P. L., Lock Haven, Pa.
Sec., Flora B. Roberts, P. L., Pottsville, Pa.
Treas., Anna A. MacDonald, Harrisburg, Pa.
Exec. Comm., O. R. Howard Thomson, Williamsport, Pa.; C. E. Wright, Duquesne.
Date of meetings, annual, fall.
Number of members, about one hundred.
Report, not printed.

Maine Library Association

Pres., Gerald G. Wilder, Brunswick, Me.
1st V.-Pres., Charles A. Flagg, Bangor, Me.
2d V.-Pres., Julia A. Clapp, Augusta, Me.
Sec., Marion Brainerd, Augusta, Me.
Treas., Edna Goodier, Saco, Me.
Exec. Comm., above officers.
Date of meetings, annual usually May; date set by Ex. Comm.; others, in Oct., same place and date as State Teachers' Assn.
Number of members, one hundred.
Report, not printed.

Massachusetts Library Club

Pres., Katharine P. Loring.
1st V.-Pres., Alice Shepard, Springfield, Mass.
2d V.-Pres., George H. Evans, Somerville, Mass.
3d V.-Pres., George P. Winship, Cambridge, Mass.
Sec., John G. Moulton, Haverhill, Mass.
Treas., George L. Lewis, Westfield, Mass.
Recorder, Frank H. Whitmore, Brockton, Mass.
Exec. Comm., above named officers and the ex-president, Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr.
Date of meetings, annual, June; others, Oct. and Jan.
Number of members, six hundred.
 Six bulletins issued each year.

Michigan Library Association

Pres., Katharyne G. Slenau, P. L., Port Huron.
1st V.-Pres., F. L. D. Goodrich, U. of M. Lib., Ann Arbor.
2d V.-Pres., Adah Shelly, Public Library, Sault Ste. Marie.
Sec., Constance Bement, Public Library, Detroit.
Treas., Elizabeth Pomeroy, Public Library, Armada.
Date of meetings, annual, not settled for this year; others, none.

*Number of members, one hundred and fifty.
Report printed in Michigan Library Bulletin.*

Minnesota Library Association

*Pres., Alfred D. Keator, Northfield, Minn.
1st V.-Pres., Ida May Ferguson, Minneapolis Public Library.
Sec.-Treas., Belle M. Owens, Pub. Lib., St. Paul.
Exec. Comm., Frances E. Earhart, Duluth Public Library.
Date of meetings, annual, Sept.
Number of members, eighty.*

Mississippi Library Association

*Pres., Whitman Davis, Agricultural College, Miss.
1st V.-Pres., Mrs. Pearl Travis, State Normal College, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Sec., Lucy Heard, West Point, Miss.
Treas., Beulah Culbertson, Columbus, Miss.
Exec. Comm., Pres., V.-Pres., Sec.-Treas. and president of preceding term.
Number of members, ten.*

Missouri Library Association

*Pres., Ward H. Edwards, Wm. Jewell College, Liberty.
1st V.-Pres., Mary E. Baker, U. of Mo., Columbia.
2d V.-Pres., L. Kathryn Jarvis, Park College, Parkville.
Sec., Harold L. Wheeler, Mo. Sch. Mines, Rolla, Mo.
Treas., Margery Quigley, Pub. Library, St. Louis.
Exec. Comm., above officers and Dr. A. E. Bostwick, St. Louis P. L.
Date of meetings, annual, Oct.
Number of members, seventy-five.
Report, not printed.*

Montana Library Association

*Pres., Elizabeth P. Ritchie, Public Library, Kalispell.
1st V.-Pres., Ruth Worden, Public Library, Missoula.
Sec., Winifred Feigner, University Library, Missoula.
Treas., Ruth Sultzer, Public Library, Butte.
Date of meetings, annual Nov.*

Montana. See also Pacific Northwest.

Nebraska Library Association

*Pres., Malcolm G. Wyer, Lincoln, Nebr.
1st V.-Pres., Annie C. Kramph, North Platte, Nebr.
2d V.-Pres., Kate Swartzlander, Omaha, Nebr.
Sec.-Treas., Mary K. Ray, Lincoln, Nebr.
Exec. Comm., officers of the Assoc. and the Sec. of the State Library Commission.
Date of meetings, annual, Oct.
Number of members, sixty-two.*

New Hampshire Library Association

Pres., Mary Lucina Saxton, Keene.

*1st V.-Pres., Elsie Gaskin, Derry.
2d V.-Pres., Anna Louise Webber, Charlestown.
Sec., Caroline B. Clement, Manchester.
Treas., Annabel C. Secombe, Milford.
Exec. Comm., President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer.
Date of meetings, annual, June; others at call.
Number of members, about forty.
Report, not printed.*

New Jersey Library Association

*Pres., Mrs. James A. Webb, Jr., Madison, N. J.
1st V.-Pres., Howard S. Leach, Princeton, N. J.
2d V.-Pres., Mary A. Boggan, Hackensack, N. J.
Sec., Julia K. Schneider, South Orange, N. J.
Treas., Elizabeth White, Passaic, N. J.
Exec. Comm., comprises the above named officers.
Date of meetings, annual, March; others, none.
Number of members, two hundred and forty.
Report printed in New Jersey Bulletin.*

New York Library Association

*Pres., Edward F. Stevens, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1st V.-Pres., Adeline Zachert, Rochester, N. Y.
Sec., E. Louise Lauder, Binghamton, N. Y.
Treas., Paul N. Rice, New York City.
Exec. Comm., officers with preceding President, Frank K. Walter.
Date of meeting, annual, Sept. 11-16, 1915.
Report printed in whole or part in the various library magazines.*

North Carolina Library Association

*Pres., Mrs. A. F. Griggs, Durham, N. C.
1st V.-Pres., Mrs. Mary O. Linton, Salisbury, N. C.
2d V.-Pres., Cornelia Shaw, Davidson College, N. C.
Sec., Carrie L. Broughton, Raleigh, N. C.
Treas., Eva Malone, Durham, N. C.
Exec. Comm., officers.
Date of meetings, annual, spring.
Number of members, sixty.
Report, not printed.*

North Dakota Library Association

*Pres., Alfred Steele, Jamestown, N. Dak.
1st V.-Pres., Nell Olson, Mayville, N. Dak.
Sec.-Treas., Winnie Bucklin, Fargo, N. D.
Exec. Comm., Adah Durand, Grand Forks, N. D.; Lillian Cook, Valley City, N. D.
Date of meetings, annual, Oct.; others, none.
Number of members, twenty-eight.
Report printed in newspapers only.*

Ohio Library Association

Pres., Alice S. Tyler, Library School, W. R. U., Cleveland.

1st V.-Pres., Joseph L. Wheeler, Youngstown, (Pub. Lib.)

2d V.-Pres., Mary Grace Robb, Pub. Lib., Toledo.

Sec., Marie T. Brown, Pub. Lib., Conneaut.

Treas., Julia W. Merrill, Cincinnati.

Exec. Comm., general officers, Laura Smith, Cincinnati; Mary E. Downey, Salt Lake City. (ex-Presidents).

Date of meetings, annual, Oct. 2-5; others, district meetings even year.

Number of members, five hundred and seventy-six.

Report printed.

Oklahoma Library Association

Pres., Mary R. Radford, Muskogee.

1st V.-Pres., Mrs. J. R. Dale, Hobart.

2d V.-Pres., Edith Allen Phelps, Oklahoma City.

Sec., Mrs. T. S. Funk, Shawnee.

Treas., Mrs. Nelle F. Horne, Enid.

Date of meetings, annual, Nov.

Number of members, sixty.

Report, not printed.

Pacific Northwest Library Association

Pres., Cornelia Marvin, State Library, Salem, Ore.

1st V.-Pres., Ellen Garfield Smith, Walla Walla, Wash.

2d Vice-Pres., John Ridington, Vancouver, B. C.

Sec., Corinne A. Metz, Wasco County Library, The Dalles, Ore.

Treas., Charles H. Compton, Seattle, Wash.

Exec. Comm., above with retiring president, Herbert Killam.

Date of meetings, annual, Sept.

Number of members, one hundred and twenty-five, last report.

Report printed.

Pennsylvania Library Club

Pres., John F. Lewis, 1914 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

1st V.-Pres., Morris Jastrow, Jr., U. of Pa., Phila., Pa.

2d V.-Pres., E. Mae Taylor, 4935 Willow St.

Sec., Jean E. Graffen, Free Lib. of Phila., 13th and Locust Sts.

Treas., Bertha P. Wetzell, Library Co. of Phila., Locust and Juniper Sts.

Exec. Comm., is not appointed for 1917-18.

Date of meetings, annual, March; others, 2nd Monday Nov., Jan., Feb., May.

Number of members, two hundred.

Report is printed.

Rhode Island Library Association

Pres., Rev. Joseph L. Peacock, Westerly, R. I.

1st V.-Pres., William D. Goddard, Pawtucket, R. I.

2d V.-Pres., Grace E. Leonard, Providence, R. I.

Sec., Edna D. Rice, Pawtucket, R. I.

Treas., Lawrence W. Shaw, Providence, R. I.

Other Officers, Recorder, Amey S. Wilbur, Providence, R. I.

Exec. Comm., Marion E. Cooke, Providence; George M. Hinckley, Newport.

Date of meetings, annual, June; others, Nov., Mar.

Number of members, one hundred and ninety.

Report, not printed.

South Carolina Library Association

Pres., R. M. Kennedy, Columbia, S. C.

1st V.-Pres., Miss K. B. Trescot, Clemson, S. C.

Sec., Miss Louise M. McMaster, Marion, S. C.

Treasurer, A. S. Salley, Jr., Columbia, S. C.

Exec. Comm., Mrs. Henry W. Richardson, Columbia, S. C.; Miss Ellen Fitzsimons, Charleston, S. C., and all other officers.

Date of meetings, annual, spring.

Number of members, sixty or seventy-five.

Report, not printed.

South Dakota Library Association

Pres., Edla Laurson, Mitchell, S. D.

1st V.-Pres., Mrs. Maud R. Carter, Pierre, S. D.

Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Elva Schmidt, Watertown, S. D.

Lib. Organizer, Miss Lois Spencer, Pierre, S. D.

Exec. Comm., officers named.

Date of meetings, annual, Sept. 10.

Number of members, forty.

Report is printed.

Tennessee Library Association

Pres., Chas. D. Johnston, Cossitt Lib., Memphis.

1st V.-Pres., Dora Sanders, Vanderbilt Univ. Lib., Nashville.

2d V.-Pres., Louise MacMillan, Chattanooga Public Library.

Sec.-Treas., Mary A. Rothrock, Lawson McGhee Lib., Knoxville.

Exec. Comm., above officers and retiring president, Margaret Dunlap, Chattanooga Public Library.

Date of meetings, annual.

Number of members, approximately thirty-one.

Report, not printed.

Texas Library Association

Pres., John E. Goodwin, Univ. Library, Austin.

1st V.-Pres., Rumana McManis, Public Librarian, Tyler.

2d V.-Pres., W. P. Lewis, Baylor U. Lib., Waco.

Sec., J. F. Marron, State Library, Austin.

Treas., Miss Pauline McCauley, Public Librarian, Waco.

Exec. Comm., above officers.
Date of meetings, annual, Oct.
Number of members, fifty-five.
Report printed in *Texas Libraries*, Jan., 1917.

Utah Library Association

Pres., Howard R. Driggs, Salt Lake City.
1st V.-Pres., Mrs. Annie L. Gillespie, Provo, Utah.
2d V.-Pres., Elizabeth Smith, Logan, Utah.
Sec., Grace W. Harris, Ogden, Utah.
Treas., Grace W. Harris, Ogden, Utah.
Exec. Comm., Esther Nelson, and Johanna Sprague, of Salt Lake City.
Meetings, annual, June; others, Northern District, Apr. 16.
Members, about fifty.
Report, not printed.

Vermont Library Association

Pres., Fanny B. Fletcher, Proctorsville.
1st V.-Pres., Eleanor Eggleston, Manchester.
Sec.-Treas., Alice L. Eaton, Woodstock.
Other officers, Six county vice-presidents.
Exec. Comm., president, secretary, 1st vice-president.
Meetings, annual, usually Oct.
Members, eighty-five.
Report, not printed.

West Virginia Library Association

Pres., Miss Scollay Page, Clarksburg, W. Va.
1st V.-Pres., Anna Taylor, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Sec.-Treas., Miss Lewis Harvey, Huntington, W. Va.
Meetings, annual, Oct.
Members, thirty-eight.

Wisconsin Library Association

Pres., Mrs. Arthur C. Neville, Green Bay.
1st V.-Pres., Kate Potter, Baraboo.
Sec., Ada McCarthy, Madison.
Treas., Callie Wieder, Fond du Lac.
Exec. Comm., officers.
Meetings, annual, Oct.
Members, two hundred and thirty-four.
Report, not printed.

Wyoming Library Association*

Pres., Dr. Grace R. Hebard, State Univ. L., Laramie.
V.-Pres., Mrs. William C. Snow, Basin.
Sec.-Treas., Wm Stewart Ingham, P. L., Laramie.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS—LIBRARY DEPARTMENTS

National Council of Teachers of English, Library Section*

Chairman, Miss Ida Mendenhall, Genesee, N. Y.
Sec., Helene L. Dickey, Chicago Normal Coll., Chicago.

* Reprinted from 1916 ANNUAL.

National Education Association Library Section

Pres., Effie L. Power, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
V.-Pres., Mary C. Richardson, Lewis and Clark High School Library, Spokane, Wash.
Sec., Nancy Thompson, New Jersey State Normal School, Newark, N. J.
Comm. Chairmen, Harriet A. Wood, Library Association, Portland, Ore.; Mary E. Hall, Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Willis H. Kerr, State Normal School, Emporia, Kan.; Effie L. Power, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Orpha Peters, Public Library, Gary, Ind.

Inland Empire Teachers' Association, Library Department*

Pres., Francis A. Yeomans, Chewelah, Wash.
Sec., Margaret Roberts, Boise, Idaho.

Southern Conference for Education and Industry. Library Section

Pres., Lucy E. Fay, Librarian, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.
Sec., Mrs. Pearl Williams Kelley, Dept. of Education, Nashville, Tenn.

California School Library Association

(Having a Northern and Southern Section)
Pres., Mrs. Elizabeth Madison, Oakland High School.
1st V.-Pres., Charlotte Casey, Los Angeles City School Library.
Sec. and Treas., No. Sec., Mrs. Gertrude Matthewson, Berkeley High School; So. Sec., Marjorie Van Deusen, State Normal School, Los Angeles.
Meetings, annual, June; others, when called.
Members, So. Sec., 48; No. Sec., about 13; total, 61.
Report printed.

Connecticut Library Association, School Library Committee*

Chairman, Anna Hadley, Gilbert S., Winsted.
Committee, Edwin C. Andrews, Supt. of Schools, Greenwich; H. Mary Spangler, H. S. L., Hartford.

Illinois) Chicago High School Teachers' Club, Library Section*

Officers, Miss E. P. Hall, John Marshall H. S.; Wm. M. Payne, McKinley H. S.; Miss Riesing, Nicholas Senn H. S.; Geo. W. Tanner, Murray F. Tuley H. S.; Mrs. C. E. T. Shacass, Englewood H. S.

Library Section of Indiana State Teachers' Association

Pres., Lyle Harter, Librarian of Technical High School, Indianapolis.
Sec., Nell Ridpath, Librarian of Shortridge High School, Indianapolis.
Meetings, annual, October; others, none.
Report, is printed.

**Kansas Association of Teachers of English,
Library Committee**

Chairman, W. H. Kerr, Emporia, Kans.
Meetings, annual, Nov.; others, March.
Report, not printed.

**Kentucky Education Association, Library
Section***

Pres., C. A. Tanner, Irvington.
Sec., R. E. Eubank, Lexington.

**Michigan State Teachers' Association, Library
Section**

Pres., E. L. Miller, Prin. Northwestern High School, Detroit.
Sec., Elizabeth Knapp, Public Library, Detroit.
Meetings, annual; others, none.
Report, printed in Proceedings of Association.

**Minnesota Educational Association, Division
of Public School Librarians**

Pres., Martha Wilson, The Capitol, St. Paul.
Vice-Pres., Ruth Ely, Normal School, Duluth.
Sec., Elizabeth Scripture, East H. S., Minnesota.
Meetings, annual, Nov. 1 and 2, 1917.
Report, not printed.

**Missouri State Teachers' Association,
(Library Section)**

Chairman, J. Cunningham, St. Joseph, Mo.
Vice-Chairman, Lewis M. Dougan, St. Louis.
Sec., Miss Lesem Cooke, Warrensburg, Mo.
Meetings, annual, autumn.

New Jersey School Librarians' Association

Pres., A. Marie Hardy, H. S. Lib., E. Orange, N. J.
V.-Pres., Agnes Miller, P. L., Princeton, N. J.
Sec. and Treas., H. Irene Dayton, H. S. L., Passaic, N. J.
Exec. Comm., Misses Hardy, Miller, Dayton and Elizabeth White, Passaic, N. J.
Meetings, Oct., Dec., Jan., Apr., June, second Sats.
No. of members, twenty-seven.

**New Mexico Educational Association,
Library Section**

Pres., Myrtle M. Cole, Public Library, Raton.
V.-Pres., Mrs. Willa L. Skipwith, Carnegie Library, Roswell.
Sec., Floy E. French, State Agricultural College, State College.
Educational Council, Rose Henderson, Silver City Normal; Pauline Madden, Albuquerque; Mrs. Lola Armijo, Santa Fé.

Library Section of N. Y. Teachers' Association

Pres., Dr. J. V. Sturges, Geneseo, N. Y.

Sec., Martha Caroline Pritchard, Geneseo, N. Y.

Meetings, annual, Nov.
Report, not printed.

**South Dakota Educational Association,
Library Section***

In Nov., 1915, the Educational Association voted to include the South Dakota Library Association as a section. Officers, *see* South Dakota Library Assn.

**West Virginia Council of Teachers of
English**

Pres., Walter Barnes, Fairmont, W. Va.
V.-Pres., Mary B. Fontaine, Charleston, W. Va.
Sec., Mary M. Atkeson, Morgantown, W. Va.
Exec. Comm., officers named above.
Meetings, annual, last of October; others, middle of June.
No. of members, one hundred.
Report printed in state school papers.

**Wisconsin State Teachers' Association,
Library Section**

Pres., W. E. Smith, Sauk Co. Training Sch., Reedsby.
Exec. Comm., C. E. McLenegan, chairman, Librarian Milwaukee P. L.; Miss Almere L. Scott, Sec'y, University Extension Dept., Madison, Wis.
Meetings, annual, Nov.

LIBRARY CLUBS

ILLINOIS

Chicago Library Club

Pres., John F. Lyons, McCormick Theo. Sem.
1st V.-Pres., Charlotte H. Foye, John Crear Library.
2d V.-Pres., Earl N. Manchester, University of Chicago.
Sec., Janet M. Greene, Chicago Public Library.
Treas., Fanny A. Noyes, Newberry Library.
Meetings, annual, May; others, monthly, Oct. to April.
No. of members, two hundred and eighty-five.
Report, not printed.

University of Illinois Library Club

Pres., Margaret S. Williams, U. of Ill. Library, Urbana, Ill.
Sec., Ruth E. Hammond, U. of Ill. Library, Urbana, Ill.
Treas., Florence M. Craig, U. of Ill. Library, Urbana, Ill.
Exec. Comm., Ernest J. Reece, Myrtle A. Renz and the Pres., Sec., and Treas.
Meetings, annual business meeting, between May 15 and May 31 of each year. Business meetings at direction of executive committee. Others, two social

* Reprinted from 1916 ANNUAL.

meetings each semester and one during summer session.
No. of members, forty-four.
Report, not printed.

INDIANA

Indianapolis Library Club

Sec., Grace Nixon, Ind. State Library.
 No other officers reported.

IOWA

Des Moines Library Club

Pres., Mary M. Rosemond, Iowa State Library.
1st V.-Pres., Bertha Wilson, Des Moines Pub. Library.
Sec., Bertha L. Hess, Iowa State Library.
Treas., Bertha U. Hartmann, Des Moines Public Library.
Other officers, Julia A. Robinson, Chm. Program Com.; Grace A. Cooper, Chm. Social Com.
Exec. Comm., composed of above list of officers and Chm. of Program and Social Committees.
Meetings, annual, June; others, first Tuesday in Oct., Dec., Feb., Apr. and June.
Members, Sixty-one active, thirty associate.
Report, not printed.

Iowa City Library Club

Pres., Miss Nina Shaffer, 314 N. Dubuque.
1st V.-Pres., Miss Ruth Gallaher, N. Van Buren.
Sec.-Treas., Dorothy Dondore, 435 S. Clinton St.
Meetings, first Tuesday of each month.
No. of members, twenty-six.
Report, not printed.

MASSACHUSETTS

Bay Path Library Club

Pres., Madelene Bell, Worcester.
1st Vice-Pres., Robert K. Shaw, Worcester.
2d V.-Pres., Abby B. Shute, Auburn.
Sec., Florence E. Wheeler, Leominster.
Treas., Mrs. Grace M. Whittemore, Hudson.
Exec. Comm., officers of the club.
Meetings, annual, June; others, Oct.
Report, none printed.

Berkshire Library Club

Pres., Edith O. Fitch, Lenox.
Sec.-Treas., Lydia Fuller, Housatonic.
Advisory Comm., Leonora O. Herron, Pittsfield; (Mrs.) Caroline Flickinger, Dalton; Janet Waterman, Pittsfield.
Meetings, annual, Jan.; others, spring and fall.

Cape Cod Library Club

Pres., David L. Young, Orleans.
1st V.-Pres., E. L. Jenkins, South Yarmouth.
2d V.-Pres., Mrs. Herbert Clark, Eastham.

Sec., Mrs. Edith F. Nickerson, Bourne.
Treas., Mrs. Florence O'Neil, Chatham.
Exec. Comm., Mr. James Otis, Miss Elizabeth Nye, Mrs. Herschel Fuller, Mrs. Maurice Crocker.
Meetings, annual, Sept.
Number of members, one hundred and ten.

Old Colony Library Club

Pres., Gertrude M. Gleason, Public L., North Abington.
1st V.-Pres., Lucia L. Christian, Public L., Bridgewater.
Sec., Helen A. Brown, Montello Branch L., Montello.
Treas., Mrs. Hattie E. Cary, Public L., West Bridgewater.
Meetings, annual, June; others, March and Nov.
Number of members, seventy-five.
Report, printed in the *Mass. Library Club Bulletin*.

Southern Worcester Library Club

Pres., Mrs. Beatrice Putnam Sprague, Uxbridge.
1st V.-Pres., Flora B. Brigham, Westboro.
2d V.-Pres., Bertha Franklin, Bellingham.
Sec.-Treas., Lucy W. Biscoe, Grafton.
Meetings, annual, May or June; others, Oct.
Number of members, thirty-four.
Report, none printed.

Western Massachusetts Library Club

Pres., William C. Stone, City L., Springfield.
1st V.-Pres., Robert S. Fletcher, Amherst College L., Amherst.
2d V.-Pres., Anne Smith, Public L., Chicopee.
Sec., Georgina E. Carr, Springfield.
Treas., Mabel Moore, Holyoke.
Other Officers, James Lowell, Springfield.
Exec. Comm., officers and Bertha Blakely, South Hadley (former Pres.); Lalia Damon, Amherst (former Sec.).
Meetings, annual, May; others, Oct. and Feb.
Number of members, one hundred and twelve.
Report, none printed.

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor Library Club

Pres., Esther A. Smith, General L., University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
1st V.-Pres., Helen Smith, Carnegie L., Ann Arbor.
2d V.-Pres., Ellen Hoffman, High School, Ypsilanti.
Sec., Evelyn H. Walker, General L., University of Michigan.
Treas., Mary Jackman, General L., University of Michigan.
Exec. Comm., consists of the above officers.
Meetings, monthly.
Number of members, sixty-eight.
Report, none printed.

Upper Peninsula Library Association

Pres., Lura E. Brubaker, Escanaba.

1st V.-Pres., Mrs. Marie F. Grierson, Calumet.
Sec.-Treas., Ethel Kellow, Painesdale.
Meetings, annual.
Number of members, twenty or twenty-five.
Report, printed in library magazines only.

MINNESOTA

Clara Baldwin Library Club

Pres., Margaret Hickman, Eveleth.
Sec.-Treas., Stella Stebbins, Mt. Iron.
Meetings, annual, 3d Wed. May; others, 3d Wed. each month except June, July, Aug.
Number of members, fifteen.

Twin City Library Club

Pres., Dr. Solon J. Buck, Minnesota Historical Society.
1st V.-Pres., Augusta Starr, Minneapolis Public L.
Sec.-Treas., Amy Cowley, Minnesota Public Library Commission.
Meetings, two, spring and fall.
Number of members, one hundred and sixty-three.
Report, none printed.

MISSOURI

Columbia Library Club

Pres., Mary E. Baker.
1st V.-Pres., F. A. Sampson.
2d V.-Pres., Mrs. E. K. Parsons.
Sec., Valeria Easton.
Treas., P. A. Hogan.
Meetings, monthly during school year.
Number of members, twenty-nine.
Report, none printed.

Missouri Valley Library Club

Pres., Truman R. Temple, Public L., Leavenworth, Kan.
1st V.-Pres., Grace Hill, Public L., Kansas City.
Sec., Kate E. Dinsmoor, Polytechnic L., Kansas City.
Treas., Ida Buchan, Public L., Kansas City, Kan.
Exec. Comm., the above named officers.
Meetings, 2d week of the months Oct. to May, inclusive.
Number of members, sixty-five.

Southwest Library Club

Pres., Alice R. Gladden, Carthage.
Sec.-Treas., Emily Bird Smith, Webb City.
Program Comm., Mrs. Hattie R. Rice, Joplin; Miss Gladden, and Miss Smith.
Meetings, 3d Thursday Oct., Jan., Apr., July.
Number of members, sixteen.
Report, none printed.

NEW YORK

Long Island Library Club

Consolidated with the New York Library Club Oct., 1914.

N. Y. High School Librarians' Association

Pres., Sarah Annett, Washington Irving High School, New York City.
1st V.-Pres., Daisy Sabin, Eastern District High School, Brooklyn.
Sec.-Treas., Elizabeth B. McKnight, Bay Ridge High School, Brooklyn.
Exec. Comm., Misses Annett, Sabin and McKnight, and S. R. Parker, Boys' High School, Brooklyn.
Meetings, annual, 2d Wed. of Feb.; others, 2d Wed. of Oct., Dec. and May.
Number of members, thirty-two.
Report, none printed.

New York Library Club

Pres., H. M. Lydenberg, 476 Fifth Ave., New York.
1st V.-Pres., Harriet B. Prescott, Columbia University L.
Sec., Eleanor Roper, Flushing Branch, Queens Borough L., Flushing, L. I.
Treas., Ralph M. Dunbar, 100 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.
Exec. Comm., composed of above and Frank P. Hill.
Council: E. H. Anderson, Isabella M. Cooper, Theresa Hitchler, Jessie F. Hume.
Meetings, annual, May; others, Oct., Nov., Jan., Mar.
Number of members, eight hundred.
Report, annual, printed in May *Bulletin*.

New York Special Libraries' Association

Pres., Dr. C. C. Williamson, Municipal Reference L.
1st V.-Pres., temporarily vacant.
Sec.-Treas., Sarah B. Ball, U. S. Rubber Co., 1790 Broadway, New York.
Exec. Comm., *Pres.*, V.-*Pres.*, *Sec.-Treas.*, *Pres.* of preceding term and one other.
Meetings, annual, 3d Wed. in May; others, 3d Wed. of Oct., Jan. and Mar.
Number of members, eighty-one.
Report, none printed.

Northern New York Library Club

Pres., Dr. S. A. Hayt, Watertown.
Sec., Jane Naughton, Watertown.
Treas., Katherine S. Perine, Watertown.
Exec. Comm., Mrs. Bertrand Ingraham, Adams; Mrs. Frederick, Carthage; Mrs. E. S. Pitkin.
Meetings, spring and fall.
Number of members, sixty-seven.
Report, none printed.

Rochester District Library Club

Pres., James A. McMillen, University of Rochester.
1st V.-Pres., Eleanor Gleason, Mechanics' Institute.
Sec.-Treas., Bernice E. Hodges, Rochester Public L.
Exec. Comm., officers.
Meetings, annual, Nov.; others, five during year.
Number of members, fifty-two.
Report, none printed.

Southern Tier Library Club

Pres., W. F. Seward, Binghamton Public L.
1st V.-Pres., Anna G. Hall, Endicott Public L.

Sec., Mrs. Mary Summers, Moore Memorial L., Greene, N. Y.

Treas., J. W. Livingston, Peck Memorial L., Marathon, N. Y.

Exec. Comm., officers, with retiring *Pres.* Mrs. Kate Bear Andrew, Steele Memorial (Elmira), and Librarian where meeting is held.

Meetings, annual, some time in May usually; place not appointed.

Number of members: Membership varies; attendance at last meeting, thirty-two.

Report, none printed.

OREGON

Multnomah Library Club

Pres., Wilhelmina Carothers, 725 Prospect Drive.

1st V.-Pres., Maida Rossitter, Reed College.

Sec.-Treas., Bess McCrea, 735 Hoyt St.

Exec. Comm. Two additional members of executive committee have moved away, so officers only are left.

Meetings, irregular.

Number of members, fifty-eight.

Report, none printed.

TEXAS

University of Texas Library Club

Pres., J. E. Goodwin, 708 W. 32d St., Austin.

1st V.-Pres., Miss M. E. Goff, 1305 W. 22d St., Austin.

Sec.-Treas., Miss M. L. Magee, 100 E. 26th St., Austin.

Number of members, twenty-two.

WASHINGTON

Puget Sound Library Club

Pres., Miss Mary Lytle, Pub. Lib., Tacoma.

This library is an informal club, having no constitution, no by-laws, no membership, no dues, no minutes and no proceedings. Its only officer is a president, who may serve for only one meeting. Meetings are at call of president.

Meetings, about two a year.

Report, not printed.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee Library Club

Pres., Lillian M. Carter, 501 Newton Ave.

1st V.-Pres., Helen Apple, 839 1st St.

Sec.-Treas., Mamie E. Rehnquist, 1073 Maryland Ave.

Exec. Comm., Ellen F. Brady, Martha Greener.

Meetings, annual, May; others, irregular.

Number of members, eighty-two.

Report, none printed.

CANADA

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

Ontario Dept. of Education

— Public Libraries Branch.

W. O. Carson, Inspector of Public Libraries, Parliament Buildings.

— Public Libraries Institutes.

W. O. Carson, Inspector of Public Libraries, Parliament Buildings.

Ontario Library Association

Pres., Mary J. L. Black, Public L., Fort William.

1st V.-Pres., F. P. Gavin, Windsor.

2d V.-Pres., D. M. Grant, Sarnia.

Sec.-Treas., E. A. Hardy, 81 Collier St., Toronto.

Councillors, W. J. Sykes, Carnegie L., Ottawa; W. H. Murch, St. Thomas; B. Mabel Dunham, Kitchener; R. H. Bellamy, Mt. Brydges; J. T. Lillie, Orillia; George H. Locke, Public L., Toronto.

Exec. Comm., officers and councillors.

Meetings, annual, Easter Mon. and Tues.

Number of members, one hundred (mostly libraries, entitled to two representatives each).

Report is printed.

Saskatchewan Library Association

Pres., A. H. Gibbard, Moose Jaw Public L.

Past Pres., A. W. Cameron, Saskatoon.

Sec.-Treas., J. R. C. Honeyman, Regina Public L.

Exec. Comm., C. Nivins, A. Kennedy, G. A. Brown, N. F. Black.

Meetings, annual, Easter week.

Number of members, eighteen.

Report, none printed.

Toronto Library Institute*

Pres., R. A. Gray, Oakwood Collegiate S.

V.-Pres., Miss Charlton, Acad. of Med.

Sec., Miss Eva Davis, P. L., Toronto.

Exec. Comm., Messrs. Prendergast, Kittridge, Might, Hardy.

Public Library Institute, Toronto District

Pres., Miss M. Charlton, Academy of Medicine, Queens Park, Toronto.

1st V.-Pres., Prof. D. R. Keys, Canadian Institute, Toronto.

Sec.-Treas., Eva Davis, Toronto Public L.

Exec. Comm., C. G. Fraser, H. N. Brown, Esther Young, Prof. R. E. L. Kittridge,

Dr. George H. Locke, Dr. E. A. Hardy.

Meetings, annual, Nov.

Number of members, twenty-six.

BOOK TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

American Booksellers' Association. Office, 225 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Pres., Ward Macauley, Detroit, Mich.

1st V.-Pres., Walter S. Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.

* Reprinted from 1916 ANNUAL.

2d V.-Pres., Frederick G. Melcher, Indianapolis, Ind.

3d V.-Pres., Louis A. Keating, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sec., Walter V. McKee, with J. B. Sheehan & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Treas., Eugene L. Herr, Lancaster, Pa.

Executive Committee, John J. Wood, John G. Kidd, E. I. Hyke, Chas. E. Lauriat, Jr., A. G. Seiler, with the president, secretary and treasurer.

Board of Trade, Charles E. Butler, H. S. Hutchinson, E. Byrne Hackett, F. G. Melcher, Chas. E. Lauriat, Jr., Chas. A. Burkhardt, A. G. Seiler, T. E. Schulte, Edward Morehouse, F. D. Lacy.

American Publishers' Copyright League.

Pres., William W. Appleton.

Sec., Geo. Haven Putnam, 2 West 45th St., New York.

Treas., Frederick A. Stokes.

Executive Committee, Charles Scribner, A. F. Houghton, Jay B. Lippincott, Henry Holt, Alfred McIntyre, Edward H. Dodd, W. Morgan Shuster, Leopold Dion.

Counsel, Stephen H. Olin.

Booksellers' and Stationers' Association of North Carolina.

Pres., H. Taylor Rogers, Asheville.

V.-Pres., Chas. S. Stone, Charlotte.

Sec.-Treas., R. T. Wills, Greensboro.

Booksellers' Association of Philadelphia.

Organized 1911. Meets monthly at the Franklin Inn Club. Membership, 112.

Pres., Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.

V.-Pres., Geo. W. Jacobs.

Sec., Rudolph G. Kornbau, John C. Winston Co.

Treas., William M. Bains.

Board of Directors, Chas. C. Shoemaker, Chas. F. Kindt, H. V. Meyer, Walter S. Lewis, James W. Le Gallez, Chas. Sessler, H. W. Bacon, H. C. Fox, J. Bush.

Booksellers' Association of San Francisco and Bay Cities.

Organized 1913. Membership, 24.

Pres., Paul Elder.

V.-Pres., John J. Newbegin.

Sec.-Treas., A. M. Robertson, 222 Stockton St., San Francisco.

Booksellers' League. New York City.

Meets monthly, Oct. to Apr., excepting Dec. Membership, 280.

Pres., Frank Bruce.

1st V.-Pres., Geo. C. Whitworth.

2d V.-Pres., H. C. Kinsey.

Sec., A. Wessels, 354 Fourth Ave.

Treas., W. T. Haskell, 354 Fourth Ave.

Board of Managers, Ernest Eisele, R. E. Sherwood, Chas. A. Burkhardt, E. O. Chapman, A. Wessels, T. E. Schulte, F. D. Lacy, J. A. Holden, B. W. Huebsch, W. T. Haskell, C. E. Rutler, H. C. Kinsey, C. C. Shoemaker, W. T. McKeachie.

G. C. Whitworth, J. F. Greene, I. Mendoza, E. Byrne Hackett.

Boston Booksellers' League.

Reorganized 1917. Meets monthly except June, July, August. Membership, 186.

Pres., V. M. Schenck.

Treas., A. C. Grainger.

Sec., A. E. Watkins, 20 Franklin St.

Chicago Booksellers' Association.

Organized 1916.

Chairman, Frank M. Morris.

Sec., Ralph B. Henry, care of Carson, Pirie, Scott Co.

Executive Committee, Miss Marcella Burns, H. A. Kasten, W. P. Blessing, E. S. Brewster, A. Kroch.

Kansas Book-Dealers Association.

Meets annually. Membership, 210.

Pres., Edward Dorsey.

V.-Pres., Mason McCarty.

Sec.-Treas., O. Scott Morgan, Baldwin.

Executive Committee, Mason McCarty, R. F. Moore, Isaac Goldsmith, H. W. Brewer, Bradford Dougherty.

New Jersey Booksellers' Association.

**Pres.*, Whitney Darrow.

**Sec.*, Clayton L. Traver, Trenton.

*Temporary officers.

Pittsburgh Booksellers' and Stationers' Association.

Organized 1899. Meets monthly. Membership, 25.

Pres., Geo. H. Alexander.

V.-Pres., E. L. Stevenson.

Cor. Sec., Chas. H. Clough.

Rec. Sec., J. A. Cooper.

Treas., John A. Brown.

Retail Booksellers' and Stationers' Association of Illinois.

Organized May, 1916. Meets annually. Membership, 31.

Pres., Geo. O. Wirtz.

V.-Pres., Clifford Lloyd.

Sec., C. W. Follett, 323 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Treas., F. L. Coad.

Retail Booksellers' and Stationers' Association of Ohio.

Organized 1916. Membership, 15.

Pres., John J. Wood.

V.-Pres., C. R. Comings.

Sec., Fred E. Huntsberger, University Book Store, Delaware.

Treas., V. E. Hardin.

Executive Committee, John Frazer, A. Schapiro, L. W. Hazen, S. T. Lemley, E. F. Gallant.

PUBLISHING BOOK CLUBS

American Bookplate Society. Kansas City, Mo.

"To promote good-fellowship among col-

lectors of bookplates, to hold exhibitions of bookplates, to promote the publication of literature upon the subject, and to co-operate with individuals who may be in any way working to promote the interest or development of this field of art." Publishes quarterly periodical devoted to bookplates.

Sec.-Treas., Alfred Fowler, 17 Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

Bibliographical Society of America.

Founded 1904 for the "promotion of bibliographical research, and the printing of bibliographical publications."

Membership, 182.

Pres., Carl B. Roden.

Sec., Henry O. Severance, Columbia, Mo.

Bibliophile Society. Boston, Mass.

Founded 1901.

Treas., H. H. Harper.

Meetings, annual, first Tuesday in Jan.

Brothers of the Book. Chicago, Ill.

"Purpose of the order is the encouragement of bookish good-fellowship, and the occasional publication of a worthy book."

Scrivener, Laurence C. Woodworth, 25 E. Washington St., Chicago.

Artificer, Will Ransom.

Archivist, Frank M. Morris.

Carteret Book Club. Newark, N. J.

Founded 1908 for the "promotion of the arts pertaining to the production of books."

Pres., James E. Howell.

Treas., James S. Higbie.

Sec., J. C. Dana.

The Caxton Club. Chicago, Ill.

Founded 1895, to promote "the arts pertaining to the production of books."

Membership, 180.

Pres., Clarence A. Burley.

Sec., Edward Eagle Brown.

Club for Colonial Reprints. Providence, R. I.
Organized 1902.

Sec.-Treas., G. P. Winship, 68 Waterman St., Providence, R. I.

The Club of Odd Volumes. Boston, Mass.

Organized 1886 "for the purpose of promoting literary and artistic tastes, establishing and maintaining a place for social meeting and a reference library, providing occasional exhibits of a special and instructive character, and publishing rare prints and books relating to historical and literary matters."

Membership, 75.

Pres., William V. Kellen.

Clerk-Treas., Charles E. Goodspeed, 5a Park St.

"Dofobs." Chicago, Ill.

Sec., Walter M. Hill, 831 Marshall Field Bldg.

Not at present active.

The Dunlap Society. New York City.

Founded 1885 to publish material not in print, but worthy of preservation, regarding the American stage.

Pres., Brander Matthews.

V.-Pres., Evert J. Wendell.

Asst. Sec., Guy Nichols, 395 Lafayette St.

The Filson Club. Louisville, Ky.

Founded 1884 for historical research and the preservation of historical records of the section.

Pres., James S. Pirtle.

V.-Pres., R. C. Ballard Thruston.

Sec., Alfred Pirtle.

Treas., Ky. Title Savings Bank & Trust Co.

Franklin Club. Box 700, St. Louis, Mo.

Membership, resident 100, non-resident 25.

Pres., F. W. Lehmann.

1st V.-Pres., William K. Bixby.

2d V.-Pres., Wm. L. R. Gifford.

Sec., S. L. Sherer.

Treas., Benjamin Altheimer.

Directors, John H. Gundlach, Walter B. Stevens, Arthur E. Bostwick and Percy Werner.

The Gorges Society. Portland, Me.

Organized 1884.

Membership about 100.

"Object is the publication of rare works in print or manuscript, relating to America, and especially the State of Maine."

Pres., James Phinney Baxter, Portland, Me.

V.-Pres., Joseph White Symonds.

Sec., Miss Ethel P. Hall.

Treas., Hubbard Winslow Bryant.

Not at present active.

Grolier Club. 29 E. 32d St., New York.

Organized 1884 for "the literary study and promotion of the arts pertaining to the production of books, including the occasional publication of books designed to illustrate, promote and encourage those arts." Membership, 250 resident and 150 non-resident.

Pres., Edward G. Kennedy.

V.-Pres., Arthur H. Scribner

Treas., Robert Jaffray.

Sec., Walter Gilliss, 436 Madison Ave., N. Y.

The Lenox Club. Cambridge, Mass.

Organized 1916. Membership, 8.

Sec., G. P. Winship, Widener Library, Cambridge, Mass.

Philobiblon Club. Philadelphia, Pa.

Founded 1893.

Pres., Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker.

Sec., John Ashhurst n. e. cor. 13th and Locust Sts.

Rowfant Club. Cleveland, O.

Founded 1892.

Membership about 150.

Pres., George B. Shepard.

V.-Pres., Harry D. Smith.

Sec.-Treas., Benjamin P. Bourland, 3028 Prospect Ave.

Society of Iconophiles. New York City.

Organized 1895. Membership, 10 active, 50 associate.

Pres., William Loring Andrews.

Sec.-Treas., Harris D. Colt, 30 Broad St., New York.

Woodberry Society. New York City.

Founded 1911.

Pres., Louis V. Ledoux.

V.-Pres., Russell H. Loines.

Sec., W. B. Symmes, Jr., 55 Liberty St., New York.

Treas., Joseph M. Proskauer.

SOCIETIES OF AUTHORS

The Authors Club. Carnegie Hall, New York City.

Organized 1882 for literary and library purposes and promotion of social intercourse among authors. Meets alternate Thursdays from Oct. to June.

Membership, about 275.

Sec., Ernest Ingersoll.

Treas., Stuart Henry.

Authors' League of America, Inc. 33 West 42d St., New York City.

Established 1913 "for the mutual protection and information of authors in their dealings with publishers."

Membership, 1730.

Annual dues, \$10.

Pres., Rex Beach.

V.-Pres., Theodore Roosevelt.

Hon. V.-Pres., Winston Churchill, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Augustus Thomas, Vic-

tor Herbert, Charles Dana Gibson, Booth Tarkington.

Counsel, B. H. Stern.

Sec.-Treas., Eric Schuler.

Mng. Sec., Luise M. Sillcox.

Council, Samuel Hopkins Adams, George Ade, Gertrude Atherton, George Barr Baker, Rex Beach, Thompson Buchanan, Gelett Burgess, Ellis Parker Butler, Edmund Vance Cooke, George Creel, James Oliver Curwood, Walter P. Eaton, Dana Gatlin, William J. Ghent, Charles Dana Gibson, Ellen Glasgow, Robert Grant, Henry Sydnor Harrison, Avery Hopwood, Emerson Hough, Rupert Hughes, Will Irwin, Burges Johnson, Owen Johnson, Kate Jordan, Arthur I. Keller, Charles Rann Kennedy, Basil King, Peter B. Kyne, Percy MacKaye, Margaret Mayo, George Barr McCutcheon, Samuel Merwin, George Middleton, Cleveland Moffett, Meredith Nicholson, Harvey O'Higgins, William H. Osborne, Will Payne, Channing Pollock, Ernest Poole, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Edwin Milton Royle, Robert Haven Schauffler, Leroy Scott, Upton Sinclair, William M. Sloane, E. H. Sothorn, Julian Street, Ida M. Tarbell, Booth Tarkington, Arthur C. Train, Louis Joseph Vance, Bayard Veiller, Charles Stokes Wayne, Stewart Edward White, Roger B. Whitman, Jesse Lynch Williams, Owen Wister, Helen S. Woodruff.

Executive Committee, Thompson Buchanan, Gelett Burgess, Dana Gatlin, George Barr McCutcheon, Harvey O'Higgins, Channing Pollock, Leroy Scott, Julian Street, Louis Joseph Vance, Helen S. Woodruff.

The League is affiliated with the "Authors' Society" of England and "La Société des gens de Lettres" of France and publishes a *Bulletin*.

**LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND
SHORT COURSES**

LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND SHORT COURSES

In the following pages have been brought together data regarding the principal courses of instruction in library economy, both in the schools of professional standing whose graduates are qualified to assume positions of considerable responsibility, and in the shorter courses which often furnish the only opportunity for the assistant or the individual in charge of the small library, to secure systematic instruction in the rudiments of library service.

In arranging the material, the schools which hold membership in the Association of American Library Schools, as well as those others whose course of study covers one full year or more, are placed together in chronological order according to the date of their foundation. The shorter courses follow, grouping together those given by the library commissions in various states, and those offered by universities and other educational institutions as a part of their regular summer sessions.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

(New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.)

History. The New York State Library School was founded by Melvil Dewey at Columbia University in 1887 as the Columbia College School of Library Economy. It removed to the New York State Library, Albany, 1887, and is now a separate division of the University of the State of New York (The State Education Department). It is a charter member of the Association of American Library Schools.

Finances. The total tuition, lecture and incidental fees for the entire course of two years are, for residents of New York State \$100, for nonresidents \$150. (Junior year: \$75 for residents; \$100 for nonresidents. Senior year: \$25 for residents; \$50 for nonresidents.) The school is supported by direct legislative appropriation.

Faculty. The faculty for the year 1917-18 is as follows:

James Ingersoll Wyer, jr., M.L.S., *Director.*
Government documents, Advanced reference work, American libraries, Library administration.

Frank Keller Walter, A.M., M.L.S., *Vice-Director.* *Elementary reference, National bibliography, Bookbinding, Printing, Expansive classification, Seminar.*

Florence Woodworth, B.L.S., *Director's Assistant.* *In charge of Library School collections and local practice work.*

Walter Stanley Biscoe, M.A. *Subject bibliography, Advanced classification, History of books and foreign libraries.*

Ada Alice Jones, *Secretary to the Faculty.*

Edna M. Sanderson, B.A., B.L.S., *Registrar.*

Katharine Dame, B.A. *Advanced cataloging.*

Jean Hawkins, B.M., B.L.S. *Classification, Subject headings, Elementary cataloging, Loan work.*

Jennie Dorcas Fellows. *Advanced Cataloging.*

Mary Edna Eastwood, B.A. *Selection of books.*

William Richard Watson, B.A. *Advanced administration, Library buildings, Library extension.*

Elizabeth Manley Smith, B.A. *Order, Shelf and accession work.*

Lecturers in charge of courses are:

William Reed Eastman, M.A., M.L.S.
Library buildings.

Charles Frederick Porter, *Selection of Books.*

John T. Fitzpatrick, B.A. *Low library work.*

Mary Ellis. *Indexing.*

William E. Hannan, B.A. *Legislative reference work.*

Clara Whitehill Hunt. *Library work with children.*

Entrance Requirements. The course is open only to a limited number of graduates of colleges registered by the University of the State of New York, who must be at least twenty years and preferably less than thirty-five years old. At least 15 hour-credits in foreign languages are required. A detailed statement of the college courses taken must be submitted. This may be accepted as whole or partial equivalent of entrance examinations. An application blank (with references) must be filled out. Personality as well as education are considered in admitting candidates.

Curriculum. The school offers a two-year course. The topics treated in each year are as follows:

JUNIOR YEAR

ADMINISTRATIVE

American libraries
Administration of small libraries
Library buildings
Library visit
Library work with children
Seminar

BIBLIOGRAPHIC

National bibliography
Reference work
Selection of books

PRACTICE WORK

TECHNICAL

Bookbinding
Cataloging
Classification
Loan work
Notes and samples
Order and accession work
Printing
Shelf work
Subject headings

SENIOR YEAR

ADMINISTRATIVE

Administration of large libraries
Library visit
Seminar

BIBLIOGRAPHIC

Government documents
History of books and foreign libraries

ORIGINAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OR LIBRARY AND THE

COMMUNITY

Selection of books
Subject bibliography

PRACTICE WORK

TECHNICAL

Cataloging
Classification
Notes and samples

The courses listed in the above senior schedule, are required. Of the courses in the following list, a minimum of 100 hours to be elected by senior students is also required.

Bibliographic practice work
Business libraries
Cataloging
Cataloging practice work
High school libraries
Indexing

Library extension
Law library and legislative reference work
Library buildings
Reference
Reference practice work

Four weeks' practice in libraries outside of Albany and a 10 days visit to typical libraries are required each year. An original bibliography or community study is required for graduation. In its instructional and practice work the course emphasizes the administrative and reference sides of library work and close co-operation is maintained with the State Library and the Educational Extension and School Libraries Divisions of the University.

The degree of Bachelor of Library Science (B.L.S.) is given on the completion of the courses; a certificate is granted for completion of the first year's work. Descriptions of each course are included in the "Circular of information" which is sent free on request.

The degree Master of Library Science is conferred on graduates who have been successfully engaged in library work for at least five years after receiving the degree Bachelor of Library Science and who present a satisfactory thesis, bibliography or catalog and pass such further examinations as shall be prescribed.

All degrees conferred by the school are granted under the seal of the University of the State of New York.

Equipment. The school is located in a spacious suite of rooms expressly designed for it on the third floor of the State Education Building. The suite includes a large study hall with individual desks, class and seminar rooms, typewriting room and office. The bibliographical sections of the State Library are mainly shelved in these rooms. The collections of the New York State Library are available for student use. In addition to the great general reading room, with its large collection of

general reference books and its special alcoves for technology, genealogy and local history and education, there are four large special reading rooms devoted to law, public documents and legislative reference, medicine and general periodicals. More than 400,000 volumes are already included in the State Library's collections and large additions are rapidly being made. About 800 serials dealing with libraries and library work are regularly taken.

Summer Session. Elementary summer courses are open only to those actually in paid library work or under written appointment to it. The course is six weeks in length. In alternate years this is divided into two separate parts of three weeks, each devoted to a group of related subjects. Residents of New York pay no tuition. Others pay \$20 for a six weeks session or \$10 for a three weeks session. Summer work is not credited toward a degree.

For the past three years a ten-days institute for high school librarians has been conducted in co-operation with the School Libraries Division.

Number of Graduates. 812 students (164 men and 648 women) have matriculated as regular students. 220 of these have received the bachelor's degree.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

(Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

History. The School was started as a training class in the spring of 1890 under Miss Margaret Healy, the first director of the library at Pratt Institute, with two separate courses,—Cataloging and Library Training. Instruction was given by members of the library staff. It was reorganized as a regular school with its own faculty and a unified course in 1895 when Miss Mary Wright Plummer, the librarian, succeeded Miss Healy as Director. In 1904 Miss Plummer resigned the librarianship of the Pratt Institute Free Library but retained the Directorship of the School which then became separate from the library as an administrative unit. Miss Plummer withdrew from the School in 1911 and the School was again reunited with the library under the Directorship of Edward F. Stevens, the librarian. Miss Josephine Adams Rathbone, who had been connected with the School since 1895, was made Vice-Director and School executive.

The School has from time to time conducted special second-year courses, a historical course in advanced cataloging and bibliography; a course in children's work—the first to be offered anywhere—and a normal course to fit students to teach library science.

The Pratt Institute School of Library Science is a charter member of the Association of American Library Schools.

Finances. The Library School is maintained by an annual appropriation from the endowment income of Pratt Institute based upon a budget submitted by the Director.

The tuition fee is \$100.00 per annum, payable in three instalments. This fee includes payment for certain special privileges offered by Pratt Institute.

Faculty. The faculty for the year of 1916-17 is as follows:

Edward Francis Stevens, B.A., Pratt 1903,
Director, Lecturer on Library Administration, Technical Literature, etc.

Josephine Adams Rathbone, B.L.S., N. Y. S.
Library School 1893, *Vice-Director, School Executive, Instructor in Reference Work, Classification and Book Selection, and Conductor of Seminars in Fiction, Library Administration, Library Survey.*

Harriet B. Gooch, Pratt 1898, *Instructor in Cataloging and Indexing, Maps, and U. S. Documents, Library Economy, Bibliography, and Technical German.*

Eleanor Berry Woodruff, Pratt 1892, *Instructor in Technical French and Elementary Italian.*

Justine E. Day, *Secretary.*

Lecturers conducting courses are:

Agnes Cowing, Children's Librarian, Pratt Institute Free Library. *Children's books.*
 William R. Eastman, M.A., B.L.S., formerly Chief of Division of Educational Extension, N. Y. State Educational Department. *Library buildings.*
 Theresa Hitchler, Superintendent of Cataloging, Brooklyn Public Library. *Cataloging department—organization and problems.*
 Julia A. Hopkins, Principal, Training Class, Brooklyn Public Library. *Civic institutions.*

Clara W. Hunt, Superintendent of Children's Department, Brooklyn Public Library. *Administration of Children's rooms and of a Department of children's work.*

Annie Carroll Moore, Supervisor of Work with Children, New York Public Library. *Library methods for children and selection of children's books.*

Azariah S. Root, Principal, New York Library School. *History of libraries.*

Anna Coit Tyler, Assistant to Supervisor of Work with Children, New York Public Library. *Story telling.*

The supervisors of practice work at Pratt Institute Free Library are:

Agnes Cowing, *Children's Librarian.*
 Elizabeth B. Faucon, *Custodian of Reading Room.*
 Donald Hendry, *Head of Applied Science Reference Department.*

Harriet F. Husted, *Head Cataloger.*
 Annie Mackenzie, *Head of Circulating Department.*
 Laura E. Palmer, *Head of Art Reference Department.*

Eleanor B. Woodruff, *Reference Librarian.*

Entrance Requirements. Admission is by examination in History, Literature, General Information, Current Events, French and German; all who apply are examined, whatever their education or experience, since it is desired to keep an open door for the unusual person who may not have had a standardized education. From those who pass a class of 25 is selected.

Curriculum. The school offers a one year general course in library work. The course fits students, depending on their ability, previous experience and education, for positions as librarians of small libraries, heads of departments, children's librarians or assistants in public, educational or other libraries. Placed as it is in a public library, the school naturally emphasizes public library work, and over 60 per cent. of the graduates go into this field.

The course consists of 487 hours of class work, 275 of which are given to technical subjects, 149 to book courses and 67 to administrative courses, and of 396 hours of practice work in the Pratt Institute Free Library, 45 hours of field work, visiting libraries and other institutions in and around New York, and of a week of visits to more distant libraries.

The practice work is planned with the needs of the students rather than the benefit of the library in view, and is carefully supervised, revised, and reported on. In addition to work in the Pratt library, opportunity for work in certain branches of the Brooklyn Public Library is regularly offered, and students wishing to specialize are allowed to do practical work in many of the libraries of Greater New York.

The resources and opportunities of New York are drawn on to add richness and variety to the course,—book auctions, publishing houses, private libraries, lectures at the Brooklyn Institute and at Columbia University—all contribute to this end, and the students are kept informed of art exhibitions, the opera, concerts, good plays, special musical services, and noted preachers, and are urged to do as much outside as is compatible with good work.

Equipment. The School is housed in two large, sunny class-rooms on the third floor of the library building. It has as its laboratory the Pratt Institute Free Library with a collection of 115,000 volumes and with all the functions of a public library. In addition Pratt Institute has a Rest House where the best of care can be had in case of illness. Medical attendance, a gymnasium, club houses for men and women students,

a course of general lectures and readings, one of lectures on art, and many educational lectures, are available free of charge. There are no dormitories, but the Institute issues a list of inspected boarding houses.

Summer Session. The Library School offers no summer course.

Number of Graduates. Since the opening of the school certificates have been issued as follows:

1891	21		1905	24	
1892	15		1906	24	2d year 3
1893	19		1907	21	
1894	26		1908	22	
1895	25		1909	22	
1896	19		1910	23	
1897	20	2d year 3	1911	25	
1898	20		1912	25	
1899	20	2d year 4	1913	23	
1900	21	2d year 2	1914	26	
1901	18	2d year 6	1915	25	
1902	23		1916	21	
1903	23				
1904	20	2d year 5	Total	571	Total 23

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

History. The Armour Institute Library School, Chicago, began work in 1893, under the directorship of Miss Katherine L. Sharp. In the summer of 1897 the School, with the good will of the Institute, was transferred to the University of Illinois, Miss Sharp becoming librarian of the University and Director of the new Library School. During the first two years, the course at Armour Institute was a one year course; during the other two years the course covered two years. Beginning with its connection with the University the School required the completion of two years of college work for admission. In September, 1903, the requirements for entrance were increased to three years of college work; since September, 1911, only college graduates or those possessing equivalent training have been admitted as regular students. During the 24 years of the School 606 students have matriculated; of these, 532 have completed one year's work, and 278 the two years' course. About 400 are now engaged in library work. The school is a charter member of the American Association of Library Schools.

Finances. The School is supported by appropriations from University funds made by the Board of Trustees on the recommendation of the President of the University.

The new students pay a matriculation fee of \$10, and each semester a fee of \$12, the fees being turned into the general University treasury. The expenditures for the Library School during the year 1915-16 amounted to \$10,006.48.

Faculty. The faculty for the year 1916-17 is as follows:

Edmund Janes James, Ph.D., LL. D., <i>President of the University.</i>	Emma Felsenthal, Ph.B., B.L.S., <i>Instructor in Library Economy.</i>
Phineas Lawrence Windsor, Ph.B., <i>Director.</i>	Sabra W. Vought, A.B., B.L.S., <i>Instructor in Library Economy.</i>
Frances Simpson, M.L., B.L.S., <i>Assistant Director, Assistant Professor of Library Economy.</i>	Edna Lyman Scott, <i>Special Lecturer on Library Work with Children.</i>
Ernest James Reece, Ph.B., <i>Associate in Library Economy.</i>	Wilma Loy Shelton, A.B., <i>Reviser and Assistant.</i>
Ethel Bond, A.B., B.L.S., <i>Instructor in Library Economy.</i>	

In addition to the above, nine members of the staff of the University Library, and a number of professors in other departments of the University, give occasional lectures before

the Library School. Each year the School secures as lecturers eight or ten prominent librarians from other institutions.

Entrance Requirements. For admission a student must present evidence showing that he has completed a four year course in Liberal Arts and Sciences in an institution of approved standing. Each applicant for admission to the School must fill out an application blank, and send to the School an official statement of his college courses, grades, etc. An applicant whose college work was of distinctly poor quality, or whose course was obviously lacking in subjects generally considered necessary as a preparation for librarianship, is discouraged from attending.

Applicants who cannot meet the formal entrance requirements and who are over twenty-one years of age, may be admitted as special students, not a candidate for the degree. It has long been the practice of the faculty to admit but two or three special students in any one class.

Curriculum. The curriculum is two years in length. For graduation a student must receive credit for all courses except those marked with an asterisk (*), which are elective. The degree of Bachelor of Library Science is conferred on a student who has completed the required work in the two years' curriculum, and has received credit in courses amounting to 65 hours.

FIRST SEMESTER		JUNIOR YEAR		SECOND SEMESTER	
	Hours		Hours		Hours
Reference	3	Reference	3	Reference	3
Selection of Books	2	Selection of Books	2	Selection of Books	2
Practise Work	2	Practise Work	2	Practise Work	2
Order and Accession	2	History of Libraries	2	History of Libraries	2
Classification	3	Trade Bibliography	1	Trade Bibliography	1
Cataloging	3	Loan Department	1	Loan Department	1
Library Administration	1	Printing, Binding, Indexing	2	Printing, Binding, Indexing	2
Total	16	Library Extension	3	Library Extension	3
		Library Administration	1	Library Administration	1
		Total	17	Total	17
		SENIOR YEAR			
Subject Bibliography	2	Subject Bibliography	2	Subject Bibliography	2
Advanced Reference*	2	History of Printing	2	History of Printing	2
Practise Work	4	Practise Work	4	Practise Work	4
Public Documents	2	Public Documents*	2	Public Documents*	2
Seminar	2	Seminar*	2	Seminar*	2
Selection of Books	2	Selection of Books	2	Selection of Books	2
Library Administration	3	Advanced Classification*	3	Advanced Classification*	3
Bibliographical Institutions*	1	Library Administration	3	Library Administration	3
Total	18	Practise Work*	1 to 4	Practise Work*	1 to 4
		Total	19 to 22	Total	19 to 22

Credit is reckoned in *semester hours*. An *hour* is one class period a week for one semester, or the equivalent; each *hour* presupposes two hours of preparation by the student.

A student who has completed the junior year, and desires to fit himself thoroly for work in a business, agricultural, school, historical or other special library, may with the approval of the faculty, elect appropriate courses in other departments of the University in lieu of certain of the required senior courses.

One month of field work in an assigned public or other library is required of each senior.

All students are required to spend a week each year in visiting certain designated libraries; these annual visits alternate between Chicago and vicinity, and St. Louis and vicinity.

Equipment. The Library School occupies five rooms on the upper floor of the Library Building. Each student is given a desk in the study room. The Library School collection of publications relating to Library Economy and to the history of books, printing and libraries, is shelved in the school rooms. A collection of books designed for practice cataloging and a collection of about 400 children's books are maintained.

The chief equipment of the School, however, is the University Library of 366,245 volumes, 89,351 pamphlets, 4072 pieces of sheet music, and 3180 maps. The library staff, distinct from the faculty, numbers about sixty. Twelve departmental or branch libraries are maintained in various buildings on the campus, eight of these containing over 10,000 volumes each.

Summer Session. The Library School has for the past six years conducted summer courses in library training intended primarily for librarians and assistants in Illinois libraries. Work done in the summer session has not been accepted for credit toward the B.L.S. degree. Students in these courses must be high school graduates and actually engaged in library work. Altogether 137 students have been enrolled in these courses, of whom 100 were from Illinois libraries.

Number of Graduates.

Armour Institute Library School

Diplomas Given

	One year diplomas		Two year diplomas
1893-94	10	1895-96	7
1894-95	15	1896-97	3
	<hr/> 25		<hr/> 10

University of Illinois Library School

B.L.S. Degrees Conferred

1897-98	1	1908-09	12
1898-99	5	1909-10	8
1899-00	23	1910-11	13
1900-01	16	1911-12	12
1901-02	16	1912-13	8
1902-03	35	1913-14	5
1903-04	30	1914-15	14
1904-05	20	1915-16	11
1905-06	11		<hr/>
1906-07	15	Total degrees conferred	268
1907-08	13		

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

(Madison, Wis.)

History. The Library School of the University of Wisconsin is the outgrowth of the Wisconsin Summer School of Library Science, which was established in 1895 at the urgent solicitation of Frank A. Hutchins, then chairman of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, and Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, a member of the commission. Miss Katherine L. Sharp, in charge of Armour Institute Library School, was the director for the first two sessions, and was succeeded by Miss Cornelia Marvin, who conducted the sessions for nine years. In 1905 with Henry E. Legler as secretary of the commission the course was lengthened to a year under the name of the Wisconsin Library School, and Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine was selected as preceptor. In 1911 the school became legally a part of the state university under the name of the Library School of the University of Wisconsin, tho it still continues to be administered wholly by the library commission. Both a year's course and a summer session are offered by the school; the class of 1916 was the tenth graduated from the regular course of one year, while the summer session of 1916 was the twenty-first in the summer series. The school is a charter member of the Association of American Library Schools.

Finances. The summer sessions of 1895 and 1896 were financed by the Hon. J. H. Stout. In 1897 the library commission, thru its increased appropriation, was enabled to carry on the work of the school from its own funds. In 1905 the state legislature granted to the commission a continuing appropriation for the purpose of conducting the year's course. In 1909 the regents of the university were authorized to co-operate in the maintenance of the school and two years later a subvention of \$7500 was made towards its support.

Tuition fees for residents of Wisconsin are \$50, and for non-residents, \$100. The library commission is allowed to retain the fees to aid in defraying the expenses of the school and the special courses offered by the faculty in the university. A part of the tuition fees are devoted to the payment of the traveling expenses incurred in going to and from field practice.

Faculty. The faculty for the year 1916-17 is as follows:

Matthew Simpson Dudgeon, M.A., LL.B.,
Director.

Mary Emogene Hazeltine, B.S., *Preceptor.*

Helen Turvill, B.A., *Instructor in Cataloging, Classification, Library Economy.*

Mary Frances Carpenter, B.L., *Instructor in Library Literature, Librarian of School Collections, Supervisor of Revision.*

Marion Humble, *Instructor in Children's Literature, Loan Administration.*

Elva Lucile Bascom, B.A., B.L.S., *Instructor in Book Selection.*

Clarence Brown Lester, M.A., *Instructor in Reference Work, Public Documents.*

Mary Allegra Smith, B.L., *Lecturer on Library Administration and Equipment.*

Helen R. Cochran, B.A., *Reviser.*

Lucy M. Curtiss, *Staff Secretary.*

In addition to the above the school has a staff of regular lecturers drawn from the faculty of the university and from the public men of the state. Each year the school also secures as special lecturers, librarians of prominence, educators, and literary leaders.

A vital feature of the school organization is the fact that every member of the faculty visits libraries for the commission, thus keeping in touch with library practice and methods, and helping to advance actual standards.

Entrance Requirements. Without exception all applicants are required to take the entrance examination which is held each year on the second Friday in June. These examinations are competitive, presupposing as a minimum of education a high school course or its equivalent, and are designed to test the education, reading, and general information of the applicant, especially in history, general literature, current events, and German or French. A required personal interview and searching correspondence are also helpful in determining the qualifications and characteristics of each applicant. The class is made up from those candidates who pass the examinations with the highest percentage, and whose additional qualifications, including college education, literary attainments, library experience, and personality seem to render them specially qualified for library careers. Accepted candidates without library experience are required to serve a definite period of apprenticeship before entrance. Ability to use the typewriter must likewise be gained before admission.

Curriculum. The school year is divided into two semesters. The average number of class appointments per week is fifteen.

FIRST SEMESTER		SECOND SEMESTER	
	Credits		Credits
Cataloging	5	Reference	2
Classification	3	Subject bibliography	3
Reference	2	Book selection	2
Book selection	2	Children's literature	1
Children's literature	1	Library administration	1
Trade bibliography, book buying and ordering	1	Public documents	1
Loan administration	1	Library economy	2
Library economy	1	Field practice	2
Total	16	Total	14

Credits for University Work. A joint course with the College of Letters and Science of the university has been arranged. Properly qualified students in the College of Letters and Science who have passed entrance examinations for the library school may receive twenty credits towards a degree of Bachelor of Arts for the work done in the school.

Two months of field work in Wisconsin libraries under the direction of the faculty is required of all students. During February and March of each year the academic schedule is suspended, and the students are sent into the libraries of the state for this required work, according to a carefully planned schedule.

Equipment. The school is located on the second floor of the Madison Free Library building. This location enables the students of the school to use the free library as a daily laboratory. The quarters of the school, planned for the purpose, are pleasantly located and conveniently arranged and equipped. They include the offices of the preceptor, a large school-room, a lecture room, a typewriting room, a technical library and faculty office room, a reference and reading room, and a gallery for exhibitions.

The technical library of the school comprises 6300 volumes of general reference works, subject and trade bibliographies, books for illustration in presenting the different courses of study and for practice in working out lessons that are set, all necessary professional literature, and a considerable and thoroly representative collection of children's books. There are also upon the shelves thousands of printed blanks and forms, and library plans from various parts of the country, all illustrating different methods of administration; also complete up-to-date files of reports, bulletins, and miscellaneous publications of the leading libraries of the country. The students also have access to the review copies of recent titles sent to the commission as candidates for inclusion in the monthly book lists published in the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*.

All of the libraries of Madison are at the service of the school. Their organization and methods are studied, and they are used constantly in the preparation of lessons, bibliographies, etc. These institutions include: the Wisconsin Historical Library; the rapidly increasing library of the University of Wisconsin; the library of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters; the widely-known Legislative Reference Library, one of the departments of the Wisconsin Library Commission; the State Law Library; and the Madison Free Library. The public libraries in other cities of the state have also generously opened their doors to its students, and allowed them opportunity therein for field practice.

Summer Session. The session of 1916 was the twenty-first summer school conducted under the auspices of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. The summer session is designed to meet the needs of librarians of small public and school libraries in the state, and of those assistants in Wisconsin libraries who are unable to take advantage of the training offered by the full year's course of study. Students in the summer school must be high school graduates and actually engaged in library work. After all Wisconsin librarians wishing to attend the sessions have been registered, a few from other states have been accepted each year, as space permitted. They were admitted under the same rulings as Wisconsin librarians and upon a payment of a tuition fee of \$20. Work done in the summer session is not accepted for credit on the year's course.

During the 21 years, 521 students received instruction in the elements of library work, as given in the summer term, an average of 25 each summer. In 1902, 1904, and 1906 supplementary courses were offered for those who had taken the elementary training in previous years; 114 registered for the supplementary courses. In 1911 and 1915 summer conferences extending over a period of two weeks each were offered with an attendance of 170 in 1911 and 175 in 1915.

Course for Teacher-librarians. With the opening of the University of Wisconsin in 1916, a course for teacher-librarians was offered by the faculty of the library school. The object of the course is to qualify those taking it to assume, in connection with instructional duties, the supervision of high school libraries, and to qualify them also to give instruction to high school students in the use of books and libraries, and in the means and methods of developing good habits and tastes in reading.

The course is conducted in the library of the Wisconsin High School (a model high school conducted by the university), the library serving as a laboratory. It is a year's course carrying four credits for the year, and is open to juniors and seniors in the college of Letters and Science of the university who are prospective teachers.

Graduates. What the 272 librarians who graduated from the school during the first ten years of its existence are doing is shown in the tabulation below. This does not include the 36 who graduated in June, 1917. As this copy is prepared (May 21st, 1917), 28 of the 36 who will graduate with the class of 1917 are definitely located in library positions.

WHAT THE 272 GRADUATES OF THE SCHOOL ARE DOING

Librarians of public libraries.....	42
Librarians of branch libraries.....	18
Cataloguers	24
Children's librarians.....	19
Reference librarians and assistants in reference libraries.....	16
Assistants in public libraries.....	31
Librarians and assistants in colleges.....	16
Librarians and assistants in normal schools.....	9
Librarians of high schools.....	11
Engaged in legislative and municipal reference work.....	6
Engaged in library commission work.....	6
Instructors and assistants in library schools and training classes.....	6
Librarians in medical libraries.....	3
Engaged in special and business libraries.....	7
Manager of book store.....	1
Newspaper work.....	1
Civic work.....	1
Secretarial work.....	11
Students	4
Married	40
At home.....	12
	274
Twice counted.....	2
Total	272

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

(Pittsburgh, Pa.)

History. The Training School for Children's Librarians of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh was established in 1901 under the directorship of Edwin H. Anderson, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and Frances Jenkins Olcott, chief of the Children's Department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

The course covered two years, but a special course of one year was open to students who had received a year's instruction in an accredited library school and were recommended by their directors. From 1901-1905 the one year course was also open to those having practical library experience, who were recommended by their librarians.

In 1911, Sarah C. N. Bogle succeeded Frances Jenkins Olcott as director of the School.

April, 1916, the Training School for Children's Librarians became a department of the Carnegie Institute and its name was changed to Carnegie Library School. As the School was under the direction of the Library, the librarian, Harrison W. Craver, assumed the title of director and Sarah C. N. Bogle, the former director, was given the title of principal and continued to be the executive officer.

Harrison W. Craver resigned as director April 1, 1917, and was succeeded by John Hopkin Leete.

The School is a charter member of the Association of American Library Schools.

Finances. The School is supported from funds of the Carnegie Institute, an institution endowed by Mr. Carnegie for educational purposes.

New students pay a matriculation fee of \$5 and half yearly a fee of \$50.

Faculty. The Faculty for the year 1916-17 is as follows:

John Hopkin Leete, D.Sc., *Director.*
 Sarah C. N. Bogle, *Principal.*
 Marie Hamilton Law, A.B., *Registrar.*
 Waller I. Bullock, *Instructor in Library Economy.*
 Margaret Carnegie, A.B., *Instructor in Story-telling.*
 C. Tefft Hewitt, *Instructor in Library Economy.*
 B. Prichard McCrum, *Instructor in Library Economy.*

Margaret Mann, *Instructor in Library Economy.*
 Effie Louise Power, *Instructor in Library Economy.*
 Bertha T. Randall, B.L., *Instructor in Library Economy.*
 Elva S. Smith, *Instructor in Library Economy.*
 Edna Whiteman, *Instructor in Story-telling.*

In addition to the faculty a staff of twenty-two lecturers composed of members of the staff of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, members of other library staffs, and educators, regularly conduct courses of instruction in the school. A number of special lectures are given each year by librarians and educators prominent in their field.

Entrance Requirements. Applicants must be not less than twenty years of age and not more than thirty-five, and are required to present a physician's certificate of health.

Candidates for admission to the School who are graduates of colleges or universities are admitted without examination; others are required to pass examinations in literature, history and general information. A special course of one year is open to students who hold certificates from an accredited library school and are recommended by its director.

Curriculum. The School offers two courses of instruction; a regular course of two years and a special course of one year.

The Junior year of the regular course is devoted to the theory of library economy and its application to work with children, supplemented by practice work under supervision in the various library centres of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Certificates are granted to students who have satisfactorily completed the work of the first year.

The Senior year consists of practice work in the library, lectures and problems. The satisfactory completion of the work of two years is recognized by a diploma.

The Special course is open to students who have certificates from an accredited library school and who are recommended by its director. The course combines those studies of the first and second years which are directly related to work with children. To students completing this course a special certificate is issued. The number of hours devoted to lectures and practice are shown in the following table:

JUNIOR YEAR

Children's			Children's		
General work			General work		
Administration		Total			Total
Administration of children's rooms ..	4	4	Games and plays ..	12	12
Administration of small libraries ..	5	1	Public speaking ..	10	10
Branch extension work ..	1	1	Round Table ..	16	16
Branch library—Routine work ..	2	2	Seminar for periodical review ..	15	15
Business methods ..	3	3	Technique		
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh—Central Lending Division ..	1	1	Book numbers ..	2	2
Departmental routine ..	2	2	Bookbinding ..	5	5
Home libraries and reading clubs ..	3	3	Bulletin work ..	5	5
Library buildings ..	5	5	Cataloging ..	25	25
Library work with schools ..	13	13	Cataloging — Classified catalog ..	1	5
Parliamentary law ..	4	4	Children's Department practice work ..	585	585
Public library movement in America ..	3	3	Classification ..	15	15
Total ..	24	23	Lending systems ..	12	12
Bibliography			Lending systems—Practice periods ..	10	10
Book selection ..	6	6	Library handwriting and printing ..	4	4
Book selection for children ..	76	76	Notes and samples ..	1	1
Reference work ..	19	19	Order and accession work ..	11	11
Reference work—Practice periods ..	2	2	Printing ..	3	3
Story telling—Sources ..	23	23	Printing—Preparation of copy and proof reading ..	2	2
Total ..	27	99	Shelf listing ..	3	3
			Story-telling—Technique ..	43	43
			Typewriting ..	5	5
			Total ..	99	633
			Grand Total ..	191	767
					958

SENIOR YEAR

Children's			Children's		
General Work			General work		
Administration		Total	Bibliography		Total
Administration of children's rooms ..	3	3	Book selection ..	38	38
Organization of children's department ..	3	3	Thesis and bibliography ..	3	3
Relation between libraries and schools ..	4	4	Reading lists ..	3	3
Total ..	10	10	Total ..	44	44
			Library history ..	8	8
			Social conditions ..	10	10
			Technique — Cataloging of children's books ..	67	67
			Grand Total ..	121	139

The increased endowment received by the School in 1916 will be directed toward expansion, the first step of which will be the offering of a course in School Library work beginning September 26, 1917. The course will be one year in length, and its satisfactory completion will be recognized by a certificate.

Applicants for the Library School course will meet the same requirements as candidates for the Children's Librarians course, and in addition will be required to pass tests in two languages, one of which must be modern.

Equipment. The Library School occupies three rooms in the Central Building of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. A Study Room on the first floor is equipped with a desk for each student. The Lecture Hall of the Institute is used for illustrated lectures and special lectures. Additional lecture rooms are provided by the library as occasion requires.

The Library School collection of books and pamphlets relating to library economy and to the history of children's books is housed in the Study Room.

The entire resources of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh are available for the use of students. The book collection numbers over 400,000 volumes. The Central Library, its eight branches, the Schools Division, and other agencies of the library form a valuable field for student practice work.

Number of graduates. During the sixteen years of the School's existence 313 students have matriculated; of these 197 have completed one year's work; 38 two years' work and 32 the special course.

SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

(Simmons College, Boston, Mass.)

History. Simmons College was opened in 1902 in accordance with the will of John Simmons, who bequeathed his estate to found an institution for the higher education of women who wished to fit themselves to earn their living.

The Library School is one of the five divisions of the college.

Two courses are given leading to the degree of B.S. in Library Science. One is a four year course combining academic and technical work; the other is a one year course giving only technical work in Library Science to graduates of other colleges.

The first four year class was graduated in 1906.

The School is a charter member of the Association of American Library Schools.

Finances.

Faculty. The names of the faculty and lecturers are:

Miss J. R. Donnelly, <i>Associate Professor.</i>	Miss A. M. Jordan, <i>Lecturer.</i>
Miss Harriet Howe, <i>Assistant Professor.</i>	Mr. C. F. Belden, <i>Lecturer.</i>
Miss F. T. Blunt, <i>Instructor.</i>	Miss Elinor Bedlow, <i>Reviser.</i>
Miss A. L. Sargent, <i>Lecturer.</i>	Miss Marian Craig, <i>Secretary.</i>

Entrance Requirements. The entrance requirements are, to the four year course, the ordinary college entrance requirements. Students are accepted on certificate from good high schools, and on examination, either thru Simmons examinations, or the college board examinations.

The entrance to the one year course is on college degrees, the prerequisites being courses in French and German, and at least one science.

Curriculum. *The four-year program.* This is a regular program for undergraduates, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science. Only students who are candidates for the degree may follow this course, with the exception of women holding library positions whose time is too occupied to allow following the complete course of study. Special arrangements may be made in such cases.

In the four year course:

First Year

English
History
French
German
History

Third Year

English
Economics
One or two academic electives
Cataloging, 1st semester
Library economy, 2d semester
Reference
Library practice
After 1917-18, Typewriting

Second Year

English
History
One modern language
One academic elective
Reference and classification

Fourth Year

English
Psychology and sociology
Administration, 2d semester
Book selection, 1st semester
Cataloging, 2d semester
Library economy
History of libraries, September-December.
Library work with children, January-March (after 1917-18)
Documents, April-June
One elective

The one-year program. A program of technical instruction covering one year is offered to a limited number of graduates of other colleges. Since the time is limited students

must supplement the courses in this program by professional work approved by the College.

The one year course is as follows:

Administration, 1st semester	Library practice
Book selection, 2d semester	Typewriting
Cataloging	History of libraries; Library work with children;
Reference and classification	Documents
Library economy	Elective: High school libraries

Equipment. The School occupies four rooms in the college building and has the use of other rooms if illustrated lectures are given. The Library School collection is shelved in these rooms, but they use also the College Library, and for reference the libraries of Boston, Brookline and surrounding towns.

Summer Session. Summer classes for the study of library methods have been held at the College since 1906. The classes are open only to applicants who are in library positions or who are under appointment. The work is planned to be especially helpful to women who hold positions in the smaller libraries and who are unable to undertake larger courses of study. The summer session begins early in July and continues for about six weeks. Application should be made before June 15.

Number of Graduates. The following table gives the number of graduates who have received degrees from the beginning of the School:

1906	10	1912	33
1907	18	1913	38
1908	23	1914	33
1909	15	1915	30
1910	20	1916	31
1911	18		

The following is the number of students of the summer school who have received certificates:

1905	3	1911	26
1907	19	1912	21
1908	12	1913	15
1909	21	1914	12
1910	21		

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

(Cleveland, Ohio)

History. The establishment of the Library School as a department of Western Reserve University in 1903 was rendered possible by a gift from Mr. Andrew Carnegie to form an endowment fund. The School was opened in September, 1904 and has had from the beginning the closest co-operation from the Cleveland Public Library, the librarian Mr. W. H. Brett, being the Dean of the School. The school has been a member of the Association of American Library Schools since January 1916.

Finances. The School is supported by the income from the endowment, supplemented by the tuition fee of \$100 per year from each student. Half of this fee is payable at the beginning of the year, and half at the beginning of the second semester in February. The expense for books, stationery and other material used need not exceed thirty-five dollars per year; twenty-five dollars should amply cover the expenses of the library trips. A graduation fee of \$5 is charged.

Faculty. The faculty for the year 1916-17 is as follows:

Charles Franklin Thwing, D.D. L.L.D.,
President of the University.

William H. Brett, A.M., *Dean.*

Alice S. Tyler, *Director and Professor of Library Science.*

Harriet Emma Howe, B.L.S., *Assistant Professor of Library Science.*

Thirza Eunice Grant, A.B., B.L.S., *Instructor in Library Economy.*

George Franklin Strong, A.B. B.L.S., *Instructor in Reference Work.*

Linda Anne Eastman, *Instructor in Library Administration.*

Edna Lyman Scott, *Lecturer on Library work with children.*

Azariah S. Root, A.B., A.M., *Lecturer on History of the printed book.*

Thruout the year lectures are given by members of the Cleveland Public Library staff, professors in Western Reserve University, and other local and visiting lecturers.

Entrance Requirements. All applicants for admission to the Library School are required, without exception, to pass entrance examinations in general literature, general history and current information, and in two foreign languages, one of which must be modern, both of which may be. The minimum educational requirement is a four year high school course, or its equivalent.

Applicants under twenty years of age, and those over thirty-five who have not had considerable previous library experience, are not admitted. The class is limited in number and the final selection is made of those who, in addition to passing the examinations successfully, have the education, experience and personal qualities which seem to make them best fitted for the work.

Curriculum. The Library School course is one year in length and embraces the elementary problems in library economy and bibliography common to libraries of various types. A certificate is given on the satisfactory completion of the year's work.

The courses offered are grouped under three headings: Bibliographic, Technical and Administrative. The Bibliographic Courses include reference work, government documents, trade bibliography, subject and general bibliography, book selection and history of the printed book. The Technical Courses include classification, cataloging and minor related subjects, also book binding and repair. The Administrative Courses include library organization, administration and extension, buildings and equipment, reports and statistics, business methods. The Cleveland Public Library system provides opportunity for practical experience in the loan work, and also in technical subjects.

Open Course. An Open Course of twelve weeks is offered during February, March and April of each year, to which special students are admitted. The basis of this course is a series of weekly lectures on "The Public Library and Community Welfare" and the regular lectures in Library administration and extension. Students may also attend any of the lectures in the regular courses, but no grades or credits are given. Applicants for admission to this course must have had previous library training or acceptable library experience.

Equipment. The School is housed in Adelbert Hall of Western Reserve University. The first floor is given up to the offices and lecture rooms, the second floor to the study and work rooms of the students.

The School has a reference collection of trade bibliographies, encyclopedias, dictionaries, catalogs, periodicals, books and pamphlets on library economy, which is being increased from year to year. It has also a practice collection of books sufficiently comprehensive to exemplify the problems of classification and cataloging. In addition there is in operation in the School building the East Branch of the Cleveland Public Library, numbering about 4300 volumes, which is open to the community. Typewriters of recognized standard models are provided for the daily use of the students.

Graduates. Total number, 1905-16, 225.

Positions held east of Mississippi River—129.

Positions held west of Mississippi River—42.

States in which graduates are now located: California, 3; Hawaii, 5; Illinois, 7; Indiana, 2; Iowa, 13; Kentucky, 3; Michigan, 9; Minnesota, 14; Montana, 1; New York, 10; Ohio, 90; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 7; Texas, 1; Washington, 2; Washington, D. C., 1.

LIBRARY SCHOOL, CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

(Atlanta, Georgia)

History. The Southern Library School was established April 5, 1905. It was made possible by the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, who agreed to give the sum sufficient for an experimental term of three years. In April, 1907, the name of the School was changed to the Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, and on December 7, 1907, Mr. Carnegie agreed to continue the school. Anne Wallace was the first director of the

School. She was succeeded in turn by Julia Rankin, Katherine H. Wooten (*ex-officio*), Mrs. Percival Sneed and Tommie Dora Barker. The School has been a member of the Association of American Library Schools from the organization of the Association.

Finances. The School is supported by an appropriation from the Carnegie Corporation. There is no tuition fee, the expenses of the course to a student being a registration fee of five dollars (\$5) and the cost of the necessary supplies, which approximates thirty-five dollars (\$35). Students are responsible for their own living expenses.

Faculty. The faculty for the year 1916-17 is as follows:

Tommie Dora Barker, Library School, Carnegie Lib. of Atlanta, 1909, (Librarian, Carnegie Lib. of Atlanta, 1915). *Instructor in Reference work and government documents; Lecturer on Administration.*

Mary Esther Robbins, N. Y. State Library School, 1892. *Associate Director, Instructor in Classification and Subject Headings; Lecturer on Current Events, History of Libraries, Book Selection.*

Susie Lee Crumley, Library School, Carnegie Lib. of Atlanta. (Assistant Librarian, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, 1915.) *Chief Instructor, in Cataloging; Lecturer on History of Books and Printing; Conductor of Fiction Seminar.*

Frances Newman, Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, 1912. (Head of Loan Department, Carnegie Lib. of Atlanta, 1916), *Instructor and supervisor of practice in Loan Department.*

Edna Lyman Scott, *Lecturer on Library Methods for Children and the Selection of Children's Books.*

John Bascom Crenshaw, A.M., Ph.D. (Professor of Modern Languages, Georgia School of Technology), *Instructor in German and Spanish.*

Vera Southwick, A.B., Library School, Carnegie Lib. of Atlanta, 1913, *Secretary first term.*

Grace Fontaine Anderson, Library School, Carnegie Lib. of Atlanta, 1916, *Secretary.*

In addition to the instruction of the regular faculty, six or eight lectures are given every year by people prominent in some line of library work in other institutions.

Entrance Requirements. All applicants for admission are required to take an entrance examination in General History, General Literature, General Information and Current Events, and in one modern language; and to furnish a certificate of health signed by a reputable physician. While the language examination is usually in French, the applicant may offer any other modern language. Applicants must have had a four year high school course or its equivalent to be eligible for the examination. Applicants must be at least twenty years of age. Persons over thirty-five are advised against undertaking the work.

Entrance examinations are given in June. The examinations are competitive and cannot be given at any other time. The class is selected from those applicants who receive the highest percentage in the examinations, and whose previous education, training, experience and personality seem to have best fitted them for library work. Students are admitted at the beginning of the first term, in September, only.

Curriculum. The course covers one academic year of thirty-four weeks, divided into three terms.

ADMINISTRATIVE.		Hours			Hours.
Library buildings	.....	6	Cataloging	.....	111
Legislation	.....	2	Classification and subject headings	.....	63
Organization	.....	18	Decimal.	.....
Publicity, Reports and statistics, Rules, forms, etc.	.....		Expansive.	.....
BIBLIOGRAPHIC.			Library of Congress.	.....
Bibliography, general; Bibliography, trade;	.....		Discarding	.....	1
Reference work	.....	60	Indexing	.....	3
Government documents	.....	20	Library handwriting	.....	2
HISTORICAL.			Loan department	.....	6
History of libraries	.....	10	Maps	.....	2
History of printing	.....	12	Note-taking	.....	1
LITERARY.			Shelf-listing and inventory	.....	3
Appraisal of fiction	.....	30	Technical French	.....	2
Book selection	.....	35	Technical German	.....	12
Current events	.....	32	Technical Spanish	.....	12
TECHNICAL.			WORK WITH CHILDREN	.....	24
Accessioning	.....	2	MISCELLANEOUS.		
Alphabeting and filing	.....	4	Lecturers and visits	.....	21
Binding and mending	.....	12	Parliamentary law	.....	3
Book buying and ordering	.....	3	Thesis, minimum	.....	15
Book numbers	.....	2	Typewriting	.....	7
			PRACTICAL WORK	.....	356½

The recitation hour is sixty minutes long. From one to two hours of preparation is expected for each lecture period.

Each student is free on Saturday afternoon and one other afternoon during the week.

Credit is marked on a scale of 100 per cent, 75 per cent being the passing mark.

The certificate of the School is awarded to those students who satisfactorily complete the prescribed course of study.

Equipment. The School occupies a large, attractive room on the second floor of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta. A lunch room, conveniently fitted up for the use of the students, is located on the same floor.

The students use the Carnegie Library as a laboratory for practical work thruout the year. The Library contains 84,329 volumes and serves 72,175 people, and with its several departments and branches illustrates the practical methods used in a modern public library.

Summer Session. The School does not conduct summer or correspondence courses.

Number of Graduates.

1905-06.....	10	1912-13.....	8
1906-07.....	12	1913-14.....	12
1907-08.....	5	1914-15.....	8
1908-09.....	13	1915-16.....	11
1909-10.....	12		
1910-11.....	10	Total number of graduates.....	111
1911-12.....	10		

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

(Syracuse, N. Y.)

History. This School originated in a training class which was established in 1896 to provide assistants for the University Library. At the request of a trustee of the University who had built and endowed a public library in a neighboring city the first librarian was admitted to the training class. This was the first extension of its work beyond the staff of the University Library. A slowly increasing number of applicants gradually enlarged the class and in June, 1908, the Board of Trustees of the University established a library School. Although administered as a part of the College of Liberal Arts it was given a separate technical faculty and was empowered to confer degrees. In 1915 its connection with the College of Liberal Arts was severed and it was made one of the co-ordinate Schools of the University.

The School has been a member of the Association of American Library Schools since the organization of that body in 1915.

Finances. The School is supported by funds drawn from the University treasury. The matriculation fee is \$5.00, athletic and infirmary fees \$5.00 a semester, and tuition \$40.00 a semester.

Faculty. The faculty includes:

James Roscoe Day, S.T.D., D.C.L., LL.D.,
L.H.D., *Chancellor of the University.*

Earl E. Sperry, Ph.D., *Director.*

Caroline Wandell, B.L.S., *Instructor in
Cataloging and Classification.*

Elizabeth Smith, B.L.S., *Instructor in Ref-
erence and Bibliography.*

Elizabeth G. Thorne, A.B., B.L.S., *Instructor in Book Selection and Children's Work.*

Arthur S. Patterson, Ph.D., *Professor of French.*

Charles J. Kullmer, Ph.D., *Professor of German.*

Eugene F. Bradford, A.B., *Instructor in Literature.*

Twelve members of the faculties belonging to other colleges of the University give one lecture each before the School and from 5 to 7 lecturers engaged in practical library work are engaged each year.

Entrance Requirements. The requirement for admission to the degree course is 15 units of high school work. A unit is the equivalent of five recitations a week for one year in one subject. The requirements for admission to the certificate course are fifteen units of high school work and the passing of an entrance examination.

Curriculum. The School offers two courses. The first consists of two years of work in the College of Liberal Arts at Syracuse followed by two years of technical work in the Library School and leads to the degree B.L.E.

The certificate course consists of two years of technical work, twelve semester hours being taken in the College of Liberal Arts.

FIRST YEAR		DEGREE COURSE		SECOND YEAR	
First and Second Semesters		Hrs. per Week		First and Second Semesters	
German or French		3		A Modern Language	
English I		3		History, VI or VIII	
A Science		3		English, VIII or XIII	
Electives		4		Electives	
History I		3			
DEGREE COURSE THIRD YEAR AND CERTIFICATE COURSE FIRST YEAR					
FIRST SEMESTER				SECOND SEMESTER	
Book Selection I		3		English I (Cert. course)	
Cataloging I		2		Book Selection I	
Classification I		2		Cataloging II	
German or French (Cert. course)		3		Children's Work	
English I (Cert. course)		3		German or French (Cert. course)	
Loan Department		1		Order, Accession	
Practice, Degree course		2		Bibliography I	
Practice, Cert. course		1		Seminar I, Degree course	
Reference I		3		English XI, Degree course	
English XVI, Degree course		3		Practice, Degree course	
				Practice, Cert. course	
DEGREE COURSE FOURTH YEAR AND CERTIFICATE COURSE SECOND YEAR					
FIRST SEMESTER				SECOND SEMESTER	
Bibliography II, Degree course		2		Bibliography II (Cert. course)	
Bibliography III		1		Bibliography II, Degree course	
Book Selection II		3		Book Selection II	
Cataloging III		1		Cataloging III	
History of Libraries		1		Classification II	
Public library movement in the United States ..		1		Seminar II	
Children's Work II		1		Government Publications	
Practice, Degree course		3		Indexing	
Reference II		1		Practice, Degree course	
English 28, Cert. course		3		Practice, Cert. course	
Administration and Buildings		1		Technical French and German	
Book Binding and Printing		1		English 28, Cert. course	
Practice, Cert. course		1			

The senior class spends from ten days to two weeks in visiting the chief libraries in Washington, New York and vicinity.

Equipment. The Library School occupies eight rooms in the University Library. Two are used for recitations; two others, furnished with desks, are for study; three others are for conferences, study and for the collections of books used daily in the School work; and one is for typewriting.

The students use the University Library numbering 104,426 bound volumes.

Number of Graduates. Since 1908, the date at which the School was established, it has graduated 112 students, 43 receiving degrees and 69 certificates.

Degree Course		Certificate Course	Degree Course		Certificate Course
1904-05		17	1910-11	1	11
1905-06		9	1911-12	5	2
1906-07		7	1912-13	3	7
1907-08		24	1913-14	5	3
1908-09	1	13	1914-15	10	4
1909-10		19	1915-16	18	10

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

(Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City.)

History. The Library School began in October, 1911, under the principalship of Miss Mary Wright Plummer. From the outset it was planned as a general library school, not as a training class for The New York Public Library. A full year of work leads to the certificate of the School. In order to make possible more advanced and more highly specialized work, a second year (partial work) is arranged. This year it is open to graduates of other library schools, as well as to the certificate-holders of this School. It calls for attendance at the School on two mornings of each week, which with much outside reading and the preparation of a very complete bibliography or thesis constitutes the work of the year. It is possible to hold a full time position in The New York Public Library and still

meet these requirements. At the conclusion of this second year's work, the diploma of the School is awarded.

The School continued under the principalship of Miss Plummer until failing health compelled her resignation in the summer of 1916. Azariah Smith Root, Librarian of Oberlin College, was appointed Principal for the year 1916-1917, securing leave of absence from Oberlin for the purpose. In April, 1917, Ernest James Reece of the Library School of the University of Illinois was appointed Principal. He began his duties September 1, 1917.

The School has been a member of the Association of American Library Schools from the foundation of that organization.

Finances. The School is supported by appropriations from the Carnegie Corporation. These appropriations, originally made for a trial period of five years, are now continued as yearly grants. Students in the certificate course pay \$75 a year as tuition, unless their homes are within the municipal district, when the tuition is \$45 a year. For the diploma course the charge is \$22.50 a year.

Faculty. The faculty for the year 1916-1917 is as follows:

Azariah Smith Root, *Principal.*

Mary L. Sutliff, *Instructor.*

Catharine S. Tracey, *Instructor.*

Corinne Bacon, *Instructor.*

Isabella M. Cooper, *Instructor.*

Juliette A. Handerson, *Registrar.*

Helen Peck Young, *Secretary.*

Martha E. Buchanan, *Assistant.*

Adelaide R. Hasse, *Special Lecturer.*

Mary Ogden White, *Special Lecturer.*

Entrance Requirements. For admission to the School a student must be twenty years of age, must have completed the work in a four-year high school or its equivalent, and must pass satisfactorily entrance examinations in History, Current Events, Literature, General Information, French and German. These examinations may be taken at the School or by arrangement in some library near the home of the applicant.

Curriculum. The general course or junior year includes the following subjects:

FIRST TERM		SECOND TERM		THIRD TERM		
	Hours		Hours		Hours	
Cataloging	3	Cataloging	2	Technical German	1	
Classification	2	Classification	3	Trade Bibliography	1	
Library Economy	2	Library Economy	2	Book Selection	2	
Reference	2	Reference	2	Indexing	1	
Survey of the field	1	Current Topics	1	History of Libraries	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Practice	3	Practice	1	Bookbinding	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Library Administration	1	Library Administration	1	Library Administration	1	
Book Selection	1	Book Selection	1	Library Visits	2	
Typewriting	1	Technical French	1	Government Documents	1	
		Government Documents	1	Practice	6	
		Foreign Fiction	$\frac{1}{2}$			
		Periodicals	$\frac{1}{2}$			
Total	16	Total	16	Total	16	

All juniors are required to spend a week each year in visiting certain designated libraries in other cities. These annual visits alternate between New England, on the one hand, and Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, on the other.

In the senior year (partial work), the student specializes in preparation for the kind of library work in which he wishes to engage. The four following courses are offered: one for children's librarians; one for librarians of colleges and universities and school libraries; one for students who wish to become catalogers or reference workers; and one for those fitting themselves for administrative positions.

FIRST TERM		SECOND TERM		THIRD TERM	
	Hours		Hours		Hours
Lectures	3	Lectures	3	Lectures	3
Bibliography or Thesis	2	Bibliography or Thesis	2	Bibliography or Thesis	2
Required Reading and Problems	2	Required Reading and Problems	2	Required Reading and Problems	2
Practice	5 to 13	Practice	5 to 13	Practice	5 to 13
Total	12 to 20	Total	12 to 20	Total	12 to 20

In the above credit is reckoned in term hours. An hour is one class period a week for one term or the equivalent. Each hour presupposes two hours of preparation by the student.

Equipment. The Library School occupies four rooms on the ground floor of the library building of The New York Public Library, at Fifth avenue and 42nd street. Each student is given a desk in the study room. The Library School collection of publications relating to Library Economy and to the history of books, printing and libraries, is shelved in the study room and in the adjoining class rooms. A collection of books designed for practice cataloging and a collection to be used in connection with the course in foreign fiction are included in the library, which now numbers about 4500 pieces. The chief equipment of the School, however, is the opportunity afforded by the varied work of The New York Public Library. Here every variety of practice, from the work with rare books to work with children, from work with students of an advanced grade to work with foreigners just trying to acquire the English language, is within the reach of the student. The Library of Columbia University and the many special libraries in the city afford opportunity for special practice to those students intending to become college or university librarians or special librarians.

Number of Certificate-holders and Diploma-holders.

	Certificates	Diplomas
1912	26	..
1913	40	16
1914	40	23
1915	38	34
1916	37	25
	181	98

RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL
(Riverside, Cal.)

History. During the summer of 1910 a few students, together with the staff of the Riverside Public Library, began a study of the day's work in order to improve the service and to determine the policy and direction of the institution.

During the spring of 1913 the need of a summer school was made plain by the frequent calls for such instruction. The cost of a school served by a faculty of experience and reputation seemed prohibitive, but with the training class as a nucleus a beginning was made and the short courses have been held thru eight seasons, summer and winter.

So far as we know the only winter school conducted in the country is held at Riverside and it has worked out very well.

Finances. The School is supported by the fees paid by students, \$50 for the long course and \$39 for each short course. The expenditures for library school and other forms of education carried on by the library during the year 1916-17 amounted to \$2516.81.

Faculty. The faculty for the year 1916-17 is as follows:

Alice M. Butterfield (Staff), <i>Periodicals and serials.</i>	Theresa Hitchler (Brooklyn), <i>Cataloging and classification.</i>
Ellen M. Chandler (Buffalo), <i>Cataloging and classification.</i>	Marion L. Horton (Oakland), <i>Junior college and high school libraries.</i>
Joseph F. Daniels (Staff), <i>Business management and documents.</i>	W. Elmo Reavis (Los Angeles), <i>Book binding.</i>
Lillian L. Dickson (Staff), <i>Special cataloging.</i>	W. C. Tanner (Riverside), <i>Fine art.</i>
Julia E. Elliott (Chicago), <i>Cataloging and classification.</i>	Irene Warren (Chicago), <i>Schools and libraries, office filing, reference.</i>
Helen Evans (San Jose), <i>Documents, law and reference.</i>	Eva West (Staff), <i>Library handicraft.</i>
Mrs. Harold Gleason (Riverside), <i>Story-telling.</i>	Martha Wilson (St. Paul), <i>Schools and libraries.</i>
Dr. Frank P. Hill (Brooklyn), <i>Administration.</i>	Adeline B. Zachert (Rochester), <i>Schools and libraries, story-telling.</i>

In addition to the above long course and short course teachers, lectures are given thruout the year by members of the staff and by visitors. A great many such visitors are available in Southern California thruout the year. There have been thirty-six teachers and twenty-two different lecturers connected with the school.

It is the policy of the school to bring to it the very best library practice of the East. To that end, six to eight teachers from the East are employed each year in the short courses.

Entrance Requirements. For the long course, good health, fitness and at least two years of college or an exceptionally good equivalent are required.

For the short course, students are advised to bring some library experience.

So many applicants seek registration that a great deal of discrimination and rejection is necessary. Special students are seldom admitted to the long course, but occasionally special students who lack college credits are very desirable students.

In 1916, by action of the board, students registering for the long course must present two years of college.

Curriculum. The long course is eleven months. It is hoped that the University of California will allow 24 units for this work, but no such arrangement is yet in force.

The short course, summer school, is seven weeks, winter course, eight weeks. It is hoped that the University will allow 6 credits for each of these courses, but no such arrangement is yet in force.

The long course covers 47 weeks. Every long course student must take 15 weeks of short course which leaves 32 weeks of long course work, as shown in the following schedule:

	Hours		Hours
Typewriting	60	Administration	20
Shelf	130	English and story-telling	20
Loan Department	100	Education, history and theory	20
County and extension	100	Subject bibliography	50
Business records	200	Margin for subject bibliography and classification	52
Cataloging and classification, including classification by itself	330		
Bibliography	50	Total	1152
Basis of criticism	20		

In addition to these 1152 hours, 725 additional hours in the short courses are required for every long course student, making 1877 hours. Nearly every student exceeds this minimum by from 300 to 400 hours.

These assignments of time are given in total number of actual hours to conform with the Riverside method of time schedule reports which in some degree resemble the individual report system used in industrial plants.

These hours can be reduced to subject hours or units, but it should be remembered that the Riverside School is in session six days a week, six hours a day, and that the figures given are for minimum while most students devote considerable more time than this minimum schedule calls for.

There are some variable subjects and duties not set down here because they are varied. They are: branch work in public library stations and school libraries, visits to libraries and to association meetings and special assignments of considerable range sometimes quite removed from technical library work. Take, for example, the subject of music, in which a student at the piano before an audience interprets a composition or gives the history of a well known song ("The Star Spangled Banner," for instance). It will be noted, however, that no place is given to library architecture, altho one of the teachers is an architectural draftsman. This subject is so constantly introduced as auxiliary information that it is not given a place of its own. The same is true of pictorial and music composition which is introduced in the course on criticism. Occasionally a series of fine art lectures is given in one of the short courses and in each of such series attention is paid to city planning and beautification. The course in handicraft includes the use of drawing board, T square and marking brush.

MINIMUM HOURS IN SHORT COURSES—60-MINUTE PERIODS

	Summer School 7 Weeks Hours	Winter School 8 Weeks Hours		Hours	Hours
Cataloging and classification...	30	45	Office filing and indexing.....	10	10
Reference	30	24	Business methods.....	20	25
Schools and libraries.....	30	30	Library handicraft.....	4	6
Government publications.....	10	10	Periodicals and serials.....	6	6
Library law.....	10	12	Story-telling	6	6
Book selection.....	6	6	Book binding.....	50	50
			Other lectures.....	8	10
			Laboratory	125	150

Students frequently make maximum records of 150 hours to 200 hours actual class attendance and, with laboratory, many short course students do 11 hours a day, 6 days a week. Such hours are not permitted in the long course.

All students in the long course must pass on group assignment thru each department in the library.

All long course students must also take the short courses.

A certificate is given for each short course and one for the long course.

Other Short Courses. In addition to the work in library science and economy special courses are offered in business filing and indexing, and a course for trustees of schools and libraries. Special students are sometimes admitted without any requirements to such courses as story-telling, fine art and other subjects added to the curriculum, but not essentially of technical library character.

Equipment. The Riverside Public Library is also the County Free Library and serves seventy branches and stations over a county the size of Massachusetts.

The main library building has 1200 square yards of floor space. It contains a large reading room, young people's room, catalog room, newspaper room, stock room, bindery and repair shop, rest room and kitchen for employees, periodical stacks, document stack and reference room, the main floor stack and the office and board rooms.

The library has besides the floor space in the main library several rooms in the large church just across the street. Plans are now being made for an addition of 1000 square yards of floor space in the main library, of which about 400 square yards will be devoted to library school purposes.

The library has a school equipment of books on library economy and related articles, has a good collection of rare books, early printing, etc., and carries a full supply of texts, students being required to furnish pencil, note paper and apron, and nothing else.

The library contains about 70,000 volumes, an excellent collection of bound music scores, about 10,000 volumes of government publications and a large collection of pamphlets, maps and filing devices. It has a special classified collection of local history worked out decimally, and in addition to the regular collections in a library there is a very strong collection of agriculture and horticulture.

Number of Graduates. Two hundred and four students have been connected with the school, of whom sixty-four were in the long course.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

(Sacramento, Cal.)

History. The California State Library School was established by a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the California State Library, adopted September 4, 1913.

The year's course for the first class was from January 14, 1914 to December 18, 1914. The course now begins in September and ends in June. The size of the class is limited.

The entrance examinations are conducted by the California State Civil Service Commission and the California State Library.

During the four years of the school, forty-one students have completed the course. Of these, all except two are engaged in active library work. At the present time, the school is not a member of the Association of American Library Schools, but application for membership has been made.

At a meeting of the State Board of Education held in August 1916, a regulation was added to those governing high school certification, whereby holders of Bachelor degrees granted by the University of California, Leland Stanford Junior University and the University of Southern California, who have completed the required fifteen units of work in education, including practice teaching, and who have completed one major and one minor in subjects taught in the high schools of the state, may elect to spend the required year of post-graduate study at the California State Library School. At the end of the year, credentials for library work and for high school teaching are given.

Finances. The School is a part of the California State Library and supported by State Library funds.

There are no charges for the course of instruction and the necessary supplies and text-books are furnished by the State Library.

For the benefit of those who find it difficult to specialize for a year after finishing a college course, the Library undertakes to furnish compensation work, such work to be done Saturdays and after library hours.

Lecturers. With the exceptions of some outside speakers engaged for lectures on special subjects, the lecturers for the course are heads of the departments of the California State Library.

J. L. Gillis,* *Librarian.*

Milton J. Ferguson, *Assistant Librarian in charge of Law Department.*

Beulah Mumm, *in charge of Library School.*

Clara L. Murray, *Instructor in Library School.*

Margaret Eastman, *in charge of Order Department.*

Harriet G. Eddy, *County Library Organizer.*

Eudora Garoutte, *Head of California Department.*

Mabel R. Gillis, *Head of Books for Blind Department.*

Alice J. Haines, *Head of Documents Department.*

May Dexter Henshall, *School Library Organizer.*

Annie Lowry, *in charge of Periodicals and Binding.*

Joseph H. Quire, *Legislative Reference Librarian.*

Susan T. Smith, *Reference Librarian.*

* Died July 27, 1917.

Entrance Requirements. To ensure a good foundation for advanced work university or college graduation is an entrance requirement. Each applicant must pass a personal examination, conducted by the California State Civil Service Commission and the State Library. The examination consists of a statement of the candidate's education, training and experience as it appears in the application blank, and an oral test to determine the candidate's fitness for the library profession, as to his personality, judgment, and fund of general information.

Applicants must be at least twenty years of age and under thirty.

Curriculum. The course is one school year in length, and includes the following subjects:

		Student				Student	
		Lectures	talks			Lectures	talks
Library history	4	..		Legislative reference; current events	3	12	
California library law and other library law	12	4		Government documents	14	2	
School library law	3	..		California	9	11	
Bookbuying	6	..		Books for the blind	6	..	
Periodicals and binding	6	..		Indexing	2	..	
Classification	24	..		Bookbinding	4	..	
Cataloging	36	..		Charging systems	2	2	
Reference	24	..		Ordering supplies	1	..	
Book selection	24	..		Bookkeeping	9	..	
Children's literature	6	..		Library buildings	2	3	
Modern fiction	4	..		Library reports	2	..	
Law books	2	..		Advertising	3	..	
				Alphabetizing	3	..	

Every afternoon during the year is devoted to practice work in the different departments of the State Library. Each student spends a short time in each department the first term and a longer time the second term. The actual work of the department is given and carefully revised.

At the time of the annual convention of county librarians, which meets in Sacramento, usually in the fall, regular school work is adjourned, so that the students may attend the meetings, thus becoming familiar with actual problems of county library work, and making the acquaintance of the prominent workers in the state.

Equipment. The lecture room of the Library School is located on the fifth floor of the Library. All assigned work is done in the Library at large wherever the assignment takes the student. As a laboratory, the California State Library offers a collection of about 300,000 volumes, including its law library, the collection of federal, state and municipal documents; the collection of books for the blind; the special collection on California; and the Sutro collection of rare books.

Number of Graduates.

1914.....	14
1914-1915.....	12
1915-1916.....	3
1916-1917.....	12
	—
Total.....	41

Up to the present time no summer courses, nor special courses of any kind have been given.

LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL

(Los Angeles, Cal.)

History. The Los Angeles Public Library Training School had its beginnings in the training classes which were conducted in connection with the Los Angeles Public Library from 1888 to 1914. Commencing with 1914 the course was reorganized and extended into a one year library school.

Finances. The school is supported from the funds of the Los Angeles Public Library. The estimated expenditure for the year 1916-1917 is \$3800.

The tuition fee is \$25 for residents of Los Angeles and \$40 for non residents.

Faculty. The faculty for the year 1916-1917 is as follows:

Everett R. Perry, B.A., B.L.S., <i>Librarian.</i>	Mrs. Emilie T. Jackson, <i>Periodicals and Current events.</i>
Mrs. Theodora R. Brewitt, <i>Principal. Reference work, Cataloging, Classification, and minor courses.</i>	Helen T. Kennedy, B.L.S., <i>Loan administration.</i>
Jasmine Britton, B.A., <i>Library work with children.</i>	Anne M. Mulheron, B.A., <i>Book buying.</i>
Gertrude E. Darlow, <i>Survey of literature.</i>	Grace M. White, <i>Public documents.</i>
Helen E. Haines, <i>the Library Movement, Publishers, Evaluation of fiction, Trade bibliography, Book selection.</i>	Grace A. Hammond, <i>Reviser and Assistant to the Principal.</i>

In addition to the above, eleven members of the Los Angeles Public Library staff give from one to three lectures each. Each year lecture courses are given by prominent library workers from other institutions. In 1916-1917 special courses were given by Dr. Frank P. Hill, Miss Irene Warren, and Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen. From ten to fifteen single lectures on professional and bibliographical subjects are given each year, by visiting librarians, social workers, and instructors from the University of Southern California.

Entrance requirements. A minimum education of four years of high school or its equivalent is required for entrance. Students must be at least 19 years of age and applicants over 30 are rarely accepted unless they have had experience in library work. An entrance examination in literature, history, current events, general information, and one modern language, is required of all candidates who are not graduates from colleges of approved standing.

Curriculum. The course is one year in length. The hours given below represent lecture and seminar periods only. Four hundred and eighteen hours of practice work are required during the year, including one full month of practice in June. A series of visits to representative Southern California libraries is one of the requirements of the spring term.

COURSES			
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL	Hours	TECHNICAL	Hours
Survey of literature.....	30	Book buying.....	6
Book selection	21	Accession	6
Reference	32	Classification	24
Juvenile literature.....	20	Cataloging	34
Story telling (in 1916)	10	Department routine.....	9
History of books.....	3	Loan	12
Publishing houses.....	8	Administration	6
Trade bibliography.....	5	Binding	7
Public documents	10	Miscellaneous	10
Periodicals	8		
Bibliography of special subjects.....	10		
	157	MISCELLANEOUS	114
		Library movement.....	10
		County libraries.....	6
		School libraries.....	10
		Current events.....	16
		Library literature.....	7
		Special lectures, Visiting librarians.....	11
			60
		Total lecture hours.....	331

Equipment. The school occupies a large class room on the tenth floor of the office building which houses the Los Angeles Public Library. Each student has a desk in this room and the school collection of publications relating to library economy is shelved here. In addition to the library economy collection, the school equipment includes a model collection of juvenile books, some general reference books, mounted samples illustrative of library methods, vertical files of records and lecture outlines, etc.

The Los Angeles Public Library has a collection of 300,000 volumes. Eight of its branches are housed in Carnegie buildings and a staff of 150 administers the system.

Open Courses. The school does not conduct summer courses, but during five weeks in the spring a series of the regular courses are open to those engaged in library work in the vicinity of Los Angeles. Twenty-eight librarians and assistants attended these open courses in 1917.

Graduates. In July 1917, three classes with a total of 44 students will have graduated from the school. All graduates have library positions except a few who have left the work for personal reasons.

ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

(St. Louis, Mo.)

History. This school, to be opened in October, 1917, is an enlargement and extension of the Training Class of the St. Louis Public Library, established in its present form in 1910.

Finances. The school is supported by appropriations from the funds of the St. Louis Public Library, made by its Board of Directors.

Residents of St. Louis are charged no tuition. Residents of Missouri outside of the city limits pay \$15 a term for the three terms. Students from other states are charged \$25 a term. These amounts include supplies. Text-books are furnished free if desired, and remain the property of the school, but the school will sell text-books at cost to such as desire to own them, or students may acquire them in any other way that they choose.

Faculty. The faculty for the year 1917-18 is as follows:

Arthur E. Bostwick, Ph.D., *Librarian, Director of the Library School.*

Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, B.L., *Principal.*

Mrs. Gertrude Gilbert Drury, A.B., *Chief Instructor.*

—, *School Secretary and Reviser.*

Paul Blackwelder, A.B., *Assistant Librarian, Lecturer on Buildings.*

Leonard Balz, *Chief of the Registration Dept., Instructor in Loan Work.*

Earl W. Browning, Ph.B., *Chief of the Applied Science Dept., Instructor in Special Reference Work.*

Mary Crocker, *Chief of Open Shelf Dept., Lecturer on Modern Fiction.*

Lillian Griggs, A.B., *Branch Librarian, Barr Branch, Supervisor of Practice Work.*

Alice I. Hazeltine, Ph.B., *Supervisor of Children's Work, Instructor in Work with Children.*

Margery Quigley, A.B., *Branch Librarian, Divoll Branch, Instructor in Library Economy.*

Sula Wagner, *Chief of Order and Catalog Dept., Lecturer on Order Work.*

In addition, lecture-courses or separate lectures are given by members of the staff, by persons officially connected with the educational and civic bodies of St. Louis, and by visiting librarians. Lectures from the staff are as follows:

Sarah Bailey, *Branch Librarian, Crunden Branch*. Work with foreigners.

Frances E. Bowman, *Children's Librarian, Central Library*. Fiction for children.

Margaret Curran, *Children's Librarian, Cabanne Branch*. What to read next.

Earl H. Davis, B.A., *Branch Librarian, Municipal Reference Branch*. State documents and municipal documents, Special libraries.

Albert Diephuis, A.B., *Chief of the Stations Department*. Bibliography of philosophy and economics.

Mrs. Nellie M. Delaughter, *Branch Librarian, Carondelet Branch*. Work with schools.

Bertha Doane, B.A., *Chief of the Circulation Dept.* Anthologies, Modern drama, Modern poetry.

Josephine Gratiaa, *Branch Librarian, Souward Branch*. Book selection with foreigners.

Julia Krug, *Chief of the Traveling Library Dept.* Extension work.

Mrs. Anna P. Mason, *Children's Librarian, Divoll Branch*. European libraries.

Katharine T. Moody, *Chief of the Reference Dept.* Genealogies, Library reports.

Mrs. M. Myers, *Superintendent, Periodical Reading Room*. Library reminiscences.

Mary Powell, *Chief of the Art Dept.* Book illustration, Art books.

Lula M. Wescoat, *Auditor of the Board*. Library finances and accounting.

Mary S. Wilkinson, A.B., *Children's Librarian, Statons Dept.* History, Travel, and Biography for children.

Eva Leslie, *Children's Librarian, Souward Branch*. Folk-lore and folk-tales.

Mary E. Wheelock, *Chief of the Binding Dept.* Rebinding and mending of books.

Entrance Requirements. All applicants for admission are required to hold a high school diploma or its equivalent. College credits will be found advantageous. Candidates holding a bachelor's degree will be admitted on presentation of their diplomas, but will not be excused from the preliminary practice work.

An entrance examination is held in the second week of June on the following subjects: history, literature, current events and one foreign language. A knowledge of typewriting is also advisable. In addition to educational qualifications, personality and natural aptitude for the work are taken into consideration. Persons over 35 years of age are not advised to apply unless they have had experience in business or professional work. All candidates who are accepted will be required to do practical work for two weeks in the Library before the opening of the school year. Examinations should preferably be taken at the School, but where this is impossible the examination may be taken in a library nearer home, on the same date as those at the School. After the class has been chosen, there is no opportunity until the following year for other candidates to enter unless one or more of those accepted should withdraw.

Students are admitted at the beginning of the first term only.

Curriculum. The curriculum combines theoretical and practical training for a scholastic year of 36 weeks, following the two weeks of preliminary practice work at the Branch Libraries.

The course includes instruction along administrative, bibliographic and technical lines with practical problems and required reading which necessitate in general from one to three hours study on the part of the student following each lecture. Seminars are held from time to time. Special emphasis is laid on actual practice-work in the various departments of the Library and its branches, each student being assigned to work on the regular schedule for a few hours each week, to relate theory to actual conditions. This is supplemented by a special assignment of four weeks in the spring.

OUTLINE OF STUDY

ADMINISTRATIVE		TECHNICAL	
	Hours		Hours
Library administration (including accounts, blanks and forms, legislation, reports).....	11	Accessioning (including serials)	6
Buildings and equipment	6	Alphabetizing	6
History of libraries	8	Book-binding and mending	12
Publicity and extension	3	Book-buying and ordering	3
BIBLIOGRAPHIC		Cataloging and subject headings	90
Reference work, Periodicals	45	Indexing	3
Government documents	10	Classification	30
Trade-bibliography	15	Loan work	20
Publishers	8	Printing, (including History of printing, and illustrative processes)	18
Book selection (including valuation of modern fiction and drama, writing of book reviews, editions)	61	Shelf-listing and inventory	2
Subject bibliography	3	Technical French and German	5
Bibliography of sociology, history, economics, philosophy, etc.	12	Work with children	32
		Current topics and News from the library field.	16
		Lectures by visiting librarians and others.	16
		Laboratory work	323

As a substitute for a thesis, the students are required to write all the book notes for one number of the *Monthly Bulletin* of the St. Louis Public Library and also to compile selected bibliographies.

Equipment. The rooms occupied by the school in the Central Building of the St. Louis Public Library include a school-room 28 by 42 feet, with an adjoining cloak-room and an office for the Principal; an assembly room 40 by 44 feet, for lectures, seating 200 persons; a class-room 29 by 36 feet, seating 150 persons, used especially with the lantern, and an office for the Chief Instructor. Space in various other parts of the Library is available for students assigned to special work.

The resources of the Library, including altogether 488,224 volumes and about 150,000 pamphlets, besides music, maps and large collections of clippings, prints and other material, are at the disposal of the students. The variety of conditions, physical, industrial and racial, in the territory served by the Branch Libraries, furnishes a fertile field for informative practice work.

Summer Session. The School co-operates with the Missouri Library Commission and the University of Missouri in a biennial summer school held in Columbia, Mo., on even-numbered years. See *University of Missouri, Short Course*.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY SCHOOL

(Seattle, Wash.)

History. In February, 1917, the authorities of the University of Washington created a library school from what had been since September, 1911, a department of instruction in Library Economy. Since 1911, the University has given formal training in librarianship in response to urgent requests from librarians in the Pacific Northwest, who were anxious to employ persons with a good general education plus professional training.

The work was organized as a department of instruction in the College of Liberal Arts. The curriculum covered approximately one year of technical and professional training and the credits for the various courses were accepted by the University at full value toward the A.B. degree. The professional and technical work was given in combination with scholastic work and occupied approximately one-half of the students time through the Junior and Senior years. When the A.B. degree was granted it was accompanied by a certificate showing special preparation for library service. The library certificate has not been granted to any one who did not possess or at the same time receive the A.B. degree.

The Library School was established in February, 1917, with a one year curriculum to go into effect September, 1917, offered only to students holding the A.B. or the B.S. degree from approved institutions.

This library school is not yet a member of the Association of American Library Schools, but application for membership is being made.

Finances. The Library School is supported from the general budget of the University as are other schools and colleges, but no specific appropriation is made for it.

All students pay a matriculation fee of \$10 and a semester tuition of \$10.

Faculty:

Henry Suzzallo, Ph.D., *President of the University.*

William E. Henry, A.M., *Director.*

Charles W. Smith, A.B., B.L.S., *Associate Professor of Library Economy.*

Mary Hubbard, A.B., B.L.S., *Instructor in Library Economy.*

Mabel Ashley, A.B., *Certificate in Library Economy, Instructor in Library Economy.*

Gertrude E. Andrus, *Diploma Carnegie Library School, Special lecturer on library work with children and schools.*

In addition to the regular teaching staff as above, each year ten lectures are given to the class in the second half of the last semester by the ablest librarians in the nearby libraries.

Entrance Requirements. To gain admission to the library school a student must be a graduate in Liberal Arts or Sciences from an approved college or university. The undergraduate work must have included at least two years each in French and German languages. Health, personality, age and previous pursuits also enter into the determination for admission.

Students in the Senior year of the College of Liberal Arts or the College of Science in the University of Washington who wish to enter the Library School after graduation may elect some of the more elementary courses in library economy during the senior year and continue scholastic studies during the graduate year, taking, however, the A.B. or B.S. degree at the end of the fourth or senior year.

Curriculum. The curriculum is one year in length, but may be divided as above. The degree of Bachelor of Library Economy is conferred on students who complete the one year curriculum of thirty-two credit hours above the A.B. or B.S. degree.

The credit is reckoned in *semester* or *credit hours*. Each *hour* is one class period per week for the semester of eighteen weeks; i. e., one *credit hour* demands eighteen class periods of lecture or recitation and presupposes two hours of preparation for each hour of recitation or lecture.

	Credit Hours		Credit Hours
Order and accessions.....	1	Subject bibliography.....	1
Loan systems.....	1	Book selection.....	4
Classification and subject headings.....	3	Work with children and schools.....	1
Cataloging.....	3	Special lectures.....	1
Reference.....	4	Practice.....	9
Printing and binding.....	1		
Organization and extension.....	2	Total.....	32
Administration.....	1		

Practice. Practice under careful supervision and criticism covers 420 hours—fourteen hours per week for thirty weeks, beginning with the first of November. Reduced to library service schedule, the practice hours are equivalent to ten weeks of full time schedule.

The practice time is divided approximately evenly between the University Library and Seattle Public Library where through the generosity of the Librarian and the staff excellent opportunities are offered for valuable experience.

Equipment. The school occupies study and lecture rooms on the second floor of the library building. In the study room each student is assigned a desk, and in this room are fair collections of library literature in various forms: journals, proceedings, reports, technical and professional books and practice collections. All collections are relatively small yet, but are growing as rapidly as are other parts of the University.

The University library contains more than 80,000 volumes and the Seattle Public Library, to which all students have easy access, contains approximately 250,000 volumes.

Number of Graduates. The first class in the department of Library Economy to receive certificates graduated in June, 1913, and to date fifty persons have been graduated. Of the fifty graduates from the department, forty-two are now in library service and all but two have been in library service one year or more since graduation.

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY—COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION—COURSE
IN LIBRARY ECONOMY**

(Boston, Mass.)

General Information. New courses are to be offered in library economy during the academic year 1917-1918 in the College of Business Administration of Boston University. These will be under the direction of Ralph L. Power, Librarian of the College and Curator of the Museum. These courses, which will probably develop later into a department of library economy, are to train specifically for business librarianship and teacher-librarians in high schools of commerce. They are not intended to rival existing library schools.

Outline of Courses. Special emphasis will be placed upon training in business subjects and students will follow the regular required work of degree students with the addition of library courses. Freshmen are advised to take no more than one elective during the first year. The course of study requires four years, one year of which will be in supervised employment in a library under direction of the college authorities. During this time the student becomes a member of the Evening Division and takes one or more courses. After the complete course is installed, special students and college graduates may specialize in library work and complete the library economy courses only in one year. The regular course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration (B. B. A.) and an additional two years to the M. B. A. (Master of Business Administration). Required subjects in the degree course are: bookkeeping; elementary accounting; mathematics of accounting; penmanship; commercial development; personal efficiency; English composition; commercial correspondence; general economics; foreign languages; accounting practice; history of commerce; economic history of the United States; argumentation; commercial law; theory of money and banking; corporation finance; trigonometry and solid geometry. There are over fifty elective courses.

The first year a small special class will be formed for personal conference work using the library and museum as a practical laboratory. In addition the regular freshman library lectures will be given. The third course will be arranged so that library assistants in and around Boston may attend in addition to the regular students. This course will be on the lecture plan and a large number of lecturers will assist. Its purpose will be to give the students a broad outlook on the library field and to serve as a foundation for the later training. The lectures will be on different types of libraries and library work. Filing, chart making, copy editing, proof reading and printing, statistical indices of business conditions and other allied subjects will, for the present at least, be given in connection with other courses of the college. The courses to follow the first year will be fairly similar to the usual library school curriculum but from the business viewpoint, such as: business bibliography; cataloging and classification with special emphasis on business problems; library administration; library filing and indexing; government documents; types of special libraries; special library organization; library seminar; business book selection; practice work; and reference work (special rather than general).

These several courses will be of university grade with outside study, conferences and assigned reading and will command the same credit as other courses in the college.

Special Advantages. The advantages of Boston's special libraries and of the general business education in connection with the special library courses are evident. Students may specialize in any one of the following departments in addition to the library instruction; accounting; business administration; advertising and selling; foreign commerce; secretarial studies; journalism; commercial teaching.

Summer Work. If summer session work is in demand in 1918 in the line of partial or preliminary training for business librarians it will be given. Such a course would necessarily be incomplete and would not be a short cut to displace the more thorough training in the regular course.

Short Courses

1. Given by Commissions

INDIANA LIBRARY COMMISSION—SUMMER COURSES FOR LIBRARIANS

(Butler College, Indianapolis, Ind.)

General Information. The Indiana Public Library Commission offers two summer courses at Butler College in library work: One a three weeks' course to teachers in charge of school libraries and to school librarians; and the other a six weeks' course to librarians already under an appointment.

Three Weeks' Course

Expenses. The tuition is free. The total cost of the three weeks' course including board and books, will not be over \$25.

Outline of Courses. The course will include instruction in cataloging, classification, shelf list, reference books, children's literature, book selection for schools, loan system, preparation of books, accession records, administration of a school library.

Six Weeks' Course

Entrance Requirements. Only those are admitted who are under definite appointment to permanent library positions on a definite salary. A high school diploma will be required of all candidates for a certificate from the commission. In rare cases, individuals who give evidence of the equivalent of a high school education will be accepted as special students, receiving credit for their work but no certificate. Those without library experience must serve at least four weeks in a well organized library. The reading of certain books is required for admission.

Every student will be given a pass card for each course successfully completed.

Certificates will be given to those students who have complied with all entrance requirements, have passed in all courses, and are in the opinion of the instructors qualified in other ways for service as librarians of small libraries or assistants in larger libraries. Certificates will be issued only after one year of successful library experience after completing the summer school course.

Expenses. The instruction is free to residents of Indiana. Supplies and text-books cost about \$10; room and board for six weeks cost from \$31 to \$36. Students will be accommodated in the college residence.

Instruction. Instruction will be given by Henry N. Sanborn, Carrie E. Scott, Elizabeth C. Ronan, Elizabeth Ohr, of the Commission staff, and one or two other regular instructors to be announced later.

Outline of Courses. Instruction will be given in the form of lectures, supplemented by practical work with books, subjected to daily revision. About eight hours each day will be required for study and lectures.

The following curriculum will be given: Cataloging, classification, book selection, reference, work with children, accession, mechanical processes, order, trade bibliography, book numbers, shelf list, loan system, administration, seminar.

Correspondence with reference to rooms and all other inquiries should be addressed to Henry N. Sanborn, secretary, 104 State House, Indianapolis, Ind.

MASSACHUSETTS FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION—SUMMER CONFERENCE

General Information. The Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts has conducted, for the past two years, a conference for the librarians and trustees of small libraries in conjunction with the summer session of the Simmons College Library School. The purpose of the conference was to bring to the attention of the libraries ways and means of stimulating the service rendered by them to a broader, more intelligent influence. The intention was also to help the library, the librarians, and the commission to find their true relation to each other, to the community, and to the individual. Especially was

this desired in the case of the directors of the small libraries, and although a general invitation to all the libraries of the Commonwealth was issued, there was sent a personal invitation to many librarians to attend as the guests of the commission. In these cases the travelling expenses and entertainment expenses were paid by the commission from funds allotted to "direct aid" to libraries.

Program. The program and the conduct of the meetings is somewhat different from the conferences formerly held at Amherst in conjunction with the conferences for rural workers of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The instruction is given by lectures, mornings and afternoons, and emphasis is laid on one phase of library economy with several lectures devoted to it. Exhibits and demonstrations together with visits to neighboring libraries also play their part of inspiration. The opportunities for art, drama and music in the city are eagerly seized by those whose lives are spent for the most part in small villages without such advantages. Round table discussions at the commission office in the State House, and dormitory life during the conference have proved of great benefit to those attending. The 1917 conference had an average attendance of one hundred and five.

Instruction. The lecturers included Charles F. D. Belden and Hiller C. Wellman of the commission; President Henry Lefavour, Dean Sarah Louise Arnold, and June Richardson Donnelly of Simmons College; Alice G. Higgins of the Boston Athenæum; Alice G. Chandler, Woman's Education Association; Hazel W. Benjamin, Easthampton; John G. Moulton, Haverhill; Ida F. Farrar, Springfield; Edith Guerrier, Boston Public Library, North End Branch; and Kathleen M. Jones, McLean Hospital.

MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION—SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY TRAINING

(Minneapolis, Minn.)

General Information. The Minnesota Public Library Commission and the Minnesota Department of Education have held for seventeen years a six weeks' Summer School for Library Training at the State University, Minneapolis, as a department of the University Summer session.

Entrance Requirements. The course is open only to those holding library positions, or under definite appointment to such positions, and to teachers under contract for service in high school libraries. There are no entrance examinations. No teachers may enroll who are not under contract for part time library work in connection with high school teaching for at least one year.

Students do not register thru the Registrar's office at the University, but registration must be made in advance thru the Library Commission or the Department of Education.

Expenses. The course is free to all holding positions in Minnesota libraries. Board and supplies will cost about \$25 to \$30.

Instruction and Equipment. The instructors for the 1917 course were:

Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota Public Library Commission, <i>Director.</i>	Alma Penrose, Librarian, West High School.
Martha Wilson, Supervisor of School Libraries, <i>Director of Course for School Librarians.</i>	Ruth A. Haven, Organizer, Minnesota Public Library Commission.

Outline of Courses. All of the instruction is given in the form of lectures, supplemented by practice work which is carefully revised. Students will take away from the school corrected samples of all library records. The work will require the entire time of the student from seven to eight hours a day; two or three hours for the lectures, and the remainder for the practice work, which must be done at the school. It will be impossible for any student to take other courses in the Summer School.

The chief subjects treated will be: order and accession; cataloging; classification; book-selection; reference work; binding and mending; administration; school library administration; lectures. Visits to the St. Paul and Minneapolis Libraries and to the Waldorf Bindery, St. Paul, are part of the required work.

NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION—SUMMER SCHOOL
(Asbury Park, N. J.)

General Information. The first session of the school was held twelve years ago in the Asbury Park Public Library, where it has been held ever since, with the exception of two years, when, for various reasons, the Commission considered it inadvisable to have it. One other year in place of the school they had a week's institute, when lecturers of national reputation, both in and out of the library profession were brought down to talk on literary, educational and professional topics. The object of the school is to raise the standard of work done in New Jersey libraries by giving to those who cannot afford the time or the money for longer courses, at least this much formal instruction. The course is five weeks in length. The average number of students enrolled for the entire five weeks course is about twenty-four.

Entrance Requirements. Only those are admitted who are under definite appointment in a New Jersey library. There have been admitted, at various times, students from other states, principally the South, where no summer schools are held.

Expenses. The state pays all expenses, and furnishes all supplies, except the living expenses of the students.

Instruction and Equipment. The course is the usual one in elementary library science, approved by the A. L. A. Committee on Library Training. The fourth week has special lectures given by visiting lecturers from the larger libraries in the state and nearby cities, and by representatives of regular library schools. The regular daily instruction is given by the organizers of the Commission, with occasional lectures by other librarians. A feature of the school is the number of exhibits assembled to give point to the instruction given.

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY COMMISSION

The commission occasionally conducts special classes in library training in its own office, whenever a sufficient number of applicants make it seem advisable.

PENNSYLVANIA FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION—SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY WORKERS

(State College, Pa.)

1. Library School

General Information. The Summer School for Library Workers is held at State College for a six weeks' term in connection with the Summer Course for Teachers. Admission is limited to those already in library work or under written appointment to library positions. All the sessions of the school will be held in the Carnegie Library Building. By courtesy of the State College, students in the Library School may take one subject in the Course for Teachers without additional expense. For application blanks, write to the Free Library Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.

Entrance Requirements. No entrance examination will be required, but the work will be such as needs a high school course, or its equivalent, as preparation. Credentials showing that the applicant either holds a library position, or is under appointment to one, must be presented with the application.

Expenses. Tuition will be free to all residents of Pennsylvania. Others will be expected to pay a fee of twenty dollars at registration.

Instructors. Thomas L. Montgomery, Secretary, Free Library Commission.

Robert P. Bliss, Assistant Secretary, Free Library Commission.

Anna A. McDonald, Consulting Librarian, Free Library Commission.

Helen E. Rockwell, Cataloger, Free Library Commission.

Helen G. Betterly, Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre.

Martha Conner, Cataloger, Carnegie Library, State College.

Outline of Courses. Accessioning, 1 hour; administration, 3 hours and 1 general lecture; alphabeting, 1 hour; book binding and mending, 5 hours; book ordering and buying, 1 hour; book selection, 17 hours (fiction 5, children's 4, 8 general lectures); cataloging,

including public documents, 14 hours; children's work, 8 hours; classification, including subject headings, 18 hours; loan work, 2 hours; reference, including bibliographies and indexes, 10 hours; review of current news, 5 hours; review of fiction, 5 hours; review of magazines, 5 hours; shelf-listing, 1 hour; other general lectures, 3 hours.

2. Library Course for Teachers

Information and Entrance Requirements. In addition to the above full course there is one intended particularly for teachers. This covers the use of books and the elementary points in library organization. It can be taken by teachers as one of the courses in the Summer School and entitles the student to credit. The work is similar to that outlined by the N. E. A. for students in normal schools.

Expenses. The cost to students will include a registration fee of \$5, lodging and board for six weeks, railroad fare, and cost of supplies.

2. Given by Educational Institutions

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—SUMMER COURSE IN LIBRARY METHODS (Berkeley, Cal.)

General Information. The University of California offers a summer course of six weeks in library methods starting in June, designed to offer a systematic outline of the essentials of library work. It will be of assistance chiefly to those having some experience in the work, but also offers an introduction to modern methods for those intending to enter the profession.

Since the course is planned fully to occupy the student's time, no additional work, either in the University or outside, should be attempted. Credit not to exceed six units may be granted for this course. Those who satisfactorily complete the entire course will receive certificates to that effect.

Entrance Requirements. A limited number only can be admitted to the course, selected from the whole number of applicants with due regard to personal and educational qualifications and previous library experience. Applications must be filed not later than May 1.

Expenses. Only those students regularly registered in the Library course may attend the classes; auditors cannot be accommodated. No fee is charged except the regular tuition fee of the summer session, fifteen dollars (\$15). Text-books and supplies may be purchased from the Director's assistant; a list of required text-books, with prices, will be sent each accepted applicant.

Instruction:

Mrs. Theodora R. Brewitt, Principal of the Training School, Los Angeles Public Library; *Director, and Instructor in Cataloging and Classification.*

Miss Edith M. Coulter, Reference Librarian, University of California Library; *Reference Work.*

Mr. Sydney B. Mitchell, Head of Accessions Department, University of California Library; *Bibliography.*

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Madison, Librarian High School Library, Oakland; *High School Libraries.*

Outline of Courses. The course offers both instruction and practice work in each of the following subjects, to which time will be devoted as indicated:

Cataloging and classification, including shelf-listing; reference work; book buying and selection of books; high school libraries; loan systems; binding and repair of books; library buildings and equipment; California library law and conditions.

CHAUTAUQUA LIBRARY SCHOOL

(Chautauqua, N. Y.)

General Information. The Chautauqua Library School was started in 1901 by Mary E. Hazeltine. A six weeks course is given each summer, beginning in July.

Entrance Requirements. Librarians, assistants, trustees and teacher-librarians, having completed a four-year high school course or its equivalent, are eligible to the class, which is limited to the number that can be given satisfactory instruction and supervision. No one will be admitted who has not previously filled out a registration blank and received the official matriculation card.

Tuition. Tuition for the course is \$20.

Instruction. The instructors of the 1917 course are:

Mary E. Downey, State Library Organizer,
Utah, Director.

Mary M. Shaver, Vassar College Library.
Ruth Wallace, Evansville, Ind., Public
Library.

The work of the staff is supplemented by the regular Chautauqua program and by special lectures, including members of the summer schools faculty, on the literature of their particular subjects.

Outline of Courses. The course of study is general, planned to accomplish the most possible in six weeks, and includes systematic instruction in the fundamental principles of library economy. Lectures are followed by practice work which is carefully revised. Opportunity also is given for informal discussions and personal problems and for visits to near-by libraries.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY—EXTENSION TEACHING—LIBRARY COURSES

(116th St. and Broadway, New York City)

General Information. A course of day and evening classes lasting 30 weeks has been offered by Columbia University thru its Extension Teaching for a number of years.

Entrance Requirements. The courses in Library Economy are planned for college graduates; for students who have spent a few years in college; and for those who have had a full secondary education or its equivalent. High school students who desire to enter the complete series will be obliged to pass the regular entrance examinations as required for admission to Barnard College or, in lieu of these examinations, they may present a statement signed by the high school principal certifying that a full four years' course has been completed by the applicant.

Such students who have had the necessary preliminary education will be admitted to single courses and will receive at the end of each Session a report from the Registrar showing the classes taken and the grades received. Both men and women are accepted as students.

Expenses. All students admitted to Extension Teaching courses must pay at the time of registration the fees determined by the Administrative Board. These fees are determined as a rule at the rate of \$6 per point. In addition each student must pay annually a University fee of \$5.

The fees and points as stated with the various courses are for each Session.

Should a student desire to withdraw from a course, he is liable for the fee up to the end of the Session in which notice of withdrawal is received.

Instruction and Equipment. The instructors in Library Economy are as follows:
Miss Keller, *bibliography, cataloging and* Mrs. Gould, *children's work.*
classification, library administration. Miss Wallace, *indexing, filing and catalog-*
Mr. Hicks, *library administration.* *ing as applied in business.*

Other courses are given in contemporary literature, French, German, Spanish, Italian, and history.

Outline of Courses. The object of this series is to equip students who desire to become librarians in small libraries or assistants in larger institutions. The course will require one year of study. The classes referred to as given by Miss Keller, Mr. Hicks, and Mrs. Gould are all required, but those given by Miss Wallace are optional. In addition to these, 6 points of collegiate English, including, if so desired, the course in contemporary European literature, choosing from the courses, 6 points of elementary work in a modern language not previously studied; 6 points in collegiate history; and 3 points in economics.

Summer Session. There is also a six weeks summer session opening early in July which offers four courses in library economy: bibliography; administration of the school library; cataloging and classification; public documents, legislative and municipal reference work. They are not substitutes for the other courses, but are planned especially for persons who already have had some practical experience in library work or for college graduates who desire a brief course and have not time to devote an entire year to the series. High school graduates and others are advised to elect the one year course.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL—SUMMER COURSE

See University of Illinois Library School.

IOWA SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY TRAINING

(State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa)

General Information. Iowa Summer Library School was started in 1901 by the Iowa Library Commission, with the co-operation of the State University of Iowa at Iowa City. For a number of years this relationship was maintained, but later the University took over the financial responsibility as well as the housing of the School, and since then the Commission has aided by means of lectures and books only. The course is a six weeks' summer course conducted during the first six weeks of the regular Summer Session of the University.

The primary purpose of the School is to raise the standard of librarianship in the smaller libraries of the state and to enlarge the conception of the value of library work in the community.

Entrance Requirements. Entrance examinations are not required of the applicants, but candidates are supposed to have completed a high school course. Applicants holding library positions or under definite appointment to such positions are eligible for admission. The class is limited to twenty students.

Expenses. The fee for tuition is \$10 for the six weeks' course, including children's work. For the Children's course alone the fee is \$5.

Currier Hall, a University residence for women, is open to the Library School students, and the rates for the six weeks range from \$15 for a single room to \$25 for a double one; board is \$4 a week. Other expenses vary with the individual, but should not exceed \$50 for the session if care is exercised.

Instructional Staff. The staff of instructors varies from year to year, but all of the teachers have had practical experience and all have had library school training. Jane E. Roberts, Librarian of the University, is the resident director, conducting all the preliminary correspondence regarding the applicants. For the year 1917 the regular staff was as follows:

Harriet E. Howe, Illinois B.L.S., Head Instructor at Western Reserve Library School, Director; Blanche V. Watts, Albany 1910-11, formerly with the Kentucky Library Commission, Instructor in Reference Work and Cataloging; Ada M. Nelson, Wisconsin Summer Library School 1913, Head Cataloger at Grinnell College, Iowa, Instructor in minor subjects and reviser; Grace Shellenberger, Carnegie Library School, formerly Children's librarian at Des Moines and now Supervising librarian of the libraries in state institutions, Instructor in Children's work; Julia A. Robinson, Secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, Instructor in Library administration.

Lectures from the University faculty and from the visiting librarians form a very great addition to the pleasure and profit of the session.

Outline of courses. Library administration, Julia Robinson; cataloging, Miss Watts; classification, book selection, American trade bibliography, public documents, Miss Howe; reference work, Miss Watts; children's literature, Miss Shellenberger.

LOS ANGELES TRAINING SCHOOL—OPEN COURSES

See Los Angeles Training School.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN—SUMMER SESSION IN LIBRARY METHODS

(Ann Arbor, Mich.)

General Information. During the summer session the usual eight weeks course will be given in library methods, intended both to give an elementary knowledge of library science to university students and to assist librarians and assistants in smaller libraries who have had no special library school training. The courses are not offered as a substitute for a regular full year library course.

Entrance Requirements. No entrance examinations will be held, but candidates are supposed to have completed a high school course or its equivalent, and must satisfy the University Librarian as to their preparation to undertake the work and be admitted to the course by him in advance of registration. As the number of students is necessarily limited by the space available in the Library for instruction, preference will be given to persons already employed in libraries or under appointment to positions as librarians.

University credit to the amount of eight hours may be earned if the full course is completed and the examination successfully passed.

Expenses. The general fee for instruction during the summer session is \$21.

Instruction and Equipment. The technical instruction is given by members of the University Library staff:

Mr. F. L. D. Goodrich, Reference Librarian, *Classification, Ordering, Accessions.*

Mr. Byron A. Finney, Reference Librarian Emeritus, *Lectures on Documents and Maps.*

Miss Esther A. Smith, Head Cataloger, *Cataloging.*

Miss Fredericka B. Gillette, Assistant Reference Librarian, *Reference and Desk Work.*

Mr. W. C. Hollands, Superintendent of Printing and Binding, *Bookbinding.*

The libraries of the University number over 375,000 volumes. The collection of trade bibliographies, reference books, and special bibliographies is large and valuable. Illustrative material is provided in abundance for the work of the library courses. A complete file of the printed cards of the Library of Congress, Harvard University, the John Crerar Library, the Royal Library of Berlin, etc., forms a great card bibliography and is invaluable for reference work. There is a bookbindery equipped with modern appliances in the library building. All departments of the General Library are open to students for practice work (under direction) and for observation.

Outline of Courses. Three hours practice work will ordinarily be needed for each lecture in the technical subjects. These will include elementary cataloging and classification, reference work, and bookbinding. Special lectures will be given by Professor A. S. Root, Librarian of Oberlin College, Mr. S. H. Ranck, Librarian, Grand Rapids Public Library, and others. There will be a brief course of lectures on children's libraries by Miss Marian P. Greene of the New York Public Library. A series of general lectures on books and bibliography, the history of libraries, library buildings and furnishings, library administration, book selection and book buying will be given by the Librarian of the University. Visits are made to the libraries of Ypsilanti and Detroit.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI—SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

(Columbia, Mo.)

General Information. The University of Missouri, in co-operation with the Missouri Library Commission and the St. Louis Public Library, has for three summers offered a six weeks' course on library methods for the benefit of librarians of small libraries and assistants and to those under appointment to positions who have had no library training.

Entrance Requirements. There are no special examinations for entrance. Students eligible to enter the Summer Session of the University are eligible to enter the Library School under the restrictions mentioned above.

Expenses. The library, hospital and incidental fee is \$10 for the Summer Session which includes the Library School. Incidental expenses for cards, paper, etc., will probably not exceed \$4. The average cost for board and room is \$6 a week. Miss E. B. Wales, Secretary of the Missouri Library Commission, Jefferson City, will make the arrangements.

Instruction. The instructors for the summer course are as follows:

Mary E. Baker, A.B., B.L.S., Head Cataloger, University of Missouri Library, *Cataloging*.

Alice I. Hazeltine, Ph.B., Supervisor of Children's Work, Public Library, St. Louis, *Book Selection for Children, Story Hours, etc.*

Margery A. Quigley, A.B., Branch Librarian, Divoll Branch, St. Louis, *Cataloging, Binding, Loan Systems, etc.*

Emma K. Parsons, A.B., Reference Librarian, University of Missouri, *Book Selection and Professional Literature*.

Elizabeth B. Wales, Secretary, Missouri Library Commission, Jefferson City, *Classification, Reference Work, Accessioning, etc.*

LECTURERS

Henry O. Severance, M.A., Librarian, University of Missouri, *History of Libraries*.

Lutie E. Stearns, Wisconsin Library Commission.

Purd B. Wright, Librarian, Kansas City Public Library.

Outline of Courses. Credit will be given in the School of Education for satisfactory work in the several courses as indicated under the description of each course. The three courses with lectures and practice work will require the entire time of the student, including Saturday forenoon. There will be lectures on general subjects at the assembly periods which all students should hear. The courses include: library economy; cataloging and classification; book selection and reference work; and library methods.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL—SUMMER COURSE

See New York State Library School.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

(Chapel Hill, N. C.)

The University gives a course in library school methods for teachers during the Summer School.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA—SUMMER COURSE IN LIBRARY METHODS

General Information. The University of North Dakota has offered, as one of the special features of the summer session, a course in library methods for teachers, since 1912. This is a course in library economy designed especially for the benefit of teachers who have charge of high-school libraries. It continues throughout the six weeks of the summer session.

Instruction. Three members of the library staff, including the librarian, the assistant librarian, and the cataloger give the instruction. S. Blanche Hedrick is the assistant librarian, and Miss Russell Edwards is the cataloger.

Outline of Course. This course consists of lectures and practice work in accessioning, classification and book numbering, cataloging, book selection and ordering, and the use of reference books.

RIVERSIDE PUBLIC LIBRARY—SUMMER SCHOOL

(Riverside, Cal.)

See Riverside Public Library Service School.

SIMMONS COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE—SUMMER SESSION
(Boston, Mass.)

See Simmons College School of Library Science.

**UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE—SUMMER COURSES IN LIBRARY METHODS
FOR TEACHERS**

(Knoxville, Tenn.)

General Information. The course was started in June, 1912, by Lucy E. Fay, librarian, University of Tennessee Library. There are two courses running thru six weeks:

Course I. The use of books and libraries, book selection and children's literature. For teachers. Instructor, Annie T. Eaton, assistant librarian, University of Tennessee Library.

Course II. Elementary technical course in cataloging, classification, accessioning and other library records, the care of books, and the organization of school libraries. For teachers in charge of school libraries. Instructor, Lucy E. Fay, librarian, University of Tennessee Library.

Entrance Requirements. High school graduation is required of all candidates.

Expenses. The summer school registration fee is \$12 and books and supplies will cost \$10. (This \$10 is for students taking both courses; for those taking Course I alone, only a text-book and loose leaf note book are necessary.)

Instruction and Equipment. Course I is given by A. T. Eaton, assistant librarian, University of Tennessee Library. Course II is given by L. E. Fay, librarian, University of Tennessee Library. Both courses include recitations, lectures, written work and practical problems. The equipment for the summer courses includes a large library school room with individual tables for students; model class room libraries, Grades 1-8; a model rural school library; and a special collection of books for use in the cataloging lessons.

Course I

Outline of Courses:

Lesson 1-10. Use of books and libraries (with lessons and problems on the school library, relation between the schools and the public library, the physical book, general and special reference books, public documents, magazine indexes and bibliographies. Each student is required to make a brief bibliography or list of references on some subject selected after consultation with the instructor).

Lessons 11-12: General principles of book selection.

Lessons 13-28: Children's literature (including classics retold for children, fairy tales, poetry for children, stories, other books for children, illustrations for children's books, story-telling (1 lecture), class discussions of selected books).

Lesson 29: Written review.

Course II

Lesson 1: Establishment and equipment of a school library.

Lesson 2: Book-buying and ordering.

Lesson 3: The accession record.

Lessons 4-12: Classification; book numbers, subject headings.

Lesson 13: The shelf-list record.

Lessons 14-23: Cataloging.

Lesson 24: Library of Congress cards: how to order and how to use.

Lesson 25: Other records: charging system for a school library, periodical check-list; statistics, etc.

Lesson 26: Preparation of books for the shelves.

Lesson 27: Mending and binding.

Lesson 28: How to care for pictures and pamphlets and clippings.

Lesson 29: Résumé.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY—OPEN COURSE

See Western Reserve University Library School.

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL
(Toronto, Canada)

History. The Minister of Education has authorized the establishment of a training school for librarianship for the year 1917.

The school will open on Monday, September 10, and close on Saturday, November 10. Nine weeks will be required for the necessary lectures, instruction and practice work for the kind of short course approved by the Department.

The school will be under the direction of the Inspector of Public Libraries, Department of Education. Competent librarians, including specialists in the various branches of librarianship, will act as instructors and lecturers. First-class facilities for practice work will be provided.

Finances. No fee will be charged, and all necessary supplies will be furnished free by the Department with the exception of Dewey's "Decimal Classification," and the "A. L. A. Catalog Rules." Railway fares to and from Toronto will be paid to all students who complete the full course.

No educational test is required, but candidates from town and city libraries should have junior matriculation standing or its equivalent.

Entrance Requirements. Applications for admission should be addressed to Mr. W. O. Carson, Inspector of Public Libraries, Department of Education, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Candidates, in their applications, will please state fully the experience they have had in library work, and mention the branch or branches of the work in which special practice is desired. Persons without experience or library positions are not encouraged to take the course, but a few may be admitted, provided that room can be found for them in the class. Certificates will be issued to the students who complete the course and qualify on the examinations and practical work. They will be graded according to percentages obtained.

Curriculum. One half of the time will be devoted to lectures and instruction and one half to practice. The major portion of the time will be given to the phases of librarianship that are the most difficult to learn without the aid of an instructor.

The courses include: book-selection; elementary bibliography; evolution of modern prose literature; reference work; classification; cataloging; shelf-listing and accession work; circulation and readers' advisory work; work with children, public library and community welfare; administration and secretarial work; simple routine and some special lectures.

Equipment. The Toronto Public Library Board and Mr. George H. Locke, chief librarian, have placed suitable rooms in the Dovercourt branch at the disposal of the Department for library school purposes, and they will furnish facilities for practice work in the various departments and branches of their library system.

LIBRARY SUMMARIES

LIBRARY SUMMARIES

The summaries following give the leading facts as to typical libraries, in different parts of the country and in several fields, with which other libraries may usefully compare their own data. It has not been possible to bring them into absolute conformity, as the methods and figures vary in the different cases. The selection of libraries has been made with a view to obtaining a considerable variety in range, but not all libraries which were requested to supply data have done so.

The aim has been to state the organization of the libraries, sometimes in its historical development, to define its field, to schedule its branch libraries, to give the names of department heads and branch librarians, to summarize the facts and figures as to hours, circulation, income and expenditure, etc., to indicate the privileges given to card holders, to list the publications of the library, especially those in print, to indicate cataloging methods and equipment, and to summarize such extension work as is done. The list of publications, while not complete, should especially be studied by librarians with a view to avoiding duplication, and to making available to each library the publication work of other libraries.

This department of the ANNUAL was started in the volume for 1915-1916, and a schedule of the libraries whose summaries were printed in that volume is given at the end of the present list.

AMHERST, MASS.—THE LIBRARY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

(Year ending Nov. 30, 1916.)

Organization. The Massachusetts Agricultural College opened its doors to students on Oct. 2, 1867. Student librarians presided over the book collections until 1885 when there were 4500 volumes on hand. At this time the Chapel-library building was erected and Professor, later on President, Goodell was appointed librarian.

Officials.

Charles R. Green, *Librarian.*

Lena Chapman, *Assistant.*

Lalia M. Damon, *Cataloger.*

Vivian Roy, *Assistant.*

Ethel M. Turner, *Assistant.*

System. The library is a reference and lending library for a body of 650 students and 80 faculty and experiment station workers. Residents of the town are taken care of as opportunity permits. All department library material is for reference use; books circulate from the main library only. All ordering, accessioning and cataloging is done at the main library.

Hours. The library is open from 7:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. every week day, except Monday and Friday mornings, when it is open at 8 o'clock, and from 9:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. on Sundays in term time. Shorter hours prevail during vacation periods.

Volumes. Up to Nov. 30, 1916, 52,928 volumes had been accessioned and cataloged. In addition there are about 5000 volumes in various buildings on the campus and 5000 volumes in the basement of the library waiting to be cataloged. The library has especially good collections in agriculture, horticulture, botany, entomology, bacteriology, chemistry and forestry. The department libraries are maintained in seven buildings on the campus. The Experiment Station collections are part of the general college library equipment.

Staff. The library staff consists of five regular members and seven student assistants.

Cataloging. A new card catalog of approximately 80,000 cards in two 60-tray cases constitutes the main catalog. Cards for all U. S. Department of Agriculture and Experiment Station publications are kept in a separate case nearer those collections. Accession books are not kept. The request-order cards become accession cards. The shelf list record is kept on cards. Current periodical and bulletin accessions are kept on cards, as is also

the case with all bindery records. The Dewey decimal classification has been followed in most cases, but those parts covering agriculture and entomology have been radically revised. The main card catalog will in time be a complete inventory of the book resources of the entire institution.

Extension Work. The library extension work of the extension service of the college is operated from the main college library. Packages of books and bulletins on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics are loaned to village libraries, agricultural extension schools and other organizations. Last year 679 volumes and 49 bulletins were loaned to 39 libraries, the only charge being that for transportation.

Publications. Library circulars and bulletins are being prepared for publication. A series of Library leaflets listing the best books and papers for gardeners, farm women, beekeepers, dairymen, poultrymen, and others is published. Up to date 23 leaflets with a total printing of 31,000 copies have been issued.

Expenditures. The sum of \$5736.53 was expended for books, periodicals and binding, with an additional amount of \$682.00 from the Agricultural Experiment Station for scientific books and periodicals. \$1532.55 was spent for student labor, including all janitor service, office supplies, repairs and all miscellaneous expenses. \$5010.72 was expended for salaries. The total budget was \$12,061.80.

AUSTIN, TEXAS—UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS LIBRARY

(Fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1916.)

Organisation. The University of Texas Library was established at the opening of the university in 1883. It was given quarters in the old State Capitol until the erection of the main building of the university, where it occupied successively larger quarters until the library building was erected in 1910. The librarian is responsible for the administration of the library and is directly accountable to the president of the university and the Board of Regents. There is a committee of the faculty appointed by the president, their functions being advisory.

Officials. Its officials are:

	John E. Goodwin, <i>Librarian.</i>
Ernest W. Winkler, <i>Reference Librarian.</i>	Elizabeth Tiffy, <i>Supervisor of Serials and</i>
Mary E. Goff, <i>Supervisor of Classification</i>	<i>Binding.</i>
<i>and Cataloging.</i>	Benonine Muse, <i>Supervisor of Orders and</i>
Annie C. Hill, <i>Supervisor of Loans.</i>	<i>Accessions.</i>

System. The function of the library is primarily to serve the faculty and students of the university. Ten department libraries are maintained, 8 of which are under the supervision of especially designated assistants.

Hours. The library is ordinarily open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.; on Saturdays and short vacations it closes at 5 p. m.

Volumes. On Feb. 28, 1917 (Annual report to president) the library owned 127,232 volumes. 11,384 volumes were added during the year ending on that date.

Circulation. Statistics in the main library for the year ending Feb. 28, 1917, show 56,487 volumes charged for use outside the library, and 193,785 volumes for reading room use.

Registration. Every student in the university is registered at the library and pays a library fee; there were 2435 registered in 1915-16, and there are 380 members of the faculty.

Staff. The library has a staff of 29 including 12 part time student assistants and 2 janitors.

Catalogs. The library has a dictionary catalog in which Library of Congress and other printed cards are used. A Library of Congress depository catalog and four departmental library catalogs are maintained. The D. C. system is employed. An accessions record is kept by assigning numbers to the order slips.

Income. The total income for the year ending Aug. 31, 1916 (end of fiscal year), was \$51,100.37. Of this amount \$30,960 was available for books, \$8350.97 coming from the Littlefield Fund for Southern History. \$2500 was spent for binding, and \$18,451 for salaries. The normal income from the regents' appropriation for books is \$20,110.

BANGOR, ME., PUBLIC LIBRARY

(Year ending Dec. 31, 1916.)

History and Organization. The Bangor Public Library is the successor of five earlier general libraries, beginning with the Bangor Athenaeum, 1816. In 1873 the absorption of the Bangor Mercantile Association and its library by the Bangor Mechanic Association (founded 1828) brought the remnants of all these together, under the name of the Bangor Mechanic Association Public Library.

In 1883 the city agreed to accept \$100,000 from the estate of Hon. Samuel F. Hersey and voted to hold it as a fund for a public library, in charge of five trustees. This board includes the Mayor, city treasurer, and three citizens, chosen, one each second year, by the City Council for six year terms. These trustees formed an agreement with the Bangor Mechanic Association, under which the Bangor Public Library was organized, with the 20,000 volumes of the Association's library as a basis and its \$12,000 invested funds and the \$100,000 Hersey fund as endowments. The Board of Managers consists of the five trustees of the Hersey fund and four representatives of the Bangor Mechanic Association; the president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, who are chosen annually by that association.

In 1905 the library, which had previously exacted a small fee from its users, became entirely free, the city assuming the payment of the running expenses. It was housed in rented quarters in a business block, and in 1911 there had been accumulated 70,000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets, making it the largest public library in the state. The disastrous fire of April, 1911, swept it all away. Within a few days the library secured quarters in the basement of the Penobscot County Court House and opened for business with the books returned from circulation and gifts that poured in at once. There the collection remained in cramped and inconvenient quarters till the completion of its new home in December, 1913. As early as 1893 a building fund had been started which, when the fire of 1911 brought matters to a head, had reached \$160,000. This was all given by present or former residents, and in no case with any condition as to naming the building.

Officials. Charles A. Flagg, *Librarian.*

Staff. There are 10 library assistants and three employees in the janitorial force.

System. The library is a free public library serving a population of 24,803 (Census of 1910). There are no branches. There is a traveling library system, under which collections of 50 books are loaned to rural schools in so far as there seems to be demand for them, and teachers are willing to co-operate.

Hours. The building is open to the public from 9 to 9 each day except Sundays and holidays observed by the banks.

Volumes. The library on Jan. 1, 1917, contained 50,498 volumes. This includes the more important pamphlets, which are cataloged and treated just as bound volumes. Other pamphlets not considered worthy of this treatment are kept in a vertical file by class number and not counted. Maps and pictures are not considered in the above total, nor large numbers of bound and unbound U. S. Government publications. The total additions to the library in 1916 were 7448, of which 4601 were gifts; withdrawals 273, the net addition being the smallest for three years.

Circulation. The circulation in 1916 was 84,382, or about 3½ books per capita of the entire population, or 16 books per registered card holder. Books are issued to individuals for two-week periods, with renewal allowed for two weeks additional. Schools, study clubs and other institutions may retain books till needed elsewhere.

Registration. The registration period is the calendar year. Each card holder has one white card on which one work of fiction or non-fiction may be borrowed, and any desired number of salmon colored cards, good for non-fiction only. There were in 1916, 5133 card holders, including 1314 children, or somewhat over one in every five of the total population.

Cataloging. In 1913 the system of cataloging was changed, and our present goal is a dictionary catalog using the Library of Congress system thruout and its cards wherever obtainable, with typewritten cards elsewhere. One of our inheritances from the past is the separation of fiction from non-fiction in the catalog, giving the library at present four

distinct card catalogs: new and old fiction and non-fiction catalogs, respectively. Just now all available force is at work revising the fiction catalogs with the purpose of consolidating them into one. Then a complete fiction list will be printed, to be supplemented with lists of later additions, probably annually. The fiction card catalog will then be filed into the new non-fiction catalog, giving us a main dictionary catalog into which the non-fiction catalog of books added before 1913 will be incorporated, as rapidly as possible. The Juvenile Department has its own card catalog with brief entries, tho all works here are entered in full form in the main catalog. The library uses the Decimal classification, the L. B. standard accession book, and has a shelf-list on cards.

Scope of Work. While a city institution in the ordinary sense, the library has recognized its peculiar situation. As the railroad and commercial center of a vast region, with no large centers of population and no important general libraries, the importance of building up a strong reference collection has always been recognized. Special efforts are made to cultivate relations with, and loan needed books to smaller libraries in the neighborhood, and a large amount of reference work is done for eastern Maine people, as remote as the provinces on the east or the confines of Aroostook on the north.

Publications. The only regular publication is the annual report. Special reference lists are occasionally printed. The library also contributes a weekly letter to the book page of the evening daily, on Saturdays. Many brief lists are multigraphed.

Extension work. The library has a small lecture hall, seating a hundred, which is entirely free to any club or organization doing work that can be called literary or educational in the broad sense. The librarian or other members of the staff talk to the public school children about the library, in the third and sixth grades and 2d year High School the last group receiving in addition detailed instruction in use of library, given to small groups during the winter term. There is a story hour Saturday mornings thruout the school year.

Appointments are from our roll of substitutes. In the summer of 1916 a training class in cataloging was held for a month, to which assistants and substitutes were admitted. Eight members were enrolled, of whom one was already an assistant; three have since been appointed to the regular staff.

Income. The total income for the year 1916 was \$19,134.02, including balances from 1915, \$4286.50; city appropriation, \$13,000; income from funds, \$550; stipend from the state, \$830; fines, \$363.43; from other sources, \$104.09.

Expenditures. The expenditures for the year were \$14,181.59. These included salaries, \$9122.45; books, \$2172.86; periodicals, \$508.58; binding, \$294.09; sundries (including postage, printing, stationery, repairs, etc.), \$2083.61. Balances to 1917, \$4952.43.

Abnormal conditions. It is to be noted that the shadow of the fire of 1911 is still over the library. There are thousands of volumes in the library purchased and accessioned, but still awaiting cataloging; and especially in financial matters a normal condition is not yet reached. Most of the books purchased since 1911 were paid for out of the \$25,000 insurance received on the old library. This was used up in 1916, and since the middle of that year practically no money has been available for books. With 1917 the income of the new Pierce bequest became available, so that the library will probably have nearly \$8000 for books in 1917, but from this must be deducted bills of \$1500 for books and \$1000 for binding, carried over from 1916 and settled at the first of the year.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., PUBLIC LIBRARY

(Year ending Dec. 31, 1916.)

Organisation. The Binghamton Public Library was organized in 1903, receiving its charter from the Regents of the University of the State of New York. It is the successor of the City School Library. It is governed by a Board of Trustees of five members appointed by the Mayor and two *ex-officio* members, the Mayor and the Superintendent of Schools.

Officials. Its officials are:William F. Seward, *Librarian.*Kate S. Peck, *Cataloger.*Helen M. Johnstone, *Head of Circulation Dept.*Helen A. Stratton, *Reference Librarian.*Ellen F. Chamberlayne, *Children's Librarian.*E. Louise Lauder, *Head of Sub-stations.*

System. The library is supported by appropriation made by the city. It is free to all residents. A fee of two dollars a year is charged to non-residents. There are five sub-stations, and traveling libraries are sent to eight factories, two Sunday schools, the Y. M. C. A. and eight fire stations. The High School Library is a branch of the main library. An apprentice course of nine months is conducted. High school education is required.

Other Distributing Agencies. 2481 books were sent to 19 schools, 10 playgrounds and a vacation school reporting a circulation of 11,895. A playground exhibit of bird houses, aeroplanes, doll houses, needlework was held at the library.

Hours. The main library was open for circulation 307 days during 1916, 12 hours each day and for reading, 3 hours on Sunday afternoons from November to April, inclusive.

Volumes. The library contains 41,719 volumes. The accessions for 1916 were 3389, and discards 665 volumes. The technical and industrial collection is shelved where there are also facilities for reading and reference. The business men's library is shelved in the delivery room. Lantern slides borrowed from the State Department of Education number about 2500 yearly.

Circulation. The total circulation during 1916 was 189,128 volumes (3.34 per capita). The population is 55,000. The mounted picture collection had a circulation in its second year of 3506. The library circulated books in German, French, Italian, Slovak, Lithuanian, Armenian, Polish, Greek, Yiddish, Syrian, Russian, Ruthenian and Swedish.

Registration. The number of registered borrowers is approximately 22,844, and 2795 new borrowers registered during 1916. Four hundred letters were sent to young people whose registration in the children's room had expired, and there was a gratifying response. During 1916 there were about 64,000 readers and students using the library in reading and reference rooms.

Staff. The library has 14 employees, including 9 on the library staff, 3 apprentices, one janitor, one page.

Cataloging. The library has a dictionary catalog made up of Library of Congress printed cards, A. L. A. cards and written and typewritten cards. The main catalog includes all accessioned material in the library, except the fiction and the books for the children, which are contained in a separate catalog. The L. B. standard accession book is used, the shelf list is made on cards, and the D. C. classification is used.

Extension Work. A free lecture course is maintained and exhibits are held. Twenty-four lectures were given and four exhibits held during 1916. A stereopticon is used. Local papers print annually, without charge, upwards of 100 columns of matter relating to the library, including lectures, exhibits, meetings, and book reviews written by members of the staff. The library staff contributes to the food page of one daily and to the automobile page of another. In co-operation with public cooking school classes, lists were issued. There is a library page in the *Binghamton School Bulletin*, issued by Superintendent of Schools. Talks on books and how to use the library and stereopticon lectures are given in the public schools. An invitation to use the library is placed in factory pay envelopes. Members of the staff have spoken and delivered lists at night school classes for new Americans. The chief librarian has given addresses before clubs and church congregations of new Americans on citizenship. There is co-operation between the library and the representatives of the various nationalities.

Publications. The library issues an annual report. From time to time special lists have been printed—as, Plays, Cheerful books, Books for new Americans, Business books, Cookery. A technical quarterly list, edited by the Pratt Library, is distributed.

Income. Total income for 1916 was \$14,676.99 inclusive of city appropriation, \$14,000; state appropriation, \$200; fines, \$459.50; sundries, \$17.40.

Expenditures. Expenditures were \$13,979.25. This included salaries, \$7098.95; books, \$3453.13; periodicals, \$479.58; binding, \$636.75; printing and stationery, \$275.12; repairs

and improvements, \$339.29; general supplies, \$478.93; other miscellaneous expenses, \$1217.50.

BOSTON, MASS.—LIBRARY OF STONE & WEBSTER

(Year ending Dec. 31, 1916.)

History and Organisation. The library department is an outgrowth of the filing department, and its inception as a feature of the filing of the documents of the office began about 1900. It was set off in a separate department in 1907. The formal caring for the books is the natural result of the precarious and irresponsible handling that the score or more of books and the loose and bound numbers of technical journals were receiving—in short, the reason for the establishment of libraries in connection with business and professional houses generally. The service is primarily for the members of the Stone & Webster organization, tho by courtesy and custom the library is more and more recognized as a when-in-doubt center for getting books, periodicals and information needed by engineers, students, and others.

Officials. Its officials are:

G. W. Lee, *Librarian.*

Alice Freeman, *Assistant Librarian.*

Hours. The library is open during the usual business hours, from 8:30 to 5 and on Saturdays to 1, with no hard and fast rule to the effect that it cannot be used out of hours.

Volumes. The library has about 8000 books, pamphlets and periodicals, with a catalog containing about 100,000 cards, the majority referring to periodical references.

Circulation. The circulation was about 16,000 for the calendar year 1916.

Registration. No registration is required.

Staff. The library has 6 employees.

Extension Facilities. A growing feature is the cataloging of departmentally and privately owned books, periodicals, etc., also of the names of individuals as sponsors for their specialties, so that often when the library has a call for a book, or a book is out, it can refer to something privately owned, and also can refer to individuals informed on the topic. This, of course, works with the community also, and more and more the tacit understanding is that if we will buy or subscribe to this book, you will buy or subscribe to that one. Membership in the Information Clearing House of Boston is often much appreciated, not only because the clearing house has particular facilities for getting information, but because of its elasticity in forming a long arm for reference questions when work is pressing.

BROOKLINE, MASS., PUBLIC LIBRARY

(Year ending Dec. 31, 1916.)

Organization. The Brookline (Mass.) Public Library was one of the first in Massachusetts instituted under the general statute of 1851, authorizing towns and cities to raise and appropriate money for founding and maintaining public libraries. It was established by a vote of the town, March 30, 1857, and opened to the public December 2, 1857, with 900 volumes on the shelves. The Board of Trustees consists of twelve members, four of whom are elected by the town each year for terms of three years.

Officials. Its officials and heads of departments are as follows:

Louisa M. Hooper, *Librarian.*

Lilla N. Morse, *In charge of Issue Dept.*

Etheldred Abbot, *Assistant Librarian.*

Genevieve Conant, *Head Cataloger.*

Bertha E. Davis, *Reference Librarian.*

Gertrude H. Lockwood, *Children's Librarian.*

Alice W. Clark, *Superintendent of Branches.*

System. The library is a free public library, serving a population of 34,290. It includes a main library, 2 branches, 2 deposit stations in stores, 3 deposits in fire stations, and one in the police station. Deposits of books are sent to 101 teachers for the use of the pupils. These consist of from 20 to 40 books, which are changed as often as the teacher wishes.

Hours. The central library is open for reading and for the circulation of books every day except legal holidays, 12½ hours on week days and 7 hours on Sunday. The branch library is open for 8 hours on week days, except on Saturday, when it is open for 12½ hours.

Volumes. The total number of volumes in the library is 92,649, being 2.7 per capita. This includes 15,167 books for children, 1851 volumes of music, and 175 books for the blind. 5508 books were added during the year, and 2522 were discarded.

Circulation. The total circulation in 1916 was 231,602 (6.8 per capita) inclusive of 58,359 books for children and 75 for the blind. 4648 pictures were circulated. The library allows a borrower to take on his card one 7 day fiction, one magazine for the current month, and any reasonable number of other books and magazines. Except for a few popular books other than fiction which are issued for two weeks only, 7 day fiction, and unbound magazines, books are issued for four weeks.

Registration. The number of registered borrowers on December 31, 1916, was as nearly as we can estimate 10,914, or 32 per cent. of the town's population. Of the total number registered, 2130 are children and 8784 are adults. The registration period is two years in the adult department and three years in the children's department, and only those are counted as active borrowers who have used their cards within this limit.

Staff. There are 17 persons on the regular staff, including the librarian. There are 4 janitors and during the busy season from 10 to 15 pages and extra helpers who work on part time.

Cataloging. The library has a dictionary catalog for the main department and a separate one for the children's department. There are also separate author lists of books in modern foreign languages and a classified list of music scores. The D. C., with some modifications, is used thruout.

Publications. The library issues a Quarterly list of new books, in which are included from time to time lists on special subjects.

Income. The total income for 1916 was \$34,637.32, including the town appropriation of \$33,100.

Expenditures. Expenditures were \$34,336.84. This includes \$21,325.20 for salaries, \$5053.98 for books and maps, \$122.07 for music and pictures, \$998.62 for periodicals, \$954.56 for binding, \$1469.63 for heat, \$1124.30 for light, and \$3288.37 for other expenses.

BRUNSWICK, ME.—BOWDOIN COLLEGE LIBRARY

(Year ending May 1, 1916.)

Organization. The library of Bowdoin College was established in 1794, the date of the foundation of the college. The collections of books were housed in various rooms in the college till the new chapel was erected in 1855 when the library was located in the room at the rear called Bannister Hall. As time went on the library expanded into the two wings and the number of volumes had increased to 71,000 when Hubbard Hall, erected in 1902-03 for its permanent home, was occupied.

Officials. Its administrative officials are as follows:

Gerald Gardner Wilder, *Librarian.*

Edith Jenny Boardman, *Head Cataloger.*

Hugh McLellan Lewis, *In charge of Circulation.*

Frank Davis Slocum, *In charge of Classification.*

Hours. The library is open in term time on week days from 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. and 6:45 to 9:45 p. m.; on Sundays, from 2 to 4:50 p. m.; in vacation, on week days, 10 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. and 1:30 to 4 p. m. It closes on five holidays: Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, and Labor Day.

Volumes. The library contains 113,000 volumes and several thousand unbound pamphlets.

Circulation. In 1915-16 7347 volumes were lent for home use. Many more were lent for reading room and over night use no account of which was kept.

Staff. The total staff includes 5 full time people and 8 student assistants.

Cataloging. The public card catalog is in dictionary form and contains a record of all books in the central library and also the books in the various departmental libraries. A union card catalog in the cataloging room contains in one alphabet all the cards printed by the Library of Congress and the Harvard College Library.

Income. The income of the library is derived from an appropriation of \$1700 per year made by the Boards, and the interest from its endowment now amounting to \$117,698.04. In 1915-16 the total income was \$8635, of which sum \$3379 was spent for books and \$5262 for salaries and supplies, and the upkeep of the building.

Special Collections. The library contains the following special collections worthy of note: The Longfellow collection, containing by far the largest amount of Longfellow material, including books, to be found in any one place; the Huguenot collection; the German dialect collection; and the Abbott collection, each in its line being probably the largest in the country.

BURLINGTON, VT.—LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

(Year ending June 30, 1916.)

History. The Library of the University of Vermont began its existence with the opening of the college in 1801, but in 1824 the library with the rest of the college property was practically destroyed by fire. In 1834 a library of 7000 volumes was collected in Europe by a member of the faculty and that formed the foundation of the present collection. The library has been in its present building, the Billings Library, the gift of Frederick Billings of Woodstock, since 1885.

Officials. Its officials are:

Helen B. Shattuck, *Librarian.*

Mary R. Bates, *Assistant Librarian.*

System. The library is a university library but is open to all. Books not needed for college use are loaned not only to townspeople but thruout the state. There are 6 departmental libraries.

Hours. The library is open from 8 a. m. until 9 p. m. during the week and from 2 until 4 Sundays thru the college year. Vacation hours are 9-12, 2-4.

Volumes. The total number of volumes in the library June 30, 1916, was 94,353. This includes the Marsh Library, a valuable private collection given to the library in 1883; the Hawkins Rebellion Collection, also a gift; and the special collection of Vermont books. This does not include gifts of several thousand volumes which have recently been made to the library but which have not yet been accessioned. The accessions to the library average about 2000 volumes a year.

Circulation. The greatest circulation is of books not withdrawn from the library, spoken of as "reserved books," but books are freely circulated outside the library. Books are sent to schools, other libraries and individuals anywhere in the state.

Staff. The library has 4 persons on the regular staff and several student helpers.

Cataloging. The library has a complete card catalog, dictionary in form. The D. C. classification is used. L. C. cards are used as far as possible. There are special catalogs of the special collections.

Income. The total income for the year 1915-16 was \$7500, the greater part of it from endowments.

CHICAGO—UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARIES

(Year ending June 30, 1916.)

History and Organization. The University of Chicago Libraries date back to the organization of the university in 1892, when in addition to a general library there was created also a departmental library for each department of instruction. Later on certain closely related departmental libraries were grouped in the same or adjoining rooms. At present there exist fourteen such group or departmental libraries. There is also one so-called house library. The general library and certain of the largest departmental libraries, while intended primarily for reference use, permit a certain amount of circulation.

They are open to all members of the university, and in a measure also to members of other educational institutions and to residents of Chicago engaged in serious study. Other departmental libraries are reference and research libraries only with no circulation, limited to members of the faculty and advanced students. All the above libraries are under the administration of the director of libraries.

Officials. Its officials and heads of departments are as follows:

Harry Pratt Judson, <i>President of the University.</i>	Emma Louise Dickinson, <i>Biological Group Library.</i>
Ernest DeWitt Burton, <i>Director of the University Libraries.</i>	Cora Margaret Gettys, <i>Reference Desk, General Library.</i>
James Christian Meinich Hanson, <i>Associate Director of the University Libraries.</i>	Edward Atwood Henry, <i>Library Dept., School of Commerce and Administration.</i>
Karl Theodor Jacobsen, <i>Head Classifier.</i>	Anna Constance Lagergren, <i>Modern Language Library.</i>
Earl Northup Manchester, <i>Head of the Readers' Department.</i>	Clara Louise Little, <i>Classical Library.</i>
Cora Belle Perrine, <i>Head of Purchase Division, Acquisition Dept.</i>	Sarah Ellen Mills, <i>Periodical Room, General Library.</i>
Josephine Chester Robertson, <i>Head Cataloger.</i>	Clara Strong Roe, <i>Delivery Desk, General Library.</i>
Clarence Almon Torrey, <i>Head of Exchange Division, Acquisition Dept.</i>	Frederick William Schenk, <i>Law School Library.</i>
Ruth Abbott, <i>School of Education Library.</i>	Rose Roberts Sears, <i>Divinity School Library.</i>
Storrs Barrow Barrett, <i>Yerkes Observatory Library.</i>	Helen Elizabeth Taggart, <i>Geology and Geography Library.</i>
Beatrice Hahnemann Brown, <i>Historical Group Library.</i>	Halvor Orlando Teisberg, <i>Supt. of Stacks, General Library.</i>
Mrs. Marguerite Welwood Carver, <i>Modern Language Library.</i>	

Hours. The general library and most of the departmental libraries are open on work days from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. They are closed on December 25, January 1, July 4, and Labor Day. On other university holidays the general library is open from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., the Law Library from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Other departmental libraries are, as a rule, closed on all holidays.

Volumes. The total number of bound volumes, accessioned and cataloged, numbers 507,000.* In addition there are collections of uncataloged and unaccessioned volumes estimated to number about 110,000 volumes. Of pamphlets, not accessioned, but in part cataloged, there are in the neighborhood of 200,000. Accessions for the year ending June 30, 1916, were 31,723 bound volumes and about 25,000 unbound volumes, pamphlets and pieces, exclusive of numbers of periodicals.

Circulation. In the fiscal year 1915-16, 136,727 volumes were drawn from the general library, 48,028 volumes from the School of Education Library. Complete statistics are not obtainable from the remaining libraries. For July-December, 1916, the number of reserved books drawn in the general library were 98,966.

Registration. Figures are available, only for the general library. Here the number of students who took out book cards during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, was 4573. The number of readers for the same year was, in the general library, 472,377; in the School of Education Library 228,194; in the Classical Library 45,889. For the remaining libraries no figures are available.

Staff. In 1916 the libraries had 68 regular assistants, exclusive of janitors, apprentices and pages.

Cataloging. The main catalog is on the dictionary plan. It is in the main duplicated for the staff in the form of an official catalog with which has also been merged the order catalog. Supplementing the dictionary catalog for the public there is also a classed catalog

* February, 1917.

according to the Library of Congress system of classification. Pending the issue of a complete alphabetical index to the latter catalog, now in preparation at the Library of Congress, the dictionary catalog serves as a temporary index, so also the partial indices printed at the end of each schedule of classification. Each departmental library has an author catalog, more or less complete, and in some cases also subject catalogs, or at any rate shelf lists. A Union Catalog containing cards of the Library of Congress, John Crerar, Harvard and University of California libraries is kept up in the general library.

Classification. The Library of Congress system of classification adopted in 1911 now covers over 300,000 volumes. The remaining volumes stand under various systems of arrangement, but are gradually being reclassified.

Publications. The report of the director is printed each year in separate form. Three editions of a Handbook of the libraries have appeared, likewise an edition of the Rules and regulations.

Finances. For the year ending June 30, 1916, the expenditures were as follows: Administrative salaries, \$55,510.72; student service, \$17,686.72; books and periodicals, \$35,172.57; binding, \$7210.69; supplies, printed cards, etc., \$6000; total, \$121,580.70.

COLUMBIA, MO.—UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI LIBRARY

Organization. The University of Missouri Library was organized in 1841 by the Board of Curators of the university, but was destroyed by fire Jan. 9, 1892, when only 200 volumes of the collection of 23,000 volumes were saved. The present library, therefore, dates from 1892. With this nucleus, the collection has increased to 154,491 volumes. It was housed in the Medical Building from 1892 to 1895 when it secured rooms in the new Academic Hall. The library was moved from its quarters here into the new library building in September, 1915. Only the central portion of the building has been built, at a cost of \$200,000. The library is administered by the librarian and the president of the university in the same way that any other department of the university is administered. For a number of years a faculty library committee officiated in an advisory capacity, but ceased to exist in 1907. The librarian is responsible to the president and the Board of Curators.

Officials. The officials are:

Henry Ormal Severance, *Librarian.*

Mary E. Baker, *Head Cataloger.*

Emma K. Parsons, *Reference Librarian.*

System. The university library is primarily a reference library, altho it circulates books to citizens in various parts of the state. All the libraries of the university except the library of the School of Mines at Rolla are under the control of the librarian. There are branch libraries—agricultural, engineering, law and medical—and seven laboratory collections. In addition to these, there is a reading room in the College of Arts and Sciences Building for under-classmen; a salaried assistant is in charge of it.

Hours. The library is open from 7:55 a. m. to 6 p. m., and from 6:45 to 10 p. m.; Sundays (Reading Room only), from 2 to 5 p. m. During vacations it is open from 8 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1 to 6 p. m. It is closed on Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's and Fourth of July.

Volumes. The total number of volumes in the library Jan. 1, 1917, was 154,491. The annual accessions amount to about 9000 volumes. The number of pamphlets is approximately 20,500.

Circulation. There is no record kept of the books used in the building, nor of the books drawn for over night use. The record for home circulation is 37,000 for the year 1916. This library has an extension department and circulated individual books to the number of 1120 volumes. These went to 270 different towns and rural districts. Only 42 of these were outside of the state. The library has 82 package libraries of debate material to circulate among high schools. These have been issued 166 times during the year. The library has deposited agricultural collections of about 60 volumes each with 12 of the county farm advisers. These libraries are under the supervision of the advisers. The books may be loaned to citizens of their respective counties.

Registration. The library no longer requires its patrons to register. It is free to the 4000 students and to the officers and teachers of the university and to the citizens of the state.

Staff. The library staff consists of 15 salaried assistants. The library employs also 18 students on part time.

Cataloging. The library has a complete dictionary catalog for all books belonging to the library wherever they may be shelved. It has a separate complete catalog for the medical, law and agricultural libraries, and a shelf list for the other collections. These catalogs are deposited with the collections for use in their respective buildings. The library has also the catalog of the Library of Congress. The accessions are entered chronologically in accession books. The shelf list is on cards. The D. C. classification is used.

Publications. The library issues the *Library Series of the University Bulletins*, of which 8 numbers have already appeared at irregular intervals. It publishes also a handbook and reading lists.

Expenditures. The expenditure for books, binding, periodicals, supplies for the last few years has been \$16,100 a year. The salary account is \$12,705.

COLUMBUS, OHIO—OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

(Year ending Dec. 30, 1916.)

Organization. The Library of the Ohio State University was organized in 1873 at the time of the organization of the university. Until 1893 it was under the care of different professors, Professor Samuel Carroll Derby being in charge the greater part of the time. In 1893 the position of librarian was created and was filled by the appointment of Miss Olive Jones. As usual in all university libraries, the ultimate governing body is the Board of Trustees of the University, but there is also a Library Council which consists of the president of the university, the librarian, and the deans of the 11 colleges and the graduate school. An executive committee of the Council, consisting of 3 members, acts in an advisory capacity to the librarian when matters come up relating to the apportionment of funds, the establishment of department libraries and other large policies affecting the university.

Officials. The librarian and heads of departments are:

Olive Jones, *Librarian.*

Bertha M. Schneider, *Head Cataloger.*

Gertrude S. Kellicott, *Accession Librarian.*

Maud D. Jeffrey, *Reference Librarian.*

Charles Wells Reeder, *Reference Librarian.*

System. The library is a university library serving between five and six thousand students, and between five and six hundred professors and instructors. There is a central library building with large reading rooms, stack, and general executive offices. There are also a number of department libraries, among them being the law and medical libraries, in charge of regular library assistants, and a large number of smaller libraries in different buildings which are looked after by the departments concerned.

Hours. The library is open each day during the regular university year for 15 hours, with the exception of Saturdays, when it is open 10 hours. During the summer session the library is open 14½ hours for 5 days in the week, and Saturdays 5½ hours. During the rest of the year the library is open 4 hours each day. The Periodical and Art rooms are open on Sunday afternoons during the regular university year.

Volumes. The total number of volumes on December 30, 1916, was 167,938. The accessions for the calendar year were 13,818.

Registration. Each member of the university is entitled to withdraw books from the library if he wishes to do so, but the greater part of the work is done in the library building, or in the department libraries.

Staff. The library has a staff of 27, including the librarian, and a number of student assistants who give part time service.

Cataloging. The general library has a card catalog by author of all books belonging to the university, and a dictionary catalog for 12 complete classes of books, and for all books received since January 1, 1908. The accessions are entered chronologically in an

accession book and a card shelf list is kept. The department libraries in Law, Medicine, and Architecture and Civil Engineering have complete dictionary catalogs of the books shelved in these libraries. The Library of Congress classification is used.

Income. The income of the library consists of appropriations made by the Board of Trustees. For the year July 1, 1916-June 30, 1917, the Board of Trustees appropriated \$24,500 for salaries; \$4300 for current expense, which includes student service and ordinary supplies; \$1000 for equipment; \$25,000 for books; and \$4000 for binding.

Expenditures. By the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1917, all of the income noted above will have been expended. The care of the building and janitor service come from other university funds over which the library has no control.

Department of Bibliography. In addition to special lectures to many classes, the library offers three courses which are listed in the University Catalog, and which give university credit. They are as follows: Bibliography 101-102. The Library and the School. One credit hour. The year. Lectures, readings, and problems on the use of books, with special reference to methods of teaching secondary school students how to make use of a library. Such practice work in technical library methods as will enable a teacher to take charge of a collection of books in a school building. Bibliography 103. Agricultural Bibliography. One-half credit hour. First semester. This course consists of lectures and problems on the use of reference books, indexes, catalogs, and the publications of the United States Department of Agriculture and of the state experiment stations. It also includes the making of a short bibliography. Bibliography 105-106. Bibliography for the Social Sciences. One credit hour. The year. In order to take this work, any one of the courses in the Social Science group must have been completed, and an additional course in the group must be carried at the same time. This course covers the use of library catalogs, magazine indexes, reference books, and national, state and municipal documents, which form the basis of advanced work in courses given by the departments of American History, Economics and Sociology, Political Science, and European History. Lectures and problems.

CONCORD, N. H.—NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY

(Year ending Aug. 31, 1916.)

Organisation. The New Hampshire State Library was begun in 1826 by the assembling, in the secretary of state's office, of books that had accumulated in the various departments of the state. The secretary of state was *ex-officio* librarian until 1864, and there was very little legislation passed with reference to the library up to that year. In that year the legislature passed the act under which it has been since administered. It provided that the library should be under three trustees appointed by the governor. The state librarian is appointed by the trustees.

Officials. Arthur H. Chase, *Librarian*.

System. The library is a free reference library for all citizens of New Hampshire. Books are sent on loan to all parts of the state. Special attention is given to legislative reference work during sessions of the legislature and to court work during sessions of the supreme court. While particular care is used to keep the law and historical departments as complete as possible, the aim is to have upon the shelves the best reference works upon all subjects.

Hours. The library is open every day except Sundays and holidays from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. During sessions of the legislature it is open Tuesday and Wednesday evenings until 9 p. m.

Volumes. The total number of bound volumes in the library on August 31, 1916, was 155,226. To this must be added a large number of unbound volumes and pamphlets, estimated at 100,000, which materially increase the value of the collection. The library subscribes for and receives by way of gift something over 500 periodicals and newspapers.

Circulation. No record of circulation is kept, as the library is not primarily a circulating library, but it is estimated that approximately 200 volumes are continually out on loan to different parts of the state. There is no traveling library law in New Hampshire at the present time.

Registration. An average of fifty patrons a day come to the library for work, in addition to those to whom books are loaned. In legislative years this patronage is much larger.

Staff. The total number of assistants is 5.

Income. The state appropriates the following sums for the library: salaries, \$6030; maintenance, \$5600; books, periodicals and binding, \$6000.

DALLAS, TEXAS, PUBLIC LIBRARY

(Year ending April 30, 1916.)

System. The Dallas Public Library is a free public library serving a population of 92,104 (1910) or an estimated population (May 1916) of 130,000. It has a main library and one branch which is a Carnegie building. Its other distributing agencies are deposit stations at Sears, Roebuck Co. of Texas, Brown Candy & Cracker Co. (administered from the main library), parks, car barns, S. W. T. & T. Co. Welfare Department, Sanger Bros. Welfare Department, grade schools, fire stations and vacation schools.

Hours. The main library is open 365 days in the year, 13 hours a day except Sundays, New Year's, Fourth of July and Christmas when the reading room is open for 5 hours.

Volumes. The total number of volumes is 51,972; of periodicals (subscriptions) 201, membership 25.

Circulation. The circulation of 156,707 shows an increase of 16% in the general circulation over that of the previous year, while the increase in the non-fiction was 23%. Since the opening of the library in October, 1901, 1,329,795 volumes have been issued for home use.

Registration. Live registrations number 24,623. 4306 were registered during the year 1915-16.

Staff. The library has 16 employees including 2 janitors.

Cataloging. The D. C. classification is used and all technical work is done at the main library.

Extension Work. The library includes the training of apprentices to fill places in its own system. It conducts story hours at the main library and branch, and co-operates with numerous organizations, clubs, municipal activities, etc.

Publications. Reading lists of recent additions are published each Sunday in the two daily papers and lists on timely subjects for distribution as book marks. The annual report is printed as a part of the city's annual report.

Income. The total income for 1915-16 was \$15,206.81, including the city appropriation \$13,500 (tax levy of 1½ cents, on each \$100 of the city's taxable values). The balance of the income represents fines, lost books paid for, and miscellany, which means the sale of junk and fixtures.

Expenditures. The total expenditure was \$16,423.15. This included salaries, \$7206.77; wages of janitors, \$904.35; books, \$5137.88 (including periodicals and binding); other maintenance, \$3956.97. There was a balance of \$2000 carried over from 1915.

DETROIT, MICH., PUBLIC LIBRARY

(Year ending Dec. 31, 1916.)

Organization and History. The Detroit Public Library was opened in 1865, in the old Capitol building, with about 5000 volumes. The first constitution of Michigan, in 1835, provided for the establishment of libraries, but thirty years intervened before such a library as was contemplated therein actually existed in Detroit. The present building was opened Jan. 22, 1877. Bonds have been issued, and a site secured for a new main library, the steel structure of which has been erected. Cass Gilbert is the architect. The library is governed by a Library Commission, consisting of 6 members, appointed by the Board of Education for terms of 6 years each. The president of the Board of Education is a member *ex-officio*. Drawing its support from city taxes and court fines, it is now on the basis of other city departments as far as appropriations are concerned.

Officials. Officials and heads of departments are as follows:

CENTRAL LIBRARY, GRATIOT AVE., BETWEEN FARMER AND LIBRARY AVE.

Adam Strohm, *Librarian*.
 Henry M. Utley, *Librarian Emeritus*.
 Jessie C. Chase, *Chief, Branch Dept.*
 Adelaide Evans, *Chief, Catalog Dept.*
 Elisabeth Knapp, *Chief, Children's Dept.*
 Sarah Munson, *Chief, Bindery Division*.
 Grace A. England, *Chief, Civics Division*.
 Mary Conover, *Chief, Intermediate Division*.
 Gracie B. Krum, *Chief, Burton Historical Collection*.

Lucy L. Morgan, *Instructor of Apprentices*.
 Helen M. Ward, *Chief, Circulation Dept.*
 Rosalie Mumford, *Chief, Order Dept.*
 Helen C. Bates, *Chief, Reference Dept.*
 Alice H. C. Wright, *Chief, Stations Dept.*
 Winifred Wendell, *Chief, Open Shelf*.
 †Bertha Martin, *Chief, Periodical Division*.
 Jessie Tompkins, *Chief, Schools Division*.
 Isabel Weadock, *Chief, Art Museum Branch*.
 †Jessie Henkel, *Library Editor*.

System. The library is a free public library, serving a population of 785,562, and consisting of the main library, thirteen branches, thirty-one stations, the Burton Historical collection, and the Art Museum branch (the latter not a part of the branch system). The branches are:

Name.	Location.	Founded.	Librarian in Charge.	Vols.	Circul.
Herbert Bowen.....	Grand Blvd., Dix Ave.....	1900	Agnes Savage	9,750	83,065
Magnus Butzel.....	Harper, E. Grand Blvd.....	1913	Lydia E. Kinsley.....	8,929	82,656
Edwin F. Conely....	330 Martin St.....	1908	Louise C. Grace.....	6,168	45,924
Divie B. Duffield....	W. Grand Blvd., Dunedin St.	1916	Eleanor H. Campbell..	5,577	10,019
John S. Gray.....	287 Field Ave.....	1904	Edna S. Green.....	10,852	96,819
Hastings St.....	540 Hastings St.....	1913	Clara Mooney.....	7,327	104,522
George S. Hosmer....	1030 Gratiot Ave.....	1900	Natalie Hutton.....	12,929	89,870
Chauncy Hurlbut..	Water Works Park.....	1905	Elizabeth Manchester.	8,623	65,744
Geo. V. N. Lothrop	Grand Blvd. W. Warren Ave..	1912	Harriet J. Thomas....	9,734	92,423
George Osius.....	Gratiot and Burns Aves....	1914	Isa L. Partch.....	6,593	78,744
James E. Scripps..	605 Trumbull Ave.....	1904	Nineveh Edwards.....	10,623	116,333
Henry M. Utley....	1930 Woodward Ave.....	1900	Mary Myler.....	12,888	108,230
West Fort St.....	1503 West Fort St.....	1907	Frances E. Curtiss....	7,182	69,907

Only two branches are now in rented quarters, and one of these will be in its own building early in 1917. Eight branch buildings have been erected from money presented by Mr. Carnegie, two were built by city appropriations, and two have come into being thru private generosity. The Burton Historical Collection and the building housing it were presented by Clarence M. Burton. In 1916 a branch was opened in the Art Museum.

Other Distributing Agencies. There are 31 stations; 11 being in factories, 2 in hospitals, 2 in engine houses, 6 in day schools, 2 in night schools, and 8 in settlements. The schools division circulates books thru 53 schools, serving 334 rooms, exclusive of those schools served by the stations department.

Hours. The main library is open 363 days in the year, 12 hours a day, except Sundays and holidays, when it is open 7 hours for reading only. The branches are open daily from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., except Sundays and holidays. The stations vary from one to 4 days a week.

Volumes. The total number of books, including pamphlets and duplicates, is 369,255, being 2.13 per capita. Of these, 63,610 are children's books. A collection of 284 books for the blind is maintained at the Scripps branch. The accessions for the year were 59,918, of which 3496 were gifts 20,712 volumes were lost or withdrawn during the year.

Circulation. The total circulation is 1,523,602, being 1.94 per capita, including 332,496 among children. Renewals do not count as issues. With the exception of new fiction, books are lent for 28 days, not renewable except on special permit. Two books of fiction are allowed to a card, together with as many volumes of non-fiction as circumstances justify. The library circulates books in the following languages, which are listed approxi-

*Died.

†Absent on sick leave.

mately in the order of circulation: German, Polish, Yiddish, French, Russian, Hungarian, Hebrew, Bohemian, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Swedish, Roumanian, Lithuanian.

Registration. The number of registered borrowers is 113,848, of which the juvenile registration is 41,933.

Staff. The library has 234 employees, including 20 on the janitorial staff, 2 chauffeurs, and 20 pages. Of the general staff, 47 have had library school training, 15 summer school training, and 67 have received instruction in the local apprentice class.

Cataloging. The library has a book catalog, 1888, with three supplementary volumes to 1903. It has a complete dictionary catalog on cards in the circulating department, and in the reference department a subject catalog of recent additions. Each branch has a dictionary card catalog and a shelf list. Adult and juvenile are separate. The catalog department has a complete shelf list of books in the main library, and is making a union shelf list for the entire system, and an official author catalog and name list begun in 1914. It has no accession book, but adds price and date to the shelf list cards. A modified Dewey decimal classification is used.

Extension Work. Members of the Library Apprentice class are required to take a course of instruction covering 30 weeks, with three two-hour periods a week. Branch clubrooms are furnished free to clubs and classes, and branch auditoriums are given free for the use of orderly meetings of all kinds. A graded outline of talks to be given visiting classes from schools in branch districts has been prepared by the Children's Department, which also conducts story-telling in 12 branches.

Publications. The library issues an annual report, a bi-monthly *Bulletin*, and many lists of books. It also published a Handbook, 1900 and 1914; Branches, 1914; Current periodicals and other serials, 1915; Americanization and the new main library, 1916, etc.

Income. The total income is \$260,998.49 (being \$.332 per capita), including \$226,668.27 from taxes and \$34,330.22 from fines and other sources.

Expenditures. Expenditures are: \$256,968.04 (being \$.327 per capita), including \$141,522.65 for salaries, \$16,745.60 for janitorial service, \$47,558.80 for books, \$3081.75 for periodicals, \$13,062.12 for binding, \$34,600.88 for current expenses, and \$396.24 for insurance.

Special Features. In the work of Americanization there has been close co-operation with the Board of Commerce and the Recreation Commission. Cards of introduction to the library were distributed by the County Clerk to men taking out their naturalization papers. One night a week each branch administers a collection of books, in connection with recreation work. Branch librarians visit night schools and address the classes, inviting them to make use of the library. To accommodate the overflow from nearby schools, two branch auditoriums are utilized for full school sessions. The library maintains staff lectures, a staff paper and a staff fund. Material is collected for forty student clubs (seven being non-resident) and nineteen debating teams. The use of branch clubrooms is extended to Boy Scouts and Campfire Girls.

ELIZABETH, N. J., FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(Year ending Nov. 30, 1916.)

Organization. By referendum vote in November, 1908, Elizabeth adopted the library law of the state, which provides an income of a third of a mill on the city's property values and the appointment of five citizens as library trustees in associations with the mayor and superintendent of schools as *ex-officio* members. In further accordance with the provisions of this law, organization was at once completed. In July, 1909, the Trustees of the Elizabeth Public Library and Reading Room, a voluntary library association which had supplied the only public library facilities to Elizabeth until this time, transferred their books and property to the newly created municipal library board. During the first year of the city library the service for home use of books was seven times as great as had been possible under the old voluntary plan. In 1911 Mr. Andrew Carnegie presented \$102,000 for a central building, and in 1912 \$28,000 for a branch building. The central building opened in October, 1912, and the branch building in August, 1913.

Officials. Charles A. George, *Librarian*.

System. The library is a free public library, serving a population of 82,000. It has a main building, one branch and three community libraries, these last located in public schools.

Hours. The library is open every day, except Sundays and holidays, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Volumes. The library contains 64,818 volumes and 28,263 loan prints.

Circulation. The total circulation for 1916 was 207,805 books, and about 8000 pictures.

Registration. There are 11,755 registered readers.

Cataloging. The library has a dictionary catalog, with separate catalogs in the Children's Room and at the branch library. It has no accessions book.

Staff. The library has 18 employees, including 8 senior and 8 junior assistants and 2 janitors.

Income. The total income was \$23,921.50, including \$21,351.58 from taxes, \$2346.30 from desk account and \$233.62 from other sources.

Expenditures. The expenditures were \$22,857.80. This includes \$14,006.41 for salaries, \$4,924.34 for books, periodicals and binding, \$493.73 for furniture and alterations and the balance for other expenses.

GALVESTON, TEXAS—ROSENBERG LIBRARY

(Year ending Dec. 31, 1916.)

Organization. The Rosenberg Library Association was chartered under the laws of Texas, July 10, 1900. This is a self-perpetuating body of twenty trustees, chosen for life, who meet annually to elect from their own number a board of seven directors, receive reports, etc. The library is managed by the directors, who meet monthly. The Rosenberg Library building was completed in 1904 and dedicated June 22, the birthday of the founder, Henry Rosenberg, who provided in his will for the establishment of a free public library. The Rosenberg Library is supported wholly from its endowment. The assets of the Rosenberg Library Association are an endowment fund of \$635,000 and property used for library purposes costing about \$260,000. A subscription library was started in Galveston in 1871 by the Chamber of Commerce. This became a free public library in 1874, and from about 1887 was wholly supported by the city. When the Rosenberg Library was opened in 1904 it became the free public library of Galveston, and the old public library supported by the city was soon discontinued.

Officials. Its officials are:

Frank C. Patten, *Librarian*.

Mary C. Gardner, *First Assistant*.

System. The Rosenberg Library is a free public library, serving a population of about 50,000, with a central library and one branch, with about 3000 volumes, for colored people. The library sends special collections of books to the public and parochial schools and other places, such as the home for aged women, the orphan's home, the engine houses, the telephone exchange, factories, etc. There are no deposit stations.

Hours. The library is open 12 hours each day on week days, and is open for reading 3 hours on Sundays and holidays.

Volumes. The library contains about 59,000 volumes and 35,000 pamphlets. It received over 375 current periodicals. It has a good local collection of books, pamphlets, maps, manuscripts, etc., with some valuable historical scrap-books made and indexed by the library staff. The books of the library are mainly in English, but there are collections of literature in German, French, and Spanish. The open-shelf room contains about \$25,000 volumes; part of these belong to the reference library and part to the lending library. The finely furnished Children's Department contains about 6000 volumes. It has a card catalog and exhibit cases and a separate story room. There is a considerable school collection of books and a large collection of pictures to lend to schools.

Circulation. The loans for home use for 1916 were 80,375; 43 per cent. of these loans were to children.

Registration. The total number of borrowers registered since 1904 is 19,152; 13,353 at present in force. Three books are allowed each borrower (two books to children), and more when needed.

Staff. In all there are 19 persons employed by the library, 6 of these being on part time. This includes the force for building and grounds and the watchman.

Cataloging. Cutter's Expansive Classification is used. What Mr. Cutter calls the author mark is not used. The accession number is the identification mark in the lending system. Library of Congress cards are used. The principal public catalog is an index, or dictionary catalog. Both the accession record and the shelf list (class catalog) are kept on cards. On accessioning, the order card is turned over so that the order record is preserved on the back of the accession card without the necessity of copying.

Extension Work. Unusual emphasis is put upon the lecture department, this being considered an important part of the work of the library. The sum of \$2000 a year is devoted to this work. Much time and pains has been given to the building up of this department. The aim is to furnish the best of popular and instructive lectures. There are given each year 25 or 30 free lectures, mainly during the months of January, February, March, and April. Good, select reading lists, printed in connection with the lecture announcements, serve to emphasize the educational character of the lectures. A conference for discussion frequently follows a lecture. These lectures have been continued for 13 years, with an average attendance of over 450. A number of lectures specially designed for children, many of them illustrated, have been given in the afternoon. Reference work is especially emphasized in this library, and good service is furnished the public. Small, temporary exhibits are frequently installed on screens and in different kinds of exhibit cases. Stereographs and stereopticon slides are loaned. Special instruction is given to high school pupils in the use of the library and reference books. Story-telling is carried on regularly in the Children's Department, and this work is frequently carried outside to other places in the city. Apprentices are taken from time to time, but there is no class instruction. The library has a meeting room for study clubs.

Publications. A 16-page *Bulletin* is issued in January, March, May, July, and November, mainly used for publishing lists of new books added to the library. These lists are annotated. Publisher and price are given. Three special numbers have been given over to Children's Department work. Fiction and children's books are not usually included in the *Bulletin*, it being considered that the limited space is more needed for other classes of books. The annual reports are printed in the March number of the *Bulletin*. The library prints a handbook. Several lecture booklets are printed each year to announce the free lectures.

Income. The total income from interest, dividends and rents for 1916 was \$29,159.43.

Expenditures. The library expenditures for 1916 were \$26,440.39. These expenditures included: salaries and wages, \$14,189.50; books, \$2916.53; current periodicals, \$710.44; book-binding, \$1001.12; lectures, \$1989.20; miscellaneous expenses, \$5633.60.

HANOVER, N. H.—DARTMOUTH COLLEGE LIBRARY

(Year ending June 30, 1916.)

Organization. The library dates from the opening of the college in 1770. The nucleus was the library of Moor's Indian Charity School, opened in 1754, the predecessor of the college. Into it were incorporated, in 1874, the valuable libraries of the student literary societies. The librarian is responsible to the president and trustees of the college. The Library Committee of the faculty acts in an advisory capacity.

Officials. The executive staff is constituted as follows:

Nathaniel L. Goodrich, *Librarian*.

Etta M. Newell, *Assistant Librarian (Circulation)*.

Harold G. Rugg, *Executive Assistant (Order and Reference)*.

Clifford B. Clapp, *Executive Assistant (Cataloging and Classification)*.

System. The present building, now overcrowded, was occupied in 1885. There are nine department libraries in other buildings, without assistants in charge. The libraries

of the Tuck School of Business Administration and Finance, of the Medical and Engineering Schools, are not controlled by the general library, but the latter catalogs accessions of the Tuck School, and orders all books for the Medical School.

Hours. The library is open on week days, in term-time, from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. It has special hours on holidays and during vacations.

Volumes. The libraries of the college total about 137,000 volumes. Of these, some 100,000 are in the library building. The accessions of the general library for the year were: by purchase, 2935; by binding, 724; by gift, 932.

Circulation. The outside circulation was 15,972.

Registration. The college public consists of about 2000 persons, of whom 350 are summer session students, 1450 regular students, the rest faculty and others. The number of active cards during the regular session is about 750. There is no registration of those using the reference and "reserved" books.

Staff. The staff numbers 7, plus 15 student assistants serving about twelve hours a week each.

Cataloging. The library is still classified by a local simplification of the "Expansive." It is about nine-tenths recataloged in standard dictionary form, and has a classified shelf list. Library of Congress proof-sheets are cut up and filed. The accession record is in the form of departmental ledger sheets. 13,062 cards, representing 2343 titles, were added to the catalog during the year.

Income. The income for the year was \$23,728.

Expenditures. The expenditures were: books, \$5216.82; serials, \$2279.98; binding, \$825.25; salaries, \$10,325; building expense, \$1496.03; supplies, travel, furniture, \$1050; total, \$21,193.08.

HARTFORD, CT.—CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY

(Year ending Sept. 30, 1916.)

Organization. The Connecticut State Library had its foundation in the miscellaneous collection of books which had gradually accumulated in the office of the several state officials and consisted principally of volumes purchased to meet temporary official necessities or which had been presented by other states, foreign governments or individuals. This collection was in the custody of the Secretary of State in whose rooms they were located until May, 1854, when the General Assembly provided for the appointment of a state librarian and separate quarters which were placed in the custody of this new official. Since Nov. 28, 1910, the library has occupied the new State Library and Supreme Court Building across the lawn from the Capitol. The librarian is appointed by a State Library Committee appointed by the General Assembly, which committee has always consisted of the Governor, Secretary of State and a resident Judge of the Supreme Court.

Officials. Its officials are:

George S. Godard, *State Librarian.*

Fanny I. Yale, *Librarian's Assistant.*

Christian N. Due, *Law Library and Reading Room.*

Helen Coffin, *Legislative Reference.*

Effie M. Prickett, *Archives.*

Aldina A. L. Galarneau, *Probate Files.*

Louise M. Bailey, *Catalog.*

Katheryn C. Belden, *Memorial Hall.*

Lucius B. Barbour, *Examiner of Public Records.*

William A. Starkie, *Assistant Supt. of Building.*

System. The library is a reference library for the service of the Connecticut Supreme Court, state officials, members of the General Assembly and the public in general. Its activities may be divided as follows:

Supreme Court Law Library.

Legislative Reference Department.

Department of Local History and Genealogy.

Archives Department.

Depository of Public Records.

Examiner of Public Records.

Depository of Connecticut State, town, municipal and society official publications.

Library Exchange Agent for the Connecticut state publications.

Depository for the official publications of the United States, the several states of the Union, the Canadian government and provinces and of the Australian colonies. Exchange Agent for Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey publications.

Custodian of portraits of governors. Custodian of State Library and Supreme Court Building.

Depository of historical and genealogical gifts to the state.

Hours. The library is open daily, except holidays and Sundays, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Volumes. It is estimated that the library contains something more than 150,000 volumes; more than 500,000 pamphlets; and more than 2,000,000 manuscripts, most of which are of an official character either in connection with the General Assembly, the several departments of state, and the Supreme Court and other inferior courts of the state, including probate districts. Among the special collections which should be mentioned in addition to the public archives and the collection of probate files are the following:

Sherman W. Adams Collection of official rolls and lists relating to the French and Indian War.

Dorence Atwater Collection of manuscripts relating to Andersonville.

William F. J. Boardman Collection of books and manuscripts relating to genealogy.

Brandegee Collection of portraits of chief justices of the United States.

Stephen Dodd Collection of manuscripts relating to the early history of East Haven.

Enfield Shaker Collection.

Sylvester Gilbert Collection of papers relating to the American Revolution.

Charles Hammond and H. M. Lawson Collections of manuscripts relating to the early history of the Town of Union.

Col. Edwin D. Judd Collection of Civil War military rolls and papers.

Dwight C. Kilbourn Collection of books, pamphlets and manuscripts relating to Connecticut and New England.

Ellen D. Larned Collection of books and manuscripts relating to New England.

Daniel N. Morgan Historical Collection including table on which Emancipation Proclamation was signed.

Deacon Lewis M. Norton Collection of manuscripts relating to the Town of Goshen.

Orville H. Platt Collection relating to finance, Indians and insular affairs.

Capt. John Pratt Collection of military papers, 1778-1824.

Major E. V. Preston Collection of Civil War military rolls and papers.

Col. Daniel Putnam letters.

Governor Trumbull manuscripts.

Gideon and Thaddeus Welles Collection of American newspapers from 1820 to 1840, approximately.

Charles T. Wells Collection of books relating to New England.

Robert C. Winthrop Collection of manuscripts relating to early Connecticut.

Samuel Wyllys Collection of manuscripts relating to witchcraft and other crimes in early Connecticut.

Circulation. No books are loaned from the library except for use in the General Assembly, Supreme Court and departments of state, except in the case of duplicates.

Registration. There is no registration required for the use of the library.

Staff. The staff consists of the librarian and 20 assistants. This number does not include those engaged in the care of the building, which is under the control of the State Librarian.

Cataloging. The library has a general dictionary catalog and also special catalogs in some of the departments. It enters accessions chronologically in accession books and keeps shelf lists. The D. C. classification with special modifications to meet special needs is used.

Publications. The library publishes two biennial reports to the Governor; one upon the general work of the library and the other relating to the work of the Examiner of Public Records. It also issues special bulletins from time to time.

Income. The income of the library is derived from specific appropriations made by the General Assembly for biennial periods, the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

Expenditures. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1916, were as follows: State Librarian, \$3600; assistants, \$15,992.16; books, \$7522.91; binding and re-

pairing, \$1620.41; supplies and incidentals, \$3082.62; additions to Mitchelson Collection, \$197.19; circulation of state official publications, \$847.40; care and maintenance of building, \$27,593.28; total, \$60,455.97.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—INDIANA STATE LIBRARY

(Year ending Sept. 30, 1916.)

Organization. The first record of the Indiana State Library is in a resolution of the Constitutional Convention June 28, 1816, recommending the appropriation of money for a library for the legislature. The first legislature, however, was in 1825, followed in 1831 by the appropriation of funds. In 1837 legislation was passed ordering the purchase of books on history and science. In 1842 the library was opened to attorneys, newspaper men, clergymen and physicians. Since then its privileges have been extended to the whole state. In 1907 a Legislative Reference Department was established, but taken away in 1913. The History & Archives Department was established in the same year.

Officials. Its officials and heads of departments are:

Demarchus C. Brown, *Librarian.*
Jennie Scott, *Cataloger.*

Florence Venn, *Chief Reference Librarian.*
Harlow Lindley, *History & Archives Dept.*

In addition to these there are 2 members of the staff in the Reference Department, 4 in the Catalog Department, one in the librarian's office, and a custodian.

System. The State Board of Education is the Library Board. This consists of seven *ex-officio* members and six appointees of the Governor. The *ex-officio* members are the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the presidents of the three state schools, and the school superintendents of the three largest cities in the state.

Hours. The library is open every day except Sunday and holidays, from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Volumes. The number of volumes in the library is 74,400, and 70,000 pamphlets. This collection is made up of general books, federal and state documents, books for the blind, newspapers and bound periodicals. The accessions for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1916, were 4215. The documents of other states are secured by exchange. The library is the distributing agent of the state, except for laws and court reports.

Circulation. The circulation for the past year was 11,959.

Registration. Borrowers (personal, and libraries in the state) numbered 5751. There were over 8500 readers.

Income. The funds appropriated and used for the year Oct. 1, 1915, to Sept. 30, 1916, were \$22,900.00. This amount was for salaries, books and binding, cabinets, supplies, distribution of documents, and traveling.

Publications. The library publishes a biennial report and a quarterly *Bulletin*, containing sometimes special features.

Scope. While this library is used by state officials, its greatest work is with schools, clubs, libraries and citizens generally in the state. The blind secure their books here. The library assisted 2452 places in the state.

IOWA CITY, IOWA—STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA LIBRARY

(Year ending Dec., 1916.)

Organization. The State University of Iowa Library was organized in July, 1855, when the Board of Trustees of the University instructed their newly elected president, Amos Dean, to purchase books for a library. Even when the university was closed in 1858 for lack of funds, provision was made to care for and replenish the library. It was first administered by a member of the faculty. The first librarian, Mrs. Ada North, was appointed in 1879. The librarian has an advisory committee made up of members of the faculty of all the colleges.

Officials. Its officials are:

Jane E. Roberts, *Librarian.*

Nina R. Shaffer, *Reference librarian.*

Jessie L. Arms, *Head Cataloger.*

System. The library is a reference library for the use of the faculty and students of the university. The general library of about 85,000 volumes is housed in the Natural Science building. The remainder of the collection is divided among the 21 departmental libraries. The university librarian has control over all the libraries of the university except the law.

Hours. The library is open every day but Sunday during the regular school year as follows: Monday to Friday, 7:50 a. m. to 10 p. m., Saturday, 8:30 a. m. to 10 p. m.; summer session, 8 a. m. to 12 m., 1-5:30 p. m., 7-9:30 p. m.; vacations, 8 a. m. 12, 1:30 to 5 p. m.

Volumes. The total number of volumes in the library is 121,925. The accessions for 1916 were 7900, including gifts. No record is kept of pamphlets.

Circulation and Registration. Since the library is primarily for reference use no figures are kept.

Staff. The library has 20 employees.

Cataloging. The library has a dictionary catalog. All books in department libraries are listed in the general catalog and some of the departments are provided with author indexes. The catalog contains a great many of the A. L. A. serial cards indexing scientific publications. A union author catalog of the Library of Congress, the John Crerar Library, Harvard University and the University of Chicago is kept to date. Accessions are entered chronologically. The library is classified by the D. C. system and a shelf list on cards is kept.

Publications. The library issues a Handbook and short reading lists.

Expenditures. The total expenditures of the library for 1916 were \$23,080. This amount included salaries.

ITHACA, N. Y.—CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

(Year ending June 30, 1916.)

Organization. The library was begun with the first year of the university, 1868, two collections, the Anthon and Bopp having been purchased before opening. It was kept in temporary quarters until the completion of the first library building. The building where the library is now housed was completed in 1891. Since 1891 a Library Council made up of the president, a representative of the Board of Trustees, and faculty representatives, has had general supervision of the library, especially with reference to the apportionment of book funds.

The University Library consists of the general library and the various department libraries, *viz.*, Law College, Golden Smith Hall, Architectural College, Chemical Department, Sibley College (engineering), Civil Engineering College, Agricultural College, Veterinary College, Barnes Reference for Biblical study, and Stimson Hall (medical).

Officials. Its officials are:

Willard Austen, *Librarian.*

Andrew Curtis White, *Assistant Librarian.*

George Lincoln Burr, *Librarian, White Library.*

Haldor Hermannsson, *Curator Icelandic Collection.*

Mary Fowler, *Curator, Dante and Petrarch Collections.*

Elias Root Beadle Willis, *Superintendent, Readers' Division.*

Edward Ecker Willever, *Librarian, College of Law.*

Willard Waldo Ellis, *Librarian, Agricultural College.*

Hours. The library is open on days of instruction from 8 a. m. to 10:45 p. m., and during the summer school from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; vacation days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays in summer from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. It is closed Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Fourth of July, and Labor Day.

Volumes. The whole library contained July 1, 1916, 474,278 volumes. Pamphlets, unless bound and cataloged, are not counted.

The library contains the following notable collections: President White Historical Library, Fiske Dante collection, Fiske Petrarch collection, Fiske Icelandic and Runic collections, May Slavery collection, Sparks Library of American History, Zarncke Library of German language and literature, Spinoza collection, Fiske Rhaeto-Romanic collection.

Registration. During the year 1915-16 there was a total recorded use of 132,185 volumes. Registered borrowers numbered 1330. The largest use is made within the building. The library is primarily for the use of university faculty and students, but its privileges are extended to all others having need of its resources.

Staff. The total number on the staff of the general library is 20 giving full time, and 15 working part time.

Cataloging. The public card catalog is in dictionary form, including books in both general and departmental libraries, except the Law Library books. The library has its own system of classification for books in the stacks, but the open shelf books are now arranged in accordance with a modified system of the Library of Congress classification.

Income. The library has two general book funds and six special funds; also a fund for general library purposes. The total income from these funds and special appropriations for the year 1915-16 was \$61,811.58, of which \$24,048.00 was for salaries and maintenance.

Publications. The following bibliographical publications have been issued: White Historical Library catalog, parts 1 and 2, Fiske Dante catalog, Fiske Rhaeto-Romanic catalog, Fiske Icelandic catalog, Fiske Runic catalog, Fiske Petrarch catalog, Barnes Reference Library catalog, *Library bulletin*, vols. 1-3, *Islandica*, vols. 1-9 (a serial dealing with Icelandic subjects).

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE LIBRARY

(Year ending June 30, 1916.)

History. In 1865-66, when the university reopened, "some part of the library, rescued from the wreck of the war, was set up for the use of the school and a small reading room was established in connection with the library which had been refitted and opened." In 1869, the library, housed in a single room in Old College, had 1000 volumes. In 1892 the number of books had increased to 10,000 and the library was removed to four large rooms in Science Hall. In 1911 the library building, costing \$56,000 (\$40,000 of which was given by Mr. Carnegie), was completed and occupied by the general library of the university.

Officials. Its officials are:

Lucy E. Fay, *Librarian.*

Agnes Williams, *Library Assistant.*

Annie T. Eaton, *Assistant Librarian.*

M. H. Wells, *Custodian of Building.*

System. The library is primarily for the use of students and faculty, tho it is open to all citizens for reading and reference. It consists of a general library and the departmental libraries of Law, Engineering, and Geology and Mining. The Experiment Station Library is not a department of the general library.

Hours. The library is open from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. and from 7 to 9 p. m. each week day except Saturday, when it closes at 4 p. m. It is closed on Sundays and holidays and during the summer vacation from August first to the middle of September.

Volumes. On June 30, 1916, the number of volumes in the university library was 35,584 and in the Experiment Station Library 7000. The number of pamphlets kept in a vertical file, in pamphlet boxes, and in binders approximates 18,000.

Circulation. The total circulation of books was 27,569: for home use, 8697; for use of "Reserved" books in the reading room, 18,820, 52 books were borrowed from other libraries and loaned.

Registration. The number of registered borrowers was 1110.

Staff. The staff consists of three members and a custodian of the building.

Cataloging. The library uses the D. C. It keeps an accession book, and a shelf-list on cards. The general library has a dictionary card catalog for the entire collection and the

complete catalog of the U. S. Department of Agriculture publications. The Engineering Library has a duplicate card catalog of its collection; the Geology Library has a catalog of the U. S. Geological Survey publications; and the Experiment Station Library has a dictionary card catalog of its collection.

Extension work. A six weeks' summer course in library methods for school teachers and school librarians is given each year.

Income. The income for 1915-16 was \$6337.44.

Expenditures. For books and periodicals \$1650; for binding \$516; for supplies and equipment \$145; for salaries \$3440; for contingent fund \$586.44.

MADISON, WIS.—WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY

(Year ending Oct. 1, 1916.)

Organization. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin was organized privately in 1849. In 1854 it was adopted by the state, from which its main support has since been derived and for which all its property is held in trust. The Society's affairs are directed by a board of forty curators. Thirty-six of these are elected (in groups of twelve each year) by the members; the other four, the state governor, treasurer, and secretary of state and the superintendent of the Society, are *ex-officio* members. The superintendent of the Society is vested with wide powers and is responsible to the governing board for the administration of all its various activities. Of these the administration of the library is one of the most important. Prior to 1901 it constituted the general library of the state. In that year a system of close co-operation with the University of Wisconsin Library was effected, whereby the two taken together may now be regarded as constituting the general State Library. Both libraries are housed in the Historical Society's building, erected at a cost of \$780,000. From the viewpoint of the user the two libraries may be regarded as one, the entire resources of the two being equally at his disposal. The Historical Library is specialized in character, its chief fields of cultivation being public documents, history of the Americas and the British Isles, genealogy, newspapers, museum, and maps and charts. The University Library is a general one, covering all fields commonly cultivated by such a library, with the exception of those preempted by the Historical Library.

Officials. Its officials and division chiefs are as follows:

Milo M. Quaife, *Superintendent*.
Annie A. Nunns, *Assistant Superintendent*.
Iva A. Welsh, *Chief of Catalog Division*.
Mary S. Foster, *Chief of Reference Division*.
Charles E. Brown, *Chief of Museum Division*.

Lillian J. Beecroft, *Chief of Newspaper Division*.
Mabel C. Weeks, *Chief of Map and Manuscript Division*.
Anna W. Evans, *Chief of Public Document Division*.
Ora I. Smith, *Chief of Order Division*.

Hours and Service. The library is maintained primarily for reference; along with this a state-wide service is afforded in so far as it is possible to do so without entrenching too seriously upon the reference functions of the library. Books are sent out freely thru the instrumentality of the Free Library Commission and the Extension Division of the university. Whenever practicable, loans are made to local libraries for the use of patrons rather than directly to individuals. The principal use of the collection takes place, naturally, within the building. While no exact record is kept, it is probably a modest estimate that 1000 workers a day make use of it. Aside from the main reading room (common to the two libraries) the Historical Library administers the museum and three divisional reading rooms. Of the latter the document room is most numerous patronized; about 100 workers commonly visit it daily. During sessions of the university the main and the document reading rooms are open week days from 7:45 a. m. until 10 p. m.; the other divisional reading rooms from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. During university vacations the building is open from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.

Volumes. On October 1, 1916, the total strength of the library was 399,149 titles. These figures are exclusive of the museum and manuscript collections; the latter constitutes one of the most important collections of manuscripts on American history in existence. It

should be noted, too, that the patron of the library has at immediate command, also, the 275,000 titles of the University Library. Thus the total number of titles housed in the building is about 675,000. Of the Historical Library's collection (for the date in question) 202,609 are classified as pamphlets and 196,540 as books and bound volumes of newspapers. The total accessions of titles for the year ending October 1, 1916, were 13,175. Nearly 500 newspapers and over 500 periodicals are currently received by the Historical Library, and about 500 periodicals by the University Library.

The Society's collection of newspapers is supposed to be the largest in America outside the Library of Congress. In the field of public documents it has the most comprehensive collection, probably, west of the Alleghanies. In American genealogy, local history, biography and travel, labor and socialism, historical manuscripts, and cartography, it is also especially strong. For the history of the middle west in particular and the study of the westward movement in general the Society's collections are supposed to be unsurpassed by those of any other institution.

Staff. About 30 full time workers belong to the library staff, and 14 to the caretaker's staff.

Cataloging. A generation ago a printed catalog running to seven volumes was brought out. At the present time this possesses only archaic interest. The library maintains eight card catalogs, the most important of these being the one in the general reading room. The Cutter system is followed, with such modifications as the individual needs of the library seem to render desirable. The general reading room catalog is housed in 936 trays; the depository catalog of the Library of Congress has 3480 trays.

Publications. The Society maintains a research and publication division, its activities being devoted to the field of Wisconsin and Middle Western history. In recent years about three volumes annually, besides numerous bulletins of information and other minor items, have been published. In the year ending October 1, 1916, two volumes, six bulletins of information and one handbook were published. The current year (1916-17) will witness the issuance of four volumes besides the usual number of bulletins and other minor items.

Finance. The Society's income proceeds from two sources: direct legislative appropriations and income from invested private funds, the principal of which has been donated from time to time. The annual income from the latter source now amounts to about \$5000; it will shortly be largely increased thru the addition to the Society's funds of an important estate which is about to come into its possession. Only such portion of the private income is spent from year to year as may be necessary to supplement the state appropriations, on which the Society chiefly relies for support. In recent years these have amounted to about \$60,000 annually. The ever-increasing cost of living, particularly marked since 1914, affects the Society as seriously as it does individuals, so that unless some way can be found to increase its income there must inevitably occur a diminution in the scope of its book purchases and other activities.

MADISON, WIS.—WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY

(Year ending December, 1916)

History and Organisation. The State Library was organized in 1836, pursuant to the Act of Congress Establishing the Territorial Government of Wisconsin, which contained a clause appropriating \$5000 to be expended under the direction of the Territorial Legislature "for the accommodation of said Assembly and of the Supreme Court." For many years the librarian was appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council or Senate, and among his duties were included the care of public property and buildings. Since 1876 the library has been governed by a Board of Trustees, consisting of the judges of the Supreme Court and the Attorney-General. Until 1875 the library was general, altho the larger part of its collection was legal and documentary. In 1875 its miscellaneous collection, consisting mostly of fiction and historical works, was turned over to the State Historical Society. Since that time its acquisitions have been confined to law, political science, statistics and documents.

Officials. The officials of the library are: Gilson G. Glasier, *Librarian*.
Emma A. Hawley, *Documentary Librarian*. William H. Orvis, *Assistant Librarian*

Functions. The primary function of the library is to supply all the officers and departments of the state with such reference material as they may need in the performance of their official duties. The library is open to the public for reference, but books are loaned only to state departments and officers. Its scope is law, political science, statistics, etc. The library is also charged with the duty of exchanging session laws, court reports, and all public documents with the official exchange libraries of other states, territories and foreign countries.

Hours. The library is open from 9 a. m. until 5.30 p. m., and is open evenings from 7 to 9 during sessions of the Legislature and of the Supreme Court. The library closes at 5 p. m. on Saturdays, but is closed Saturday afternoons during the months of July and August.

Volumes. The library contains approximately 60,000 volumes, a large proportion of which are legal. It has an unusually complete collection of state court reports, session laws, statutes, legal periodicals and bar association reports. It has a practically complete set of English reports and statutes, and contains a large collection of Canadian, Australian and other British Colonial laws and reports. Its collection of state and United States documents is extensive, and special effort is now being made to develop this department.

Staff. The staff of the library consists of the librarian, two assistants, a stenographer, messenger and janitor.

Cataloging. In 1904 the library published a complete printed catalog of its legal collection. A card catalog has since been installed, and is kept up to date by the staff. Cards are now being made for the document collection.

Income and Expenditure. The income of the library is derived from legislative appropriation, which for the past biennium has been approximately \$11,000 per year, \$3000 of which was for the purchase of books and binding. The expenditures have been slightly under that. The 1917 Legislature has appropriated to the library, beginning July 1, 1917, \$9200 annually for general expense and \$4000 for the purchase of books, binding, etc.

MANCHESTER, N. H., CITY LIBRARY

(Year ending, Dec. 31, 1916.)

Organisation. The City Library of Manchester, N. H., was established in 1853 by the transfer of the library of the Manchester Athenaeum (founded in 1844) to the city of Manchester to form the basis of a free public library. It was incorporated in 1854 and in November of that year was opened to the public. The City Library is governed by a board of eight trustees, one of whom, the mayor, is a member *ex-officio*.

Officials. F. Mabel Winchell, *Librarian*.

System. The library is a free public library serving a population of 70,063 (U. S. Census, 1910), and is housed in the Carpenter Memorial Library Building. This building, located on Pine st. between Amherst and Concord sts., was a gift from one of the trustees and was opened in 1914.

Other Distributing Agencies. The library maintains two deposit stations and one delivery station. During the year collections of books were sent to 27 public schools, to the State Industrial School, the Y. M. C. A., and a Children's Home.

Hours. The library is open on week-days (excepting holidays) from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. and on Sundays for reading and reference from 1:30 to 6 p. m. One of the stations is open two hours one evening a week, another two hours in the afternoon and two in the evening one day a week, and the third from 3:45 to 8 p. m. one day each week.

Volumes. The total number of books is approximately 81,000, of which 3645 were added during the year. Of these, 577 were gifts. 984 were discarded and the total number lost, missing, or withdrawn was 1257.

Circulation. The total circulation for the year was 152,680, inclusive of 3157 pictures and 42,944 children's books (main library). Renewals are counted as issues. The library circulates books in three foreign languages as follows: French, German, and Swedish.

Registration. The registration for the year was 2605, of which 2145 were new registrations and 460 were renewals. Of these, 779 were issued to juveniles (main library). The total number of registered borrowers is 13,445. Adults are allowed two books of fiction, one magazine, and six books for study on each card. Juveniles are allowed one fiction and one non-fiction. All books may be renewed unless they are requested. Special vacation privileges are also granted.

Staff. The library has 16 members on the general staff, 2 janitors, and a messenger boy.

Cataloging. The library has a dictionary catalog, with Library of Congress and type-written cards, placed in the delivery hall. There is also a separate catalog of juvenile books in the children's room. Accessions are entered chronologically in an accession book and the shelf list is kept on cards. The Cutter classification is used for all books and the A. L. A. list of subject headings is followed for catalog entries.

Publications. The library has still in print special lists, free on application, on The Montessori method of education, Bungalows and modest homes, Children's reading, City government and Supplementary reading for the City Training School for Sunday School workers; also a fiction catalog of selected titles, based on the H. W. Wilson Company's fiction catalog, which is sold for five cents a copy. During 1915 a revised and enlarged edition of Home reading for high school pupils, compiled in collaboration with the head of the English department of the high school, was published and is sold for ten cents a copy.

Income. The total income for 1916 was \$21,824.06, including unexpended balance from 1915, \$750.59; city appropriation, \$19,000; income from endowment funds, \$1476.58; fines and sales of publications, \$542.10; and other sources, \$54.79.

Expenditures. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$20,827.61. This included salaries, \$12,245.10 (general staff, \$10,506.60; janitorial, \$1738.50); books, \$2949.51; periodicals, \$794.79; binding, \$882.30; insurance, \$124; heat and light, \$1841.11; and sundries, \$1990.80.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA LIBRARY

(Year ending July 31, 1916.)

Organization. The Library of the University of Minnesota, organized in 1867, is under the direction of the Board of Regents of the University. It is administered by a librarian directly responsible to them, with the advice, so far as educational matters are concerned, of a Library Committee of the University Senate. The University Library comprises the General Library, branch libraries in the Colleges of Agriculture, Chemistry, Dentistry, Engineering, Law, Pharmacy, Medicine and Mines, and a few departmental collections.

Officers. Its officers are:

James Thayer Gerould, *Librarian.*

Ina Firkins, *Reference Librarian.*

Edna L. Goss, *In Charge of Cataloging.*

Lawrence Heyl, *In Charge of Orders.*

Donald B. Gilchrist, *In Charge of Circulation.*

Nelle Melchers, *In Charge of Serials.*

System. The University Library serves a body of 15,381 students, of whom 5725 are of university grade, together with a faculty of 587 members.

Hours. The General Library is open during the regular university year from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily, except Sunday. During the summer school it is open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and during the month of August from 9 to 12 a. m. It is closed on seven major holidays.

Volumes. The number of books in the library on July 31, 1916, was 230,842. During the year ending on that date we added 23,418 volumes, at a cost of \$40,076.16.

Circulation. The recorded circulation in the main building was 168,774. The unrecorded use of books in the college libraries, departmental libraries and from the open shelves, probably greatly exceeds this figure. Books are loaned not only to students and other members of the university, but to citizens in all parts of the state.

Registration. Practically all of the students registered at the university, 5725, make use of the University Library.

Staff. The number of full-time members of the staff, excluding pages, during the last year was 30. About 12 pages on full time, as well as a few student assistants, are also employed.

Cataloging. The library is classified under a considerably modified arrangement of the decimal classification. The card catalog, still incomplete, is intended to cover all of the books belonging to the university wherever situated. The catalog is dictionary in form. The library has also a depository catalog, containing the printed cards of the Library of Congress, Harvard, University of California, and other institutions.

Expenditures. The total expenditures, exclusive of light, heat, and janitor service, was \$74,560.60, divided as follows: salaries, \$33,330; books, periodicals and binding, \$40,076.16; supplies, \$1154.44.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(Year ending, Dec. 31, 1916.)

Organization. The New Orleans Public Library was established in April, 1896. It was created by combining the library of the Lyceum and Library Society and the Fisk Free Library. The Fisk Free Library was made possible by the testamentary bequest of Abijah Fisk, who gave for that purpose in the year 1843, his house on the corner of Customhouse and Bourbon Streets. In 1847, Alvarez Fisk, his brother, purchased and gave to the library a collection of six thousand volumes that had been made by Benjamin Franklin French. The library was put first under the management of the Mechanics Institute, then of the University of Louisiana and later of the Tulane University of Louisiana. The Lyceum Library was established by an ordinance adopted by the Council of Municipality No. 2 on Dec. 3, 1844. The library is maintained by an annual appropriation of the Commission Council and the interest on the Fisk and Hershheim Funds. The library board consists of seven members, the mayor of the city, and each retiring mayor. The term of the members is for life and the board itself fills vacancies. The officers of the board are president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, assistant secretary-treasurer and attorney. The present main library building was completed December, 1907, and the additions were completed in January, 1914. The cost of the building was \$261,620.20. The site cost \$60,000 and this amount together with \$13,669.44 was paid by the city of New Orleans; the balance came from a donation of Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

Officials. Its officials and heads of departments are as follows:

Henry M. Gill, <i>Librarian.</i>	F. J. Fleury, <i>Head of Document Dept.</i>
Gabrielle Dessommes, <i>Assistant Librarian</i>	Viola H. Kneec, <i>Head of Catalog Dept.</i>
and <i>Head of Reference Dept.</i>	Clemence Gallier, <i>Head of Circulation</i>
Estelle Pitot, <i>Librarian's Secretary.</i>	<i>Dept.</i>
Eugenie Zebal, <i>Head of Children's Dept.</i>	

System. The circulation during 1916 at the main library and the various branches, and the location of these buildings, follow:

Name.	Location.	Circulation.
Main Library	St. Charles Ave. & Lee Circle	240,450
Royal Branch	Royal & Frenchmen Sts.	72,854
Algiers Branch	Pelican Ave. & Belleville St.	39,928
Napoleon Branch	Napoleon Ave. & Magazine St.	77,516
Canal Branch	Canal & S. Gayoso Sts.	68,854
Dryades Branch (colored)	Dryades & Philip Sts.	17,533

Hours. The main library is open for the circulation of books from 9 a. m. to 8:45 p. m. daily, except Sunday, and on Sundays, from 9 a. m. to 12:55 p. m. The Royal, Algiers, Napoleon and Canal Branches are open daily, except Sundays, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. The main library is open 350 days; branches, 303½ days. All departments of the library are closed on Good Friday, Easter Sunday, Fourth of July, All Saints Day, Thanksgiving Day, December 24 from 12 m. to Dec. 26, 9 a. m.; December 31, 12 m. to January 2, 9 a. m.; from 1 p. m. the day before Mardi Gras to 9 a. m. the next Wednesday, and 5 p. m. on the evening of Momus Parade.

Volumes. The total number of books in the library December 31 was 152,100. The accessions for 1916 were 8927; discards 1465.

Circulation. The number of books lent in 1916 was 517,142

Registration. The total number of cards in use at the end of 1916 was 23,133. Of this number 3494 were juvenile cards.

Staff. The library has 52 employees, including 42 on the general staff, 10 janitors, porters, watchman and engineer.

Cataloging. The library has a union dictionary catalog for general use; separate catalogs in each branch, of the branch books; also short title and subject catalogs in the separate departments of the main building. It ceased to use an accession book in the beginning of 1917. It now uses a numbering stamp, and enters price and source on order sheets.

Publications. The New Orleans Public Library publishes a *Quarterly bulletin* and an annual report.

Income. The total income for 1916 was \$45,079.06, including city appropriation \$37,500; revenues from Fisk Fund \$2499.96; revenues from Hershheim Fund \$1476; fines and catalogs \$2940.16; other sources, interest on deposits \$18.79; sale of waste paper, etc., \$19.12; Simon Hershheim Fund balance from 1915, \$145.39.

Expenditures. Expenditures were \$45,057.28. This included \$30,715.80, salaries main library and branches; binding, \$1259.99; books, 6320.06; periodicals, \$1189.56; insurance, \$341.40; fuel, \$178.56; stationery and printing, \$1487.47; all other expenses, \$3564.44.

NEW YORK CITY—COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

(Year ending June 30, 1916.)

History and Organisation. King's College (now Columbia University) was established in 1754 and the library dates from nearly the same time. The first mention of books for the new college occurs on the Benefactors' list of 1756 which records the bequests of the libraries of Joseph Murray and the Rev. Dr. Bristow of London. During the Revolution the library was deposited in the City Hall and many of the books were lost, tho some were recovered after many years from a room in St. Paul's Chapel in which they had been hidden. Since the Revolution, the library has been housed in various places. The present main building, given by Seth Low in memory of his father, A. A. Low, was completed in 1897. The University Library as at present organized consists of all collections of books in the possession of the university and its affiliated institutions. Besides the general library, which occupies the main library building, there are 39 department libraries and reading rooms housed in some 15 buildings. The principal department libraries are: Avery Library (Architecture), Bryson Library (Teachers College), College Study (Columbia College), Ella Weed Memorial Library (Barnard College), the Journalism Library, the Law Library, the Medical Library at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Library of the College of Pharmacy.

Officials. The principal officials of the Central Library are:

William H. Carpenter, *Provost of the University, Acting Librarian.*

Roger Howson, *Assistant Librarian.*

Frederick W. Erb, *Supervisor of Loan Division.*

Frank C. Erb, *Supervisor of Shelf Dept.*

Isadore Gilbert Mudge, *Reference Librarian.*

Harriet B. Prescott, *Supervisor of Catalog Dept.*

Doris E. Wilber, *Supervisor of Accessions Dept.*

The department librarians are:

Henry V. Arny, *College of Pharmacy.*

Elizabeth G. Baldwin, *Teachers College Library.*

Mary A. Cook, *School of Journalism.*

John R. Crawford, *Avery Library.*

Frederick C. Hicks, *School of Law.*

Emma D. Lee, *Applied Sciences.*

Ralph F. Miller, *College Study.*

Alfred L. Robert, *Medical School.*

Bertha L. Rockwell, *Barnard College.*

Feliciu Vexler, *Dept. of Philosophy.*

Mary Florence Wilson, *Natural Sciences.*

Hours. The General Library is open every week day, except Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and Independence Day, from 8:30 a. m. until 11 p. m., October-May; and until 10 p. m., June-August 15. The department reading rooms are open during the winter and spring sessions at the following hours: Teachers College, 8:30 a. m.-10 p. m. (Saturday, 8:30 a. m.-6 p. m.); Columbia College, 8:30 a. m.-10 p. m.; Barnard College, 8:45 a. m.-5 p. m. (Saturday, 8:45 a. m.-12 m.); Avery Library, 8:30 a. m.-11 p. m.; Law Library, 8:30 a. m.-11 p. m.; Medical Library, 8:30 a. m.-5 p. m. (Saturday, 8:30 a. m.-2 p. m.); Pharmacy Library, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. (Saturday, 9 a. m.-12 m.); Chemistry Reading Room, 9 a. m.-6 p. m., 7-9 p. m.; Music Department, 10-12 a. m., Monday, Wednesday, Thursday; Journalism, 8:30 a. m.-11 p. m. All other reading rooms are open from 9 a. m.-5 p. m.

Volumes. The total number of volumes in the library, July 1, 1916, was 663,107. During the year ending June 30, 1916, 33,032 volumes were added, divided as follows: General Library 22,837, Barnard College 701, School of Law 3827, School of Medicine 2166, Teachers College 3301, College of Pharmacy 200.

Registration. Full library privileges, including the borrowing of books for home use, are extended to officers, students and graduates of all schools of the university, to members of the faculties of institutions of higher education in Greater New York, and to principals and heads of departments of public schools. The use of the library for reference purposes is extended to persons introduced by the librarians of the public libraries in New York, Brooklyn, Queens, Newark, and Jersey City; and to other persons properly introduced who wish to do research work which cannot be done in other libraries of the city.

Circulation. The total circulation for the year ending June, 1916, was 204,883.

Staff. The library has 105 employees of whom 70 are above the rank of page.

Cataloging. The general catalog of the University Library, dictionary in form, is a record of all books in the possession of the university, both in the general library and in the department libraries, with the following exceptions: in law, medicine and pharmacy, only works of general interest are entered; Teachers College Library is represented in the catalog by a partial record only. Department catalogs have been established in most of the department libraries. A union catalog contains the depository catalog of the Library of Congress, the printed cards of the Harvard University Library, Chicago University Library, and the John Crerar Library, Chicago; and cards for a large number of books in other libraries not in the possession of the university.

Classification. The library uses the Dewey Decimal classification with extensive modifications.

Income. The budget for the year ending June 30, 1916, was \$146,393.

Expenditures. The expenditures were: books and periodicals, \$61,000; salaries, \$74,457; other expenses, \$11,036.

Publications. The report of the librarian is printed annually in the report of the president and treasurer of the university, and is generally reprinted as a separate pamphlet. An annual university bibliography is also published each year, and catalogs of certain special collections and exhibits have been printed from time to time.

NEW YORK CITY—LIBRARY OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

(Year ending, Dec. 31, 1916.)

Organization. The Association was founded in 1870 and almost immediately thereafter steps were taken to establish its library. The expenses of the founding and maintenance have been met by appropriations from the general receipts of the Association from dues and from the income of special funds which have been given or bequeathed to the Association from time to time. The library has been housed in three different buildings, the present quarters being those constructed by the Association and occupied since 1896 at 42 West 44th Street. The library is governed by the Library Committee, consisting of five members appointed annually by the Executive Committee of the Association.

Officials. The officials are as follows:

F. O. Poole, *Librarian.*
A. S. McDaniel, *Assistant.*

W. H. Alexander, *Assistant.*
H. L. Stebbins, *Assistant.*

System. The library is open to members of the Association only. There are no branches.

Hours. The library is open from 8 a. m. until 12 p. m., including Sundays and holidays.

Volumes. On Jan. 1, 1917, the library contained 118,344 volumes; all law books or works germane to the practice of the law.

Use of the Library. The library is used for reference work only. There is no circulation.

Staff. The library has 15 employees in addition to the librarian and assistant librarians, and other employees who do the general work of the Association building, but whose labors are more or less for the library.

Catalog. The library has two complete card catalogs. Each consists of an author catalog and a subject index. The library is also shelf listed. The accessioning is done on the Library Bureau books.

Publications. The only publications are the printed catalogs issued in 1892, and annual reports of the Library Committee which are published in the Association's Yearbook, together with other matter pertaining to the Association.

Expenditures. The total expenditures for 1916, exclusive of salaries, were as follows: for books, \$10,715.03; for binding, \$2790; for miscellaneous purposes, \$845.38; total, \$14,350.41.

NEW YORK CITY—MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK

(Year ending Dec. 31, 1916.)

Organization. The Mercantile Library Association of New York was organized in 1820 by the merchant clerks of New York City. By the constitution the control of the library was placed in the hands of merchants' clerks, and they alone were permitted to vote and hold office, a provision which holds good to the present day. The library was opened Feb. 12, 1821, at 49 Fulton street, with 150 members and 700 volumes. In 1826 the library, then consisting of 6000 volumes, was moved to the building of Harper & Bros., Cliff street. In 1828 the Clinton Hall Association was organized among the merchants for the purpose of building a suitable structure for the use of the Mercantile Library. In 1830, Clinton Hall, at the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, was dedicated. In 1854 the library, which then contained 43,000 volumes, moved to new quarters in the former Astor Place Opera House. After an occupancy of 36 years and one year in temporary quarters, the library moved, April, 1891, to the present home, 13 Astor Place.

Officials. Its officials are:

W. T. Peoples, *Librarian Emeritus.*

F. S. Garing, *Assistant Librarian.*

Charles H. Cox, *Librarian.*

E. A. Hull, *Cataloger.*

Hours. The library is open every day, except Sundays and holidays, from 8.30 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Volumes. The total number of volumes in the library is 249,083.

Circulation. The total circulation for the year was 81,603.

Registration. The members, subscribers and stockholders, have the privileges of the library. The dues are: To clerks, one dollar initiation, and four dollars annual dues; subscribers, five dollars a year; and stockholders are entitled to one book for each share they hold.

Income. The total income for 1916 was \$25,801.90.

Expenditures. Expenditures were \$22,320.84.

NEW YORK CITY—UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY LIBRARY

(Year ending April 30, 1916.)

Organization. This library was organized at the opening of the Seminary in 1837, and the following year received 13,000 volumes purchased from Leander Van Ess. It is under the government of the Board of Directors of the Seminary, there being a special committee of the board to have oversight of the library.

Officials. Its officials are:

Henry Preserved Smith, *Librarian.*

D. H. Schroeder, *Assistant Librarian*

Julia Pettee, *Head Cataloger.*

System. The library occupies one section of the Seminary building on Broadway at 120th street. Its primary purpose is to serve the professors and students of the Seminary, but it also gives library privileges to the instructors of Columbia University, Barnard College, Teachers College, and of the Jewish Theological Seminary. Advanced students of these institutions are allowed to draw books when recommended by their instructors. The Reference Library of 5000 volumes and 300 periodicals is open to the public.

Hours. The library is open during term time from 8.45 a. m. until 6 p. m., and from 7 until 10 p. m. During the summer vacation it is open from 8.45 a. m. until 5 p. m. It is closed from August 15 to September 14, inclusive.

Volumes. The library contained, May 1, 1916, 130,000 volumes and 65,900 pamphlets. During the year ending at that date, the accessions were 6815 volumes and 1204 pamphlets. The amount expended for books, periodicals and bindings was \$5559. This does not include the value of gifts, of which we had an unusually large number during this year.

Cataloging. The library is in process of recataloging. The old catalog is one of authors; the new one is intended to be a dictionary catalog, conforming to the best library standards. We use our own classification, evolved by our head cataloger.

Circulation. The circulation for 1916 was 12,565 volumes. This did not include volumes or periodicals used in the reference library, where students do a large part of their work. Our professors and students are given full library privileges at Columbia University.

Staff. The staff numbers 7 persons, besides 5 students, who give part time.

NEW YORK CITY—UNITED ENGINEERING SOCIETY LIBRARY

(Year ending Dec. 31, 1916.)

Organisation. In 1907 the libraries of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the American Institute of Mining Engineers were consolidated. In 1916, the library of the American Society of Civil Engineers was added. It is governed by a library board of twenty-one members. Four members are appointed for four years from each of the above societies, one retiring each year; the secretaries of the above societies are *ex-officio* members; the librarian is a member and secretary of the library board.

Officials. Its officials and heads of departments are as follows:

Harrison W. Craver, *Librarian.*

William F. Jacob, *Assistant to the Librarian.*

Catherine O'Kane, *Librarian's Secretary.*

Alice Jane Gates, *Assistant Librarian.*

System. The library is a reference library on applied science, open to the public, and thru correspondence is ready to serve anyone in the world. It does not circulate books. The library is located at 29 W. 39th street.

Hours. The library is open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on week days, except January 1, July 4, Thanksgiving Day and December 25.

Volumes. The library has approximately 65,000 volumes and 65,000 pamphlets. The accessions average 3000 volumes per annum.

Catalogs. Accessions records are kept on order cards. The library has an author and a subject catalog on cards. The decimal classification is used.

Library Service Bureau. This is the official designation of the organization for reference work by correspondence. It prepares, at cost, bibliographies, abstracts and translations and furnishes photostat reproductions. The service is world-wide.

Publications. The library issues an aual report. It has also issued a Catalog of technical periodicals in the libraries of New York and vicinity.

Income. The total income for 1916 was \$25,346.51, all of which, with the exception of \$112.50 from endowment, was contributed by the societies supporting the library.

Expenditures. The expenditures were \$22,677.22. This included salaries, \$10,923.81; books, \$2341.56; binding, \$1442.55; research work, \$5366.43; supplies, \$1379.38; photostat, \$1091.02; lighting changes, \$132.47.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—SMITH COLLEGE LIBRARY

(Year ending December 31, 1916.)

History and Organization. With the opening of the college in 1875, the small collection of books in the academic building (College Hall) was spoken of as the reading room, and it was not until 1883 that the Official Circular dignified it by the word "library." The students in the main depended upon the Public Library in the town, which was an unusually well-selected collection. Later, Judge Forbes made it known that he would leave to the town a large sum for a reference library, and, therefore, the college library confined its purchases to the most necessary books. In 1894, Forbes Library was opened and the two town libraries served the college. In 1902 the trustees of the Forbes Library decided to consider the Smith College students as non-residents of the town and ruled that no student should use the library except on the payment of an annual fee of \$5. The college, therefore, began to take steps to make itself independent, and a new home in 1899 was provided for the library in Seelye Hall. With the aid of Andrew Carnegie, the alumnae, students and friends of the college, a spacious library building was opened for use in 1910, containing two large reading rooms, a study room, nine seminar rooms, the necessary workrooms, a periodical room and a "browsing room." The latter room is a memorial and is furnished as a private library. It contains beautiful editions of the books of power as a lure to the student with a bit of leisure. The librarian is of professional rank and is a member of the faculty.

Officials. Josephine A. Clark, *Librarian*

System. The library serves a body of 1900 students and a faculty of 219 members. It consists of a central library building, with departmental collections in several buildings, *vis:* Botany and Zoology in the Biological Building, Chemistry in Chemistry Hall, Physics in Lilly Hall, Music in the Music Building, Astronomy in the Observatory, and Geology in Seelye Hall.

Hours. The library is open from 8.50 a.m. to 9.40 p.m. daily. On Sunday the "browsing room" is open from 2.15 to 4.40 and from 7.15 to 9, and the periodical room from 2.15 to 4.40.

Volumes. The total number of volumes was 62,522 on December 31, 1916. The accessions for the year were 4427, of which 927 were gifts.

Circulation. The circulation of books from the central library outside the building was 14,725, including 3628 faculty circulation; 5217 student circulation; 5149 reserved books; and 381 periodicals.

Staff. The library has 7 on the regular staff, 23 student assistants, and a janitor.

Cataloging. There is a card catalog in dictionary form of all books belonging to the library, including the departmental collections. There is also a catalog of the departmental collections kept with the department. There is an accession book and card shelf list. The library was originally classified by the Expansive Classification, but at the expressed desire of the faculty it is being gradually changed to the Decimal.

Income. The total approximate income for the year is \$10,454.51, plus salaries. This is distributed as follows: trustees' appropriation for books, \$6600; L. Clarke Seelye fund, \$1118.95; alumnae fund, \$885.56; student assistants, \$600; maintenance, \$450; binding, \$800.

Expenditures. The total expenditure was 9232.92, of which \$8107.05 was for books, periodicals and binding.

OMAHA, NEB., PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

(Year ending Dec. 31, 1916.)

Organization. In February, 1877, the state legislature passed "an act authorizing incorporated towns and cities to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading rooms." Following this action of the legislature the Omaha City Council passed an ordinance to establish and maintain a public library and appointed a library board of nine members. In August of the same year the Omaha Library Association, the organization responsible for the action of the legislature regarding the establishment of libraries, presented to the city of Omaha all the books and other property belonging to the Association

and this collection at once became the property of the Omaha Public Library. In 1912 the commission form of government was adopted and the library was placed in the Department of Public Affairs with a board of directors having five members. The library is supported by an annual appropriation made by the commission. The library also receives an income from a small endowment fund, which is used for special reference books.

Officials. Its officials and heads of departments are as follows:

Edith Tobitt, <i>Librarian.</i>	Bertha Baumer, <i>Reference Dept.</i>
Lila Bowen, <i>Extension Dept.</i>	Blanche Hammond, <i>Cataloging Dept.</i>
Kate Swartzlander, <i>Children's Dept.</i>	Mary Woodbridge, <i>Circulation Dept.</i>
Edward Droste, <i>Bindery Dept.</i>	

System. The library is a free public library serving a population of 166,470 (statistics furnished by the Federal Bureau, 1916) in an area of 31½ square miles. The main library building was built with money received from the sale of city bonds upon ground bequeathed to the city by the late Byron Reed. There are two branch libraries. One is located in a Carnegie building erected at a cost of \$50,000 which was formerly the South Omaha Public Library but which became a part of the Omaha library system at the time of annexation of South Omaha in 1915. The other is located in the Central High School Building and is supported jointly by the Board of Education and the Library Board. The branches are:

Name.	Location.	Founded.	Librarian in Charge.	Vols.	Circ.
South Side Branch.....	23rd & M Streets.	1905	Madeline S. Hillis	9,496	41,206
Central H. S. Branch....	Central H. S.....		Zora I. Shields ..	2,276	10,809

Other Distributing Agencies. Beside these branches are 17 stations; 7 located in school buildings and 10 in drug stores; collections of books are also sent to factories, the settlement house, hospitals, the Old People's Home and to public and parochial schools having no deposit stations.

Hours. The library is open daily, except July 4, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. and on Sundays and holidays from 2 p. m. until 6 p. m. A few changes are made in the schedule of hours during the summer months.

Volumes. The total number of books in the library is 123,891. 9331 were added in 1916 and 3631 were discarded.

Circulation. The total circulation of books for home use was 389,174. The library also circulated pictures, clippings, and stereopticon slides which are not included in the record of home circulation. Books are lent for 28 days, except new fiction, and may be once renewed for the same length of time. Renewals are counted as issues. Six books may be borrowed at one time.

Registration. The total number of borrowers is 27,580. 8852 were added during 1916. Cards are issued for a period of three years.

Staff. The library has 37 employees including 5 book binders, 4 janitors, one delivery clerk and 9 pages working only part time.

Cataloging. The library has a dictionary catalog for public use containing Library of Congress and other cards; a dictionary catalog at each of the branches and a special catalog for the Children's Department. There is a union card shelf list for the entire system. The Dewey Decimal classification is used with Cutter numbers.

Publications. The library publishes a quarterly bulletin of books added and many short lists on special subjects. These are distributed free to patrons of the library.

Income. The income from city taxes for the year 1916 was \$40,000 and from fines and other collections, \$1677.31; total income, \$41,677.31.

Expenditures. The expenditures for 1916 from the general fund were \$41,677.31. \$9022.38 was spent for books and periodicals, \$18,542.57 for librarians' salaries, \$3467.81 for janitors' salaries and \$3777.59 for binders' salaries.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—BERKSHIRE ATHENAEUM

(Year ending June, 1916.)

Organization. The Trustees of the Berkshire Athenaeum were organized as a corporation on May 13, 1872, under a charter granted in 1871. It succeeded the Pittsfield Athenaeum and took its well selected collection of books which had been mainly received from the Pittsfield Library Association, a proprietary organization established in 1850. On the organization of this corporation Thomas Allen, Thomas F. Plunkett and Calvin Martin gave a site for the new library building. Mr. Allen gave the building also, on the condition that the town give an annual appropriation for the support of this free public library. The Berkshire Athenaeum is under the control of a Board of 15 Trustees; three of whom are *ex-officio* members of the city government, while the rest hold office for five years and are empowered to fill vacancies in their number.

Officials. Its officials and heads of departments are as follows:

Harlan H. Ballard, *Librarian.*

Sara T. Peck, *Cataloger.*

Jeannette E. Waterman, *Reference Librarian.*

Mrs. Edna S. Witherspoon, *Lending Librarian.*

Sarah E. Lewis, *Children's Librarian.*

Elizabeth R. Axtell, *Head of Binding and Shelf Dept.*

System. The library serves a city of 39,607. It loans books to its schools, play grounds, travel clubs, etc., at request. A loan system for small towns of Berkshire County has been established whereby a town library on the payment of \$5 per year has the privilege of drawing books. Six towns are subscribers.

Hours. Weekdays, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. (Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.); Sundays, Nov. 1-May 1, 2 to 5 p. m. (reading room only). On weekdays the reading and technical rooms are open until 10 p. m.

Volumes. The total number of volumes and pamphlets is 65,657. Of these 1933 volumes and 1579 pamphlets were added during the year.

Circulation. The total circulation was 100,896. Of these 19,864 went out from the children's room. The library circulated in addition to its own Italian books, a loan collection of 72 books obtained thru the Woman's Education Association.

Special Collections. The Technical Library contains about 700 volumes and pamphlets, also 16 of the current scientific magazines. The General Electric Company of Pittsfield frequently gives money for the purchase of new books for this department. The Genealogical Collection contains rare books of data on western Massachusetts, among them manuscript records gathered by Rollin H. Cooke, and records of the Shakers of Pittsfield vicinity. Many summer guests come to Pittsfield to consult this collection.

Registration. The number of borrowers registered during the year was 1606.

Staff. The library has 13 employees.

Publication. The library issues a quarterly bulletin.

Income. The total income for 1915-1916 was \$13,233.22.

Expenditures. The expenditures were \$12,956.77. Of this \$8324.62 was spent for salaries, \$1387.50 for books, \$296.78 for magazines, \$491.48 for binding.

RICHMOND, VA.—VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY

(Year ending Oct. 31, 1916.)

Organization. The first law providing for the establishment of a state library in Virginia was passed in 1823, tho the old Colonial Council of Virginia had a library of its own, and many of the books of this collection are now to be found in the Virginia State Library. The Virginia State Library was for years under the care of the secretary of the commonwealth and was used mainly, if not exclusively, by the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, the officials and employees of the executive department, and the members of the General Assembly. However, according to provision of the constitution of Virginia drawn up by the convention of 1901-2, the miscellaneous books and the manuscripts of the library were separated from the law books and were put under the care of a special library

board. The law books were put under the care of the Supreme Court of Appeals. The two collections are now in the same building, but are not under the same management. The library board is made up of five members, one being elected each year by the State Board of Education.

Officials. Its officials are:

H. R. McIlwaine, *State Librarian.*

E. G. Swem, *Assistant State Librarian.*

System. The library is in the main a reference library open to any well-behaved person. It is also a circulating library. Any person in the state over 18 years of age whose responsibility may be vouched for by anyone connected with the state government or by the mayor of any city or town in the state, may borrow books. Books are sent, also, to various libraries in this state, and in other states, under the inter-library loan system. The library also conducts a traveling library department, in which there are about 12,000 books. It also has a very valuable collection of manuscripts, consisting in the main of the archives of various departments of the state government which have been transferred to its care. Many of the papers are of an early date.

Hours. The library is usually open for the use of the public from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., except Sundays and holidays. In the months of June, July, August and September, however, it is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on every secular day except Saturday, when it closes at 12.

Volumes. The total number of books (including pamphlets and bound periodicals) in the library on October 31, 1916, was 111,115. This also includes the number in the traveling library department. The accessions for the year ending October 31, 1916, were 3912. 2717 came thru gift or exchange, 922 were purchased, 374 were bound volumes of periodicals acquired before in serial form but not permanently accessioned until bound. The cost of the accessions (including cost of binding periodicals but not subscriptions to periodicals) was \$1455.57.

Circulation. The circulation was 9787. The number of books served to readers (which includes the number lent out) was 27,074. There is a large unrecorded use of books by readers who take the books themselves from open shelves.

Registration. The number of borrowers' cards on which books were charged during the year was 1725.

Staff. The library has a staff of 12 on the regular pay roll, including two janitors. Extra assistants are employed from time to time.

Cataloging. The library has an author and subject and title catalog arranged in one alphabet. This is open to the public. It has also shelf-list cards. The accessions are entered chronologically in an accession book. The Library of Congress printed cards are used wherever possible.

Income. The total income for the year ending February 28, 1917, was \$26,822.41. This includes money from all sources and several special appropriations. The usual income does not amount to that figure.

Expenditures. The total expenditures for the year ending February 28, 1917, were \$22,902.69. Not all of the special appropriations made were expended during the year, the work for which the appropriations were made not having been completed.

Publications. The library publishes an annual report, containing usually special material of historical value, a *Quarterly Bulletin* and *The Journal of the House of Burgesses of Virginia*.

RIVERSIDE, CAL., PUBLIC LIBRARY

(Year ending June 30, 1916.)

Organization. The Riverside Public Library, Riverside, California, (established 1879) assumed the functions of the Riverside County Free Library under contract with the Board of Supervisors October, 1912.

Officials. The staff members are:

Joseph F. Daniels, *Librarian.*

Lillian L. Dickson, *Reference Librarian.*

Alice Butterfield, *Cataloger.*

Gladys Dunbar, *Head, Arlington Branch.*

System. The library serves the City of Riverside with a population of 18,000 in an area of 46 square miles and Riverside County with an area of nearly 8000 square miles and a population of 45,000. It has 66 branches and stations, of which 20 are within the city limits including 13 schoolhouses. The library owns but 2 buildings—the main building and one branch building at Arlington.

Hours. The library is open 364 days in the year. It is closed Christmas Day. It is open from 9 to 9 on weekdays; on Sunday from 2 to 9. The hours in the branches vary.

Volumes. The latest accession number, Feb., 1917, was 65,171. Volumes accessioned during the year ending June 30, 1916 were 5561 by purchase; 345 by gift; 157 by binding, making a total of 6063. 875 volumes were withdrawn during the year (1915-1916) and 7236 were cataloged. The library contains more than 10,000 volumes of federal and state documents and so has become unusually active in reference work. The library had 252 periodicals and subscriptions in 1917.

Circulation and Service. The total circulation (1915-1916) was 191,808, divided as follows: Main Library, 102,808; Arlington station, 14,368; 23 county stations, 46,134; 17 county grammar schools, 8193; 3 county high schools, 1815; 13 city schools, 18,490. 8 stations were added later. Renewals counted as issues.

Registration. The registration number June 30, 1916, was 15,285; the canceled numbers, 5000. The total number of borrowers was 10,285.

Extension Work. The library conducts the Riverside Library Service School consisting of a long course of 11 months and two short courses, namely: a summer school of 7 weeks and a winter school of 8 weeks.

Income. The total income for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, was \$23,980.78, as follows: balance from 1914-15, 662.18; city taxes, \$14,123.36; county contract, \$5000; school contracts, \$1525.14; other sources, \$2670.10.

Expenditures. The total disbursements were \$23,194.39, of which salaries and wages were \$8053.93, books \$5752.92, newspapers, periodicals and serials \$597.03, education, instruction and advertising \$1635.10, printing and paper stock \$1059.19, binding and workshop \$904.48, insurance \$961.02, all other expenditures \$5017.11.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., PUBLIC LIBRARY

(Year ending Dec. 31, 1916)

Organization. The Rochester Public Library was organized under an act of June 15, 1911, amending the city charter. Amendments to the law were made April 6, 1914, and May 9, 1916. It is governed by a board of trustees consisting of 5 members appointed by the mayor, one each year, and two *ex officio* members, the mayor and the president of the board of education. There are standing committees on finance, buildings, books and administration.

Officials. Its officials and heads of departments are as follows:

William F. Yust, *Librarian.*

Bernice E. Hodges, *Librarian's Secretary.*

Grace B. McCartney, *Head of Catalog Dept.*

Adeline B. Zachert, *Head of Children's Dept. and Work with Schools.*

System. The library is a free public library serving a population of 248,465, with administrative headquarters, but no central library, in Building 9, Exposition Park, and 4 branches in rented buildings as follows:

Name.	Location.	Opened.	Librarian in Charge.	Circulation.	Vols.
Exposition Pk..	Bldg. 9, Exposition Pk. .	1912	Carolyn M. Castle	13,570	90,755
Genesee	707 Main St., W.	1913	Marion D. Mosher	11,449	97,713
Monroe	269 Monroe Ave.	1914	Elsie M. Furst ..	11,252	147,012
Lincoln	433 Joseph Ave.	1915	Jessie R. Avery .	13,274	130,203

Sub-Branch Libraries. There are 4 sub-branches which are distributing centers ranking in size of book collection and in service rendered between a large branch and a deposit station. Three of these are located in school buildings where special rooms

are set aside for them. The fourth, opened early in 1916, is in a small rented cottage and serves chiefly a Polish section. In 1916 these sub-branches circulated 38,355 volumes.

Deposit Stations. A deposit station consists of a small collection of books placed for a time at any center which is specially convenient for a considerable number of people who frequent that place. They vary in size from 25 to 600 volumes; the total collection in stations numbers 9569 volumes. There have been 77 stations during the year located as follows: 11 in public schools; 4 in hospitals; 12 in factories; 20 in institutions like C. Y. M. A., J. Y. M. A., Housekeeping Center, Monroe County Jail, and Police Headquarters; 5 in department stores. A collection of 25 volumes has been in use at each of 25 engine, hose, and truck houses of the Fire Bureau.

Class Room Libraries. The library has charge of the grade libraries in the class rooms of the public schools. These libraries consist of general children's literature, 30 to 35 volumes in each of the 487 school rooms, for grades above the second; there is a total of 17,889 volumes in the collection. Under the immediate care and direction of the teachers they are circulated among the children in the schools for home use.

Playground Libraries. The playground libraries established by the Park authorities are under the general supervision of the Public Library. This collection numbers 1209 volumes, which were circulated from 11 centers in 1916.

Hours. All branches are open for both circulation and reference every day in the year from 2 until 9 p. m. The smaller distributing centers vary from an hour once a week in the case of some of the stations to three afternoons and two evenings a week in the case of one of the sub-branches.

Volumes. The total number of books is 87,537, being .348 per capita exclusive of periodicals and pamphlets, and the books of the classroom and playground libraries which are owned by the School and Park Departments, respectively, and about 200 music rolls at Exposition Park Branch. 17,024 volumes were added during 1916 and 1211 were withdrawn from circulation, leaving a total gain of 15,813 volumes.

Circulation. The total circulation for the past year was 741,867 volumes (2.98 per capita), an increase of 17 per cent over 1915, distributed as follows: branch libraries, 465,683; sub-branches, 38,355; deposit stations, 53,881; class room libraries, 173,297; playground libraries, 10,651.

Staff. The library has 31 employees, including 26 general staff and 5 janitorial. This does not include several attendants and pages who work only part time.

Cataloging. The library has a union dictionary catalog, with Library of Congress and other cards, in connection with the catalog department, and branch catalogs for each branch and sub-branch. It enters accessions chronologically in accession book and keeps shelf lists on cards. It uses the D. C. in classification.

Publications. The library does not issue a regular bulletin but prints lists on special subjects from time to time. Among those in stock are Bible stories for children, Books for advertisers and salesmen, Books for a child's library, Books for Christmas for the children, "Live a little longer" list, Books for new Americans, Technical books, Thanksgiving stories for children, Some novels girls like, and a list of the books in the classroom libraries of the public schools, also a pamphlet on Grade libraries in Rochester.

Income. The total income for 1916 was \$63,263.13, inclusive of the regular appropriation \$60,000.00, fines \$1832.17, other sources \$1430.96.

Expenditures. Expenditures were \$63,127.68, being 25+ cents per capita, of which \$16,650.13 was spent for books, \$1098.08 for pamphlets, pictures and periodicals, \$1234.17 for binding and rebinding, \$3634.92 for rent, \$3603.23 for furniture and fixtures, \$5422.19 for repairs and improvements, \$25,591.93 for salaries (of which \$2029.15 was janitorial), and \$23,562.78 for other purposes.

During the year a system of accounting was introduced in the Public Library by the Bureau of Municipal Research to conform with that being introduced in all the other city departments. According to this system each item of expenditure is classed under each of three heads: Function, Character and Object, the above division of expenditures being according to Object.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, PUBLIC LIBRARY

(Year ending Dec. 31, 1916.)

Organization. The Free Public Library of Salt Lake City was opened as a public library Feb. 17, 1898. It was originally a private library owned by the Ladies' Literary Club of Salt Lake City, and was by this club turned over to the Masonic fraternity in 1877. It was conducted by the Masons as a subscription library until 1897, when it was by them presented to the City of Salt Lake as a nucleus for a free public library. It is governed by a Board of nine Directors, three being appointed each year by the City Commission.

Officials. Its officials and heads of departments are as follows:

Joanna H. Sprague, <i>Librarian.</i>	Emma Morris, <i>Head of Circulating Dept.</i>
Julia T. Lynch, <i>Assistant Librarian, Head of Cataloging Dept.</i>	Josephine Devereux, <i>Head of Reference Dept.</i>
Angela Ferris, <i>Librarian, Children's Dept.</i>	

System. The library is free, serving a population of 117,000 and has a central library at No. 15 So. State Street, and two branch libraries as follows:

Name.	Location.	Librarian in charge.	Vols.	Cir'l'n.
Chapman Branch ..	109 No. 5th West.....	Mrs. Elizabeth Post....	4,146	28,192
Sprague Branch ..	1065 E. 21st South.....	Mrs. Robert Forrester..	4,564	36,035

Both branches are in leased quarters. The Chapman Branch will probably be housed in a Carnegie Building in the course of the present year.

Other Distributing Agencies. The library has collections of books varying from 50 to 300, in 21 of the public schools, other collections in the Neighborhood House, the Salvation Army Sunday School, the Western Union Messenger rest-room, and the office of the United Charities.

Hours. The library is open every day in the year except Christmas and Fourth of July. The central library is open 12 hours a day on weekdays, 7 hours on Sundays, and 11 hours on holidays. The branches are open 7 hours a day, including Sundays, but are closed on holidays.

Volumes. The total number of books in the library (not including pamphlets) Jan. 1, 1917, was 69,659. Accessions during 1916 were 8621, of which 1261 were donated. Withdrawals for same period were 1294.

Circulation. The total circulation for 1916 was 328,947 (2.8 per capita) of which 106,312 were children's books, circulated from the children's department and from the schools. Renewals count as issues. Books were circulated in the following foreign languages: Danish, Dutch, French, German, Greek, Italian, Spanish and Swedish. The circulating department is open holidays.

Registration. The total membership Jan. 1, 1917, was 26,883. Seven books, two fiction and five non-fiction may be issued on each adult card, and two books on each children's card. All books are renewable except fiction.

Staff. The library has 26 employees, four of whom are employed for part time and four for janitor service.

Cataloging. The library has dictionary card catalogs for the Circulating Department, the Reference Department, the Children's Room, and each branch library. Library of Congress cards are used when obtainable. The Dewey decimal classification and the A. L. A. List of Subject Headings are used. An accession book is kept.

Extension Work. A weekly story hour is held at the central library and branches. There are readings to the blind four times a week at the central library. Lectures are given and classes held in the committee rooms of the library, tho not under library direction.

Publications. Weekly lists of additions to the library are published in the local papers. Frequent space is given the library in the *Municipal Record*, the official city organ, and the annual report of the library is published in pamphlet form.

Income. The total income for 1916, including balance on hand of \$4108.39 was \$63,133.52, an unusual revenue, of which the surplus was used to build an addition to the central library.

Expenditures. The library expenditures for 1916 were \$60,680.23. This included salaries and janitors' wages, \$17,627.90; books, \$7074.65; periodicals, \$1022.34; binding, \$2936.75; addition to Central Building with furniture, about \$25,000; all other items including fuel, insurance, telephones, supplies and library's share of collecting city taxes, \$7018.59.

SEATTLE, WASH.—UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY

(Year ending July 31, 1916.)

Organisation. The library of the University of Washington took no definite form until about 1880 altho the university was founded in 1861. Its chief growth has been since 1900. Its government, like all other departments of the university, is in the hands of the Board of Regents, but there is no special committee for that purpose.

Officials. Its officials are:

William E. Henry, *Librarian.*

Mabel Ashley, *Order Librarian.*

Charles W. Smith, *Associate and Reference Librarian.*

Evelyn M. Blodget, *Catalog Librarian.*

Pearl McDonnell, *Periodicals Librarian.*

Fenimore Schwartz, *Circulation Librarian.*

System. This library, like all college and university libraries, is essentially a reference library. It serves approximately 4000 students and 200 professors. In addition to the central collection there are three branches all under the administration of the librarian and each of these is under the constant supervision of an assistant. One branch is located in the engineering building and houses the entire engineering collection. One branch is in the chemistry building and contains the collection in chemistry and pharmacy. The third is in Science Hall and cares for all books in the biological sciences, mathematics, and geology.

Hours. The library is open weekdays from 8 a. m. until 10 p. m., except on Saturday when it closes at 5 p. m. In vacation periods it is open from 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.

Volumes. The total number of bound volumes in the library July 31, 1916, was 74,068; accessions for the year, 5447 volumes.

Circulation. The library being essentially for reference, the circulation statistics are a poor index to the amount of work actually done; however, loans for home use aggregate 33,000 per year.

Registration. The entire faculty and all members of the student body are eligible as users and borrowers; anyone, however, may use the library for reference purposes.

Staff. The library staff consists of nine persons on regular appointment for full time and several student assistants on part time. No one is appointed to a full time position who has not a college degree and library school training.

Cataloging. The general library has a dictionary catalog of all books belonging to the university, except law. Branch libraries in the engineering, chemistry, and science buildings have their own author and shelf cards, and a duplicate dictionary catalog is in the process of being made for each of these collections. Classification is according to the D. C. The accessions record is kept on the shelf-list cards.

Expenditures. There was expended for the year 1915-1916 books for periodicals and binding, \$12,000; for salaries, not including student assistants, \$12,130.

Library School. The library school offers a one year curriculum leading to the degree of bachelor of library economy. Admission is limited to persons eligible to graduate standing in the University of Washington.

SPOKANE, WASH., PUBLIC LIBRARY

(Year ending Dec. 31, 1916.)

Organisation. The Spokane Public Library became a city institution in 1894, when an earlier combination of libraries originally collected by a group of women and by the labor unions turned over its property. The annual fee of \$1 was abolished and the library became a free institution in 1901. The first full year in the library building, donated by

Mr. Carnegie, was 1906. The library was placed under the state law in 1907. This provides for administration by an independent, non-partizan board, which is in absolute control of appointments and expenditures.

Officials The officials and department heads are:

George W. Fuller, *Librarian*.

Edith Crockatt, *Secretary*.

Hazel Leonberger, *Head of Order Dept.*

Ruth Yeomans, *Head Cataloger*.

Reba F. Lehman, *Reference Librarian*.

Ora L. Maxwell, *Superintendent of Circulation*.

Lenore Townsend, *Superintendent of School and Children's Dept.*

System. The library serves a population of about 120,000, (104,402 by the 1910 census). There are 8 branches,—3 in Carnegie buildings, erected since 1913, and 5 in rented stores as follows:

Name.	Location.	Librarian in Charge.	Vols.	Circ.
*Heath.....	Mission Ave. & Standard St.....	Mrs. Mattie W. Barker.	5,405	42,974
*East Side.....	Altamont Blvd. & Sprague Ave...	Muriel Wright.....	3,865	30,018
*North Monroe	Montgomery Ave. & Monroe St...	Margaret Johnson.....	2,850	39,953
Sherman St...	S. 507 Sherman St.....	Supt. of Circulation...	1,545	16,478
Perry St.....	S. 1010 Perry St.....	" " "	....	13,293
North Hill....	W. 80 Garland St.....	" " "	3,115	13,412
Lidgerwood...	Nevada St. & Wellesley Ave....	" " "	1,242	12,222
†Manito.....	Grand Blvd. & 30th St.....	" " "	....	....

* In Carnegie buildings.

† Re-opened at end of last statistical period. Two other branches were, like Manito, discontinued two years ago, in connection with a retrenchment on account of inadequate appropriation.

Other Distributing Agencies. Beside the eight branches, the library has 435 class room collections in 34 school buildings and a number of small deposits.

Hours. The main library is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. on week days, except that the file room closes at 6 p. m. and the children's room at 8 p. m. Saturdays and 6 p. m. other days. The library is open Sundays, for readers only, from 2 to 9 p. m., excepting the children's room and file room. Branch buildings are open week days from 2 to 6 p. m. and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays until 9 p. m. Branch stores are open two afternoons and evenings a week. The restriction of opening hours is due to limited assistance. The entire system is closed on Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year, Memorial Day and July 4.

Volumes. There are 73,668 volumes. Accessions in 1916 were 9052, of which 976 were gifts; 1382 volumes were discarded. The collection of pictures for circulation contains about 40,000 items. The library has an unusually full periodical list, about 1200 subscriptions, including duplicates and gifts.

Circulation. The total circulation fell from 404,923 in 1914, to 376,902 in 1915, by reason of the closing of the main building mornings and the discontinuing of several branches. Altho the morning opening was resumed in 1916, the effects of restricted hours wore off slowly, and the circulation increased only 5434 (to 382,336). Losses had continued regularly thru the first seven months of 1916. Gains began in August, and by the end of the year the circulation was increasing as never before. The juvenile circulation was 164,683 in 1916, of which 47,434 was in the classrooms.

Registration. The total registration was 39,631 at the close of 1916. Adult cards expire in five years and juveniles in two.

Staff. There are 22 full time, 2 three-quarter time and 3 half-time members of the staff. The librarian is allowed to employ as much extra labor at busy times as he wishes. Three pages and a messenger are regularly employed, with extras as needed. There are 5 janitors.

Cataloging. There is a union dictionary catalog for the public, separate public catalogs in the branches and the main children's rooms, shelf lists in the branches, a union shelf list and an official (author) catalog in the main cataloging room, and a special catalog for the use of the staff in the teachers' room. The library has all the reviews in the *Book Review Digest*, from the beginning, mounted on uniform cards and filed in one author list.

Extension Work. Story hours are held each week in the four buildings. The branch halls are in constant use for all kinds of meetings and social events, with very little restriction. An annual training class is conducted, with competitive entrance examinations and a five months' course.

Publications. An annual report is issued, but reading lists are mostly multigraphed. An effort is made to produce attractive work closely resembling printed matter.

Income. The total income for 1916 was \$51,924.20 including \$46,997.44, derived from a half-mill appropriation; \$1771.32, collected in fines, etc.; cash from previous year, \$3155.44.

Expenditures. The 1916 expenditures were: salaries, \$25,213.75; books, \$9962.11; periodicals, \$1811.07; binding, \$2560.27; furniture, \$1840.51; general expenses, \$4855.61; special branch expenses, \$1743.10; total expenditures, \$47,986.42.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., PUBLIC LIBRARY

(Year ending Dec. 31, 1916.)

History. The first record of a public library in the city of Syracuse appears in the 7th annual report of the Board of Education of the city for the year ending March 25, 1855, when the Common Council contracted for a bookcase "to accommodate the books of the Central Library for years to come." In 1858 the Central Library contained 3000 volumes. In 1869 the library was moved from the City Hall to the High School.

During the first quarter of a century of its existence the library was in care of five different persons; its development as an important institution of the city began with the election of Ezekiel W. Mundy as librarian in 1880. Dr. Mundy remained in charge until his retirement to the position of librarian emeritus in 1915. By the action of a committee headed by Giles H. Stilwell, President of the Board of Education, the library was placed in 1893 under the charge of the Regents of the State of New York. An amendment to the charter in March, 1888, provided that the library should have for its annual appropriation not more than 2½ per cent. and not less than 2 per cent. of the annual tax levy. The Carnegie Building erected at a cost of \$200,000 and located at the corner of Montgomery and Jefferson Streets near the heart of the business section of the city was put into use March 23, 1904.

Officials. The officials are as follows:

MAIN LIBRARY.

Paul M. Paine, <i>Librarian.</i>	Mary Babcock, <i>Assistant, Art Dept.</i>
Wharton Miller, <i>Assistant Librarian.</i>	Ernestine D. Loomis, <i>Reference Reading Room.</i>
Mary E. Todd, <i>Head, Periodical Room.</i>	Minnie L. Kellogg, <i>Head, Local History Room.</i>
Mary E. Lynch } <i>Assistants, Periodical Room.</i>	Alice R. Clarke, <i>Assistant, Local History Room.</i>
May Burchill }	Winifred Ayling, <i>Head, Young People's Room.</i>
Mary H. Wilson, <i>Head, Order Dept.</i>	Leila M. Dominick, <i>Assistant, Young People's Room.</i>
Caroline M. Daggett, <i>Head, Catalog Dept.</i>	Anne E. Thompson, <i>Head of Mending, Binding and Duplicate Dept.</i>
Anna B. Callahan, <i>Assistant, Catalog Dept.</i>	
Cora M. Cahill, <i>Head, Circulation Dept.</i>	
Mary Murray }	
Helen Francis } <i>Assistants, Circulation Dept.</i>	
Mary E. Dollard }	
Carlotta E. Boone, <i>Head, Art Dept.</i>	

NORTH BRANCH LIBRARY.

Elizabeth G. French.

LIBRARY STATIONS.

Frieda F. Gates, *Sec. to Librarian, and Head, Deposit Stations.*

System. The Syracuse Public Library is free for lending and reference and has been developed equally on these two lines. Since it is dependent upon local taxation for its support, the circulation is free only to persons living in Syracuse or paying taxes or attending college or school or working in the city. Out of town borrowers have all the privileges of residents on payment of a fee of \$1.00 per year. In 1916 a reference room containing a working collection of 4293 volumes was opened on the second floor of the library. Tele-

phone information service has been developed. The Newark system of charging was recently introduced in the Main Library and Young People's Room.

Hours. The main library is open on 350 days of the year, 72 hours each week in summer and 76 in winter. It is closed on Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, Independence Day, Easter Sunday and Decoration Day.

Special Collections. The Local History Room of the Syracuse Public Library includes special collections on genealogy, local history of places in the United States, books and printed matter relating to Syracuse, N. Y. State, Civil War history and records, and Iroquois history. The local history feature has become more and more important in its relation to American Colonial history and it is being used to a considerable extent by research workers in the history department of Syracuse University. The Smith Collection of manuscripts and books illustrating the development of the printing art contains 458 volumes presented to the library in 1908 as a tribute to Dr. Mundy by J. William Smith, then a member of the Board of Trustees of the Syracuse Public Library. It is shelved in the Trustees' Room and it contains a number of valuable items. The Syracuse Room besides containing all printed books of Syracuse history and a complete file of city directories, maps and clippings has made a fair beginning to the collection of books by Syracuse authors, with Edward Noyes Westcott's "David Harum" at the head of the list. Valuable gifts to this collection were made during 1916 by Mrs. Milton H. Northrup and other friends of the library. The Collins Military Library made up of local and state material relative to the war of '61 was added to this collection. A municipal reference library consisting mainly of official reports and proceedings of organizations is shelved in the Reading Room. This room also contains a large part of the vertical file collection of clippings and loose material on local and general topics.

Circulation. During 1916 the total circulation for the Syracuse Public Library was 429,700 in a population estimated at 150,000. New borrowers registered during the year were 15,535 and the total number of borrowers in the Main Library and other distributing points was about 30,000. Books are borrowed for a period of two weeks except in the case of teachers and research workers for whom the period is one month. Six books of any class including fiction may be borrowed at one time with the exception of certain books in great demand.

Income. The income for the calendar year of 1916 was \$51,738.17. Of this \$9553.36 went for books; \$1588 for permanent improvements; \$1170.81 for periodicals; \$3333.53 for binding; \$23,220.09 for wages for library service, and \$4929 for janitor service.

Publications. The library issued 15 publications during the year, among them a Guide to Syracuse and Onondaga County, a pamphlet of information for the Syracuse automobile owner and four issues of the *Bulletin*. The November issue of the *Bulletin* contained the list of accessions of the general library of Syracuse University and the Court of Appeals Library of Onondaga County as well as of the Syracuse Public Library and a list of important libraries in Syracuse. The *Bulletin* thus becomes a bulletin of Syracuse Libraries instead of the bulletin of the Syracuse Public Library and it derives its support partly from the funds of the other libraries concerned. The March, 1916, issue of the *Bulletin* contained as a feature a list of the best books of American poetry of the 20th century recommended by the American Poetry Society of America. This list revised to date will again appear in March, 1917.

TACOMA, WASH., PUBLIC LIBRARY

(Year ending Dec. 31, 1916.)

Organization. The Tacoma Public Library had its origin in a subscription library founded by Mrs. Grace R. Moore in her home in 1886. It soon developed into the "Mercantile Library of Tacoma" and by 1889 was incorporated and called "The Public Library," receiving partial public support. It was formally transferred to the city in January, 1894, and managed by a committee of the Council until August, 1906. That month it was re-organized under the state law of 1901 and placed under a board of five trustees appointed one each year by the mayor and confirmed by the council for a term of five years. It still

operates under this organization tho the state law prescribing it was amended and strengthened in 1909.

Officials. Its officials are:

John B. Kaiser, *Librarian.*

Mary Lytle, *Assistant Librarian, Supervisor of High School Libraries, Head of Reference Dept.*

Mrs. Jennie C. Engell, *Head of Circulation Dept.*

Annabel Porter, *Head of Children's Dept.*

Jeanne F. Johnson, *Head of Catalog Dept.*

Elena A. Clancey, *Head of Order Dept.*

System. The library is a free public library for residents, taxpayers or any attending school in Tacoma; non-residents pay \$1 annually; temporary residents make a \$2 deposit. The city area is 39 square miles; the population 1910 census, 83,743; 1916 census estimate was 108,000 (library's estimate, 100,000). The present central building is a Carnegie gift (\$75,000) erected, 1903. There are 2 branches, one rented and one owned (\$5000). The library has also joint jurisdiction with the School Board over two High School libraries.

The branch libraries are as follows:

Name.	Location.	Founded.	Librarian in Charge.	Vols.	Circ.
S. Tacoma	56th & Puget Sound	1911	Edith F. Pancoast	6935	42521
McKinley Hill .	3510 McKinley Ave.	1913	Helen Pinkerton	4061	33339
Stadium	Stadium High School	1914*	Marion Lovis ...	4767	11582
Lincoln	Lincoln Park High School	1914*	Mildred Pope	1889	8045

* Public Library's joint jurisdiction began in 1914.

The central library in addition to the usual departments,—Reference, Circulation, Children's, Order and Catalog—has a Documents Division in the Reference Department, Stations Division in the Circulation Department and Schools Division in the Children's Department. The assistant librarian is both head of the Reference Department and supervisor of high school libraries.

Other Distributing Agencies. Beside the branches mentioned the library maintains a large department store public deposit station circulating 46,468 volumes, 8 other public deposit stations in stores, 6 industrial or institutional stations, 11. engine house stations, and book collections in 30 city schools.

Hours. The central library is open 358 days per year, 12¾ hours each week day and 7 hours on Sundays (for reading and reference only); S. Tacoma Branch is open 30 hours per week; McKinley Hill, 22½ hours; High School libraries, 40 hours.

Volumes. The total number of volumes is 82,462 of which 6729 are in High School Libraries and owned jointly; accessioned 1916, 6278; total deductions (discarded and lost) 6053.

Circulation. Total circulation 1916 was 403,981 (over 4 per capita) of which 153,810 were juvenile. Renewals count as issues; there is no limit to the number loaned on one card except for recent fiction. Books are loaned for 4 weeks with a 4 week renewal privilege except seven-day books. The library has duplicates for issue at 5 cents per week. There are no special or teachers' cards. The library circulates books in the following foreign languages arranged approximately in the order of circulation: German, French, Norwegian, Swedish, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Russian, Hebrew, Yiddish, Greek.

Registration. Cards in force Dec. 31, 1916, were 18,184 (approximately 18 per cent.) about 1/3 are juveniles; registration period 2 years (made 4 years beginning Jan. 1, 1917); circulation per registered borrower is 22.2.

Staff. The library had, Dec. 31, 1916, 36 employees including 27 in library service, 6 pages and 3 janitors. Of the library service staff 7 are college graduates, 4 others have had some college work; 12 in the library service have had library school training.

Cataloging. The library has a dictionary catalog at the central library, in which Library of Congress and other printed and typewritten cards are used, an official author catalog in the Catalog Department, a catalog of juvenile books in the Children's Department, and also a dictionary catalog in each branch including high school branches. All cataloging is done at the main library. Accessions are entered chronologically in L.B. accession book and shelf-lists are kept on cards. The D. C. classification is used thruout the system.

Extension Work. Weekly story hours are held at the central library thruout 8 months and during one and two months at the branches. Instruction in the use of the library is given to eighth grade pupils and all high school students except freshmen. The library has fairly extensive newspaper publicity. The staff members give numerous addresses.

Publications. The library issues an annual report, a monthly list of new books in the city's *Municipal Bulletin* and special lists during 1916 on Rose growing and gardening, Graded list of books for children, Select list on various religious topics and an outline of the Library lessons.

Income. The total income was \$37,155.29, of which \$35,860.43 was from taxes. In addition \$372.28 was earned by pay duplicate circulation. The cash balance, Jan. 1, 1916, was \$1284.66.

Expenditures. Total expenditures were \$36,363.87 (plus \$377.54 from pay duplicate money) including library staff salaries, \$20,686.87 or 56 per cent.; janitors and pages salaries and wages, \$2893.75 or 7 per cent.; books, periodicals and binding \$8165.78 or 25 per cent.; other expenses, \$4617.47.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—LIBRARY OF THE SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY

(Year ending Aug. 1, 1916.)

Organization. The present Library of the Surgeon General's Office is a development from a small departmental collection of medical books gathered for the official use of Surgeon General Joseph Lovell (appointed 1818) and added to from time to time until in 1865 it amounted to 2253 volumes. In 1868 the library contained 6066 volumes and in 1871 13,330 volumes. Dr. John S. Billings, of the Army Medical service, who at this time was attached to the Surgeon General's Office and had, among his other duties, nominal charge of this collection of books, was permitted to add to this collection by the judicious use of a fund of \$80,000, a surplus remaining from funds provided for the Army hospitals during the Civil War and no longer needed for that purpose. When this fund was exhausted Congress provided for the continued growth of the library by annual appropriations.

Officials. Its officials are:

Lieut.-Col. Champe C. McCulloch, Jr., Medical Corps, U. S. Army, *Librarian*.

Dr. F. H. Garrison, *Principal Assistant Librarian*.

Dr. Albert A. Allemann, *Assistant Librarian*.

System. While the library is nominally the Library of the Medical Corps of the U. S. Army, it was, by direction of the Surgeon General of the Army, many years ago thrown open to the use of other governmental departments at Washington and to the use of the civilian practitioners of the United States. This courtesy has been continued by successive Surgeon Generals of the Army.

Hours. The library is open every day except Sundays and holidays from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Volumes. The library at present contains 224,522 volumes, 337,120 pamphlets and 5249 portraits of physicians, and subscribes for 1895 medical journals.

Circulation. The library circulates its collection thruout the United States and, where transportation difficulties do not interfere, to other foreign countries. While it prefers to make inter-library loans, yet where physicians are so situated as not to be able to utilize the services of a library in borrowing books they will be sent direct to physicians under a minimum of restrictions believed to be necessary to protect the library's collection.

Staff. The staff consists of the 3 officials named, 2 translators, 20 clerks, 3 assistant messengers, a watchman and a laborer.

Cataloging. The library has recently installed a dictionary catalog, using Library of Congress cards so far as they are available.

Publications. The library publishes the Index-Catalogue, the subjects and authors being arranged in alphabetical or dictionary order. Articles appearing in medical and surgical journals, as well as medical books, are cataloged, thus making the Index-Catalogue, so far as it is practicable to secure the material, a bibliography of the medical literature of

the world. One volume of the Index-Catalogue is published annually; it is now in its third series. The first volume of this series will appear this year. Volumes I-XVI, A-Z, first series, 1880-1895, are now out of print, as are the earlier volumes of the second series, consisting of volumes I-XXI, A-Z, 1896-1916. Reprints from the Index-Catalogue of important subjects are occasionally issued.

Income. The library receives an annual appropriation of \$10,000 for the purchase of books and journals. The personnel is detailed from the office of the Surgeon General of the Army.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.—WILLIAMS COLLEGE LIBRARY

(Year ending March 31, 1916.)

History and Organization. The central portion of the main library building, Lawrence Hall, the gift of Amos Lawrence of Boston, was built in 1846. Two wings were added in 1890, and an addition providing stack room for about 16,000 volumes was built on the back of the building in 1915. Previous to 1846, library facilities had been provided for by a succession of various college societies, the earliest of which, the Adelpic Union, dated its existence from the founding of the college in 1793. Extensive changes which include a remodeling of the old portion of the building and the construction of a new section of considerable size are contemplated in 1917. Beside Lawrence Hall, two reading rooms, established in 1904 and 1908 respectively, and in charge of trained assistants are maintained under the direct supervision of the library. Seven departmental collections are shelved in the laboratories and other college buildings.

Officials. The library officials are as follows:

Christine Price, *Librarian in Charge.*

Lucy E. Osborne, *Cataloger.*

System. Borrower's privileges are extended to include townspeople and transients, as well as the faculty and students of the college. There are no charges for the use of the library to outsiders, and no fines. Free access to the shelves is permitted thruout the building.

Hours. The library hours vary considerably during different portions of the year. From September to Thanksgiving, and from the spring recess to Commencement, the hours are from 8 to 12, 1 to 6, and 7:30 to 10. Between Thanksgiving and the spring recess the hours are from 8:30 to 12:30, 1:30 to 6, and 7:30 to 10. On Sundays during the college year the library is open from 2:30 to 5:30. The vacation hours (including the summer months) are from 9 to 12:30.

Volumes. The total number of volumes on March 1, 1916, was 83,909. Of these 3618 were added during the previous year, 2429 by purchase and 1189 by gift.

Circulation. The circulation for the past year was 17,144, not including the use of reserve books in the main library and the reading rooms. (These figures take no account of the departmental collections in buildings outside library supervision.)

Registration. The number of borrowers drawing books from Lawrence Hall in 1915-16 is as follows: faculty, 55; students, 350 (out of a possible 514); permanent borrowers (including townspeople and alumni), 193; transients, 154; total, 752.

Staff. The library staff is made up of 5 members who have received library school training, a graduate student in the capacity of desk attendant, and 3 student assistants.

Cataloging. A general catalog of all the collections made up as far as possible of Library of Congress cards is filed in Lawrence Hall, in addition to the various departmental lists. An accession book is kept. The present shelf list was begun in 1911. The classification system used is modeled on the Cutter system.

Income. The library income for the year April 1, 1915 to April 1, 1916 was \$9980.15, plus an additional \$1323.12 spent from departmental and special funds, making in all a total of \$11,303.27.

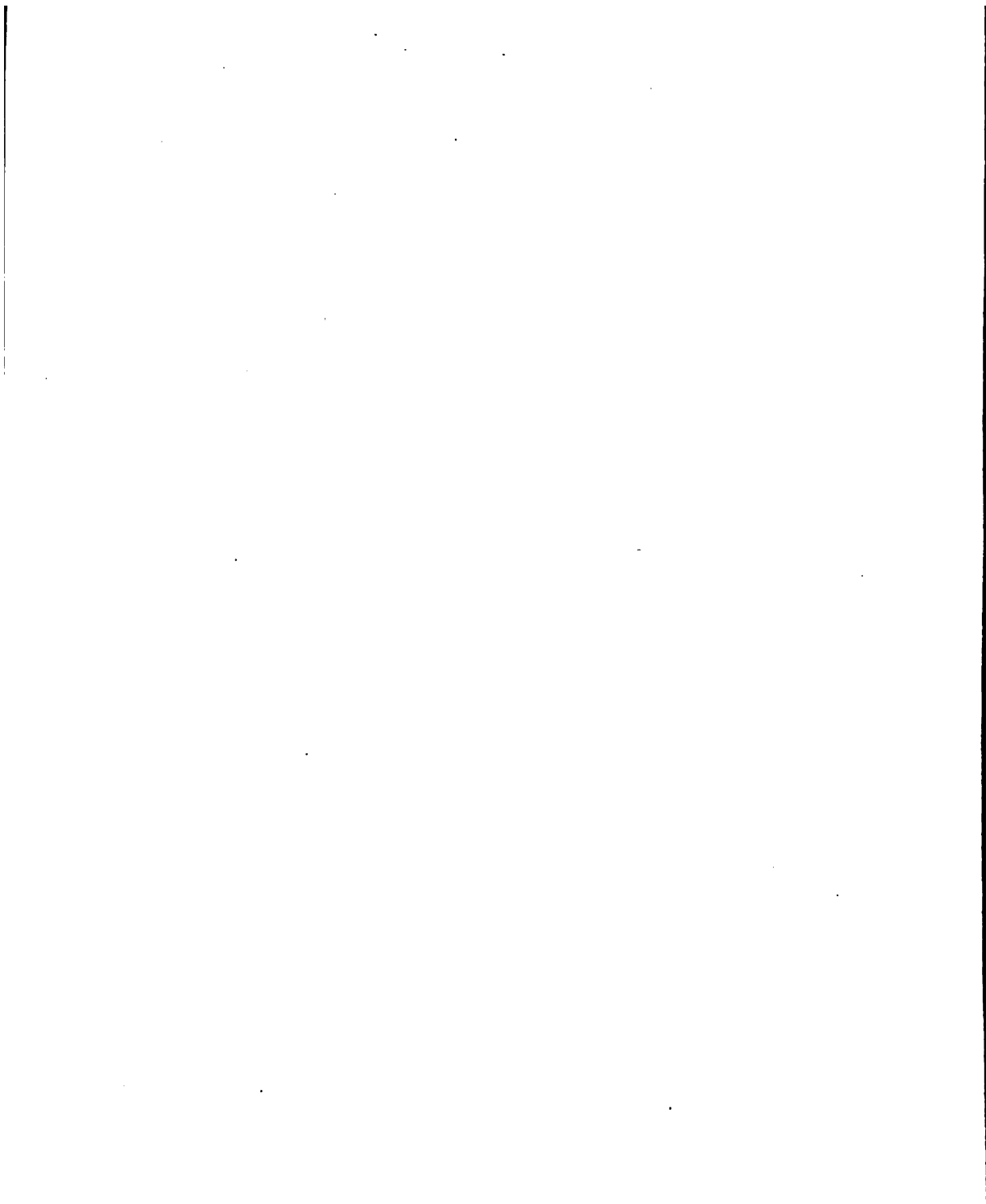
Expenditures. The total income of \$11,303.27 was distributed as follows: Salaries, \$4179.21; books and periodicals, \$5208.44; binding, \$768.78; general supplies, \$421.59; student assistants, \$725.25.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

Summaries of the resources of the following libraries, not included in the present volume of the ANNUAL, were printed in the volume for 1915-1916:

- Albany—New York State Library.* 410,082 volumes; 150,000 pamphlets.
Amherst, Mass.—Amherst College Library. 110,844 volumes.
Ann Arbor—University of Michigan General Library. 352,718 volumes.
Atlanta, Ga.—Carnegie Library. 73,726 volumes; 2500 pamphlets.
Baltimore, Md.—Enoch Pratt Free Library. 321,576 volumes.
Baltimore, Md.—Library of the Peabody Institute. 187,139 volumes; 31,176 pamphlets.
Birmingham, Ala., Public Library. 47,328 volumes; 11,651 pamphlets.
Boston Athenæum. 264,531 volumes.
Boston—Massachusetts Institute of Technology Library. 121,711 volumes; 49,614 pamphlets.
Boston Public Library. 1,131,747 volumes.
Boston—State Library of Massachusetts. 343,570 volumes and pamphlets.
Buffalo Public Library. 342,144 volumes; 39,148 pamphlets.
Cambridge, Mass.—Harvard University Library. 1,183,317 volumes; 705,225 pamphlets.
Chicago—John Crerar Library. 353,394 volumes; 123,000 pamphlets.
Chicago Public Library. 653,657 volumes.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Public Library. 463,521 volumes; 97,714 pamphlets.
Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library. 542,992 volumes.
Columbus—Ohio State Library. 213,723 volumes; 5000 pamphlets.
Denver, Colo., Public Library. 177,370 volumes; 1341 pamphlets.
Duluth, Minn., Public Library. 67,623 volumes and pamphlets.
Evanston, Ill.—Northwestern University Library. 102,874 volumes; 67,900 pamphlets.
Gary, Ind., Public Library. 53,566 volumes.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Public Library. 147,761 volumes; 4933 pamphlets.
Harrisburg—Pennsylvania State Library. 163,976 volumes.
Hartford, Conn., Public Library. 115,000 volumes.
Kansas City, Mo., Public Library. 187,000 volumes.
Lincoln—University of Nebraska Library. 122,331 volumes.
Los Angeles, Cal., Public Library. 247,523 volumes and pamphlets.
Louisville, Ky., Free Public Library. 179,345 volumes; 52,723 pamphlets.
Memphis, Tenn.—Cossitt Library. 120,263 volumes.
Milwaukee, Wis., Public Library. 302,651 volumes; 19,757 pamphlets.
Minneapolis, Minn., Public Library. 302,389 volumes.
New Bedford, Mass., Free Public Library. 150,000 volumes; 25,000 pamphlets.
New Haven, Conn., Free Public Library. 125,000 volumes and pamphlets.
New Haven—Yale University Library. 1,000,000 volumes.
New York City—Brooklyn, Pratt Institute Library. 109,098 volumes.
New York City—Brooklyn, Public Library. 862,112 volumes and pamphlets.
New York City—Jamaica, Queens Borough Public Library. 214,916 volumes and pamphlets.
New York City—New York Public Library. 2,410,379 volumes and pamphlets.
Newark, N. J., Public Library. 226,897 volumes.
Northampton, Mass.—Forbes Library. 129,927 volumes; 21,987 pamphlets.
Oakland, Cal., Free Library. 133,647 volumes; 5842 pamphlets.
Philadelphia—Free Library. 565,550 volumes; 229,607 pamphlets.
Philadelphia—Library of the University of Pennsylvania. 413,519 volumes; 50,000 pamphlets.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Carnegie Library. 422,201 volumes and pamphlets.
Portland, Oregon, Library Association. 201,533 volumes; 18,998 pamphlets.
Princeton, N. J., University Library. 373,224 volumes.
Providence, R. I.—Library of Brown University. 215,000 volumes; 50,000 pamphlets.
Providence, R. I.—John Carter Brown Library. 20,000 volumes and pamphlets.
Providence, R. I.—Public Library. 181,306 volumes.
St. Louis, Mo., Public Library. 414,623 volumes.

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- St. Paul, Minn., Public Library.* 66,512 volumes.
Salem, Mass., Public Library. 63,545 volumes.
San Francisco, Cal., Public Library. 165,515 volumes
Seattle, Wash., Public Library. 254,636 volumes.
Somerville, Mass., Public Library. 108,849 volumes.
Springfield, Mass.—City Library Association. 200,804 volumes.
Stanford University, Cal.—Stanford University Library. 263,657 volumes.
Utica, N. Y., Public Library. 83,644 volumes; 12,767 pamphlets.
Washington, D. C.—Library of Department of Agriculture. 131,693 volumes and pamphlets.
Washington, D. C.—Library of Congress. 2,363,873 volumes and pamphlets.
Washington, D. C.—Public Library of the District of Columbia. 179,183 volumes.
Wilmington, Del.—Institute Free Library. 85,568 volumes and pamphlets.
Worcester, Mass., Free Public Library. 227,843 volumes and pamphlets.



CLASSIFIED LISTS OF LIBRARIES

SPECIAL LIBRARIES, LIBRARIES OF RE-
LIGION AND THEOLOGY, HIGH SCHOOL
AND NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES

SPECIAL LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

In the classified lists of libraries on the following pages, a change has been made from the tabulated form used last year, tho the same alphabetical arrangement by state and city and institution still obtains. The list of special libraries has been revised and enlarged to almost double its former size. The lists of high school and normal school libraries have also been revised. The law and medical libraries have been omitted from this year's ANNUAL, and in their place a new list of the libraries of religion and theology has been compiled. So far as known no such list exists in print anywhere, and it is hoped that its usefulness will justify its publication here.

In all lists the libraries marked with a * failed to respond to inquiries, and the information given is that contained in the 1916 ANNUAL. Libraries marked with a † were reported too late for investigation.

ALABAMA

University

Geological Survey Museum, Tuscaloosa University.

State Geologist, Eugene A. Smith.

The museum library had on May 27, 1917, 6000 volumes and about 7000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of geology, conchology and other natural history branches. It is accessible to any one interested and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

ARIZONA

Phoenix

Arizona Directory Co. Library, c/o Board of Trade.

Librarian.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 200 business, city and trade directories.

Chamber of Commerce.

Librarian.

This library had in March, 1917, 250 volumes of directories. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock

Polk's Southern Directory Library, Scott, cor. 2nd St.

Librarian, B. J. Gellerup.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 250 business, city and trade directories.

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley

California School for the Deaf and Blind.

Librarian, Myrtle Ranlett.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 1580 volumes of embossed books.

California School of Arts and Crafts, 2119 Allston Way.

Librarian, Frederick H. Meyer.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 747 volumes chiefly in the specialties of fine arts, industrial arts and crafts.

University of California, Academy of Pacific Coast History. Bancroft Library.

Librarian, Hubert E. Bolton.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 60,000 volumes chiefly on Pacific coast history.

Fresno

Chinese Public Library of Central California, 1043 G St.

Librarian, C. King Young.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 300 volumes in the Chinese language.

Fresno Armenian Library Union.

Librarian.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 500 volumes in the Armenian language.

Los Angeles

California Society Sons of the Revolution, Citizens' National Bank Bldg.

Librarian, Willis M. Dixon.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 3625 volumes on genealogy.

Historical Society of Southern California, Exposition Park.

Secretary, J. M. Guinn.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 2176 volumes chiefly on history. It is accessible to members only.

Krotona Institute of Theosophy, Hollywood.

Librarian, C. J. Van Vlist.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 3600 volumes chiefly on theosophy.

Los Angeles Chamber of Mines and Oil, Germain Bldg.

Chairman Library Committee, F. J. H. Merrill.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 1605 volumes chiefly in the specialties of mining and science.

Los Angeles City Directory Library.

Librarian, R. L. Polk.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 312 directories.

Los Angeles Directory Co., 424 South Broadway.

Librarian, R. C. Devereux.

This library had in April, 1917, 500 business, city and trade directories. Open to the public.

Los Angeles Lodge, Theosophical Society Library, Blanchard Hall.

Librarian, Mrs. Emily Hardy.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 800 volumes on theosophy.

Metaphysical Library, Brack-Shops Bldg.

Librarian, Eleanor M. Reesberg.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 1333 volumes on metaphysics.

Municipal League of Los Angeles, 607 Equitable Bank Bldg.

Secretary, Seward C. Simons.

This reference library had on May 21, 1917, "many" volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of municipal and civic work. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (A 2312-M 570) or by mail.

Southwest Museum Library, Museum Hill. Librarian, Hector Alliot.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 12,000 volumes on Arizona and related subjects.

Theosophical Free Library and Reading Room, Kinney-Kendell Bldg.

Librarian, Theophile Colville.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 300 volumes on theosophy.

Mount Hamilton

Lick Observatory Library.

Librarian, Dr. R. G. Aitken.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 8200 volumes chiefly on astronomy.

Oakland

Oakland Chamber of Commerce, Hotel Oakland.

Librarian, James H. Sandifer.

This library is accessible only to members but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (1915) or by mail.

Polk-Husted Public Directory Library, 812 Broadway.

Librarian, C. B. Stanley.

This library had in April, 1917, 200 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public, and inquiries will be answered by telephone (Oakland 7628) or by mail.

Theosophical Society Library, Maple Hall.

Librarian, Mrs. Florence Frisbie.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 604 volumes chiefly on theosophy.

Pacific Grove

Pacific Grove Museum Association and Monterey Peninsula Botanical Society Library.

Curators, Mrs. M. E. Hesser and Fidelia G. Woodcock.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 1530 volumes chiefly in the specialties of botany and zoology. It is accessible only to members and to scientists for reference.

Pasadena

Pasadena Board of Trade, 34 South Raymond Ave.

Librarian, J. H. Pearman.

This library had on March 1, 1917, 200 volumes and "many" pamphlets that are accessible to the general public. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Throop College of Technology, Wilson Ave. & California St.

Librarian, Frances H. Spining.

This college library had on February 1, 1917, 6785 volumes and 1500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of engineering and technical subjects with a selection of English literature and history. It is accessible to students and faculty and to others for reference. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Sacramento

California State Commission of Horticulture Library, Forum Bldg.

Secretary, G. H. Hecke.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 2202 volumes chiefly in the specialties of horticulture, entymology and kindred subjects. It is accessible only to employees of the department.

California State Forestry Library, Forum Bldg.

State Forester, G. M. Homans.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 1093 volumes on forestry. It is accessible only to employees of the department.

California State Library, Capitol Bldg.

Librarian, J. L. Gillis.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 6643 volumes for the blind, 14,604 volumes of Californiana and 1700 pamphlets.

Legislative Counsel Bureau.

Librarian, Arthur P. Will.

Polk-Husted Directory, c/o Chamber of Commerce.

Librarian.

This library had in April, 1917, 250 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public.

San Diego

Garetson Mfg. Co.,† Arctic and Kalmia Sts.

San Diego Directory Library, c/o Merchants Association.

Librarian.

This library had in April, 1917, 250 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public.

Scripps Institution for Biological Research of the University of California, just northeast of La Jolla.

Librarian, S. S. Berry.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 5000 volumes on biology.

San Francisco

Astronomical Society of the Pacific Library, Phelan Bldg.

President, J. D. Galloway.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 400 volumes on astronomy. It is accessible only to members.

California Genealogical Society Library, Fairmont Hotel.

Librarian, Mrs. W. D. Mansfield.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 450 volumes on genealogy.

Chinese Reading Society Reading Room, Kong Ha Tong Bldg.
Secretary, Wong Kin.

This library had on April 6, 1917, a number of Chinese periodicals.

Commonwealth Club of California, 153 Kearny St.

Librarian, Dr. George W. Merritt.

This library had on January 1, 1917, 2115 volumes and 4852 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of sociology, political economy and useful arts. It is accessible only to members and students but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Ky. 1310) or by mail.

Henry Pierce Library, 162 Post St.

Librarian, Maude G. Peck.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 516 volumes on theology.

John Hays Hammond Public Mining Library, State Mining Bureau, Ferry Bldg.

Trustee, Charles G. Yale.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 42,000 volumes on mining.

Ligue Nationale Française (Bibliothèque de la), 126 Post St.

Librarian, Mrs. H. Guérard.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 12,025 volumes in the French language.

Mechanics-Mercantile Library, 57 Post St.
Librarian, Francis B. Graves.

This library had on March 1, 1917, 65,875 volumes and "many" pamphlets (uncounted). Accessible only to members and duly authorized visitors but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Sutter 829) or by mail.

Pacific Coast Gas Association, 445 Sutter St.

Librarian, E. C. Jones.

This library had on Feb. 1, 1917, 1290 volumes and 500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of gas and allied subjects. It is accessible only to members, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Sutter 140) or by mail.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co. (James Hugh Wise Library), Room 523, 445 Sutter St.

Librarian, Joseph P. Baloun.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 1231 volumes and 4229 pamphlets. It is accessible only to employees of the company but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Sutter 140-Local 78) or by mail.

Pacific Philatelic Society Library, 771 Mission St.

Secretary, Henry C. Marcus.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 250 volumes on philately.

Reid Bros., 585 Mission St.

San Francisco Association for the Blind, 1526 California St.

Secretary, Edna S. Rigley.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 317 volumes for the blind.

San Francisco Metaphysical Library, 126 Post St.

Librarian, Florence G. McFarlane.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 478 volumes on metaphysics.

Scottish Rite of Free-Masonry Library, Scottish Rite Temple.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 1000 volumes on freemasonry. Accessible only to members.

Society of California Pioneers, 5 Pioneer Place.

Librarian, H. L. Byrne.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 600 volumes. Accessible only to members.

State Mining Bureau, Ferry Bldg.

Secretary, W. W. Thayer.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 5000 volumes on mining.

Sturge Library, 121 Haight St

Librarian, G. Koga.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 1500 volumes on Japanese literature.

Sutro Branch, California State Library, Sacramento and Webster Sts.

Librarian, Laura Steffens.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 70,000 volumes, chiefly on Spanish and Mexican literature and general subjects.

Theosophical Society Library, Native Sons' Bldg.

Secretary, J. E. Allison.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 470 volumes on theosophy.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Library, 114 Sansome St.

Librarian.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 2349 volumes on forestry.

U. S. Geological Survey, U. S. Custom House.

Special Agent, Charles G. Yale.

This library had on April 6, 1917, a number of volumes on geology.

Von Meyerinck School of Music Library, 818 Grove St.

Librarian, Mrs. Anna Von Meyerinck.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 157 volumes on music.

Santa Barbara

Society of Natural History Library, Anacapa and Corillo Sts.

Curator, Rev. Geo. Philip Goll.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 2050 volumes on natural history.

San José

Polk-Husted Directory Library, c/o Chamber of Commerce.

Librarian.

This library had in April, 1917, 200 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public.

COLORADO

Denver

Accountancy Library Association, Ltd., 1330 Arapahoe St.

Librarian, George A. Warfield.

This library had in April, 1917, 700 volumes and 600 pamphlets. Inquiries from other li-

braries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Ballenger & Richards, 321 German American Trust Bldg.
Librarian.

This library has a collection of directories accessible to the public, and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

The School of Commerce, Accounts & Finance, 1330 Arapahoe St.

Librarian, Charles Lincoln Andrews.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 857 volumes and 750 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of accounting, business administration and economics. It is accessible only to students and members of the Accounting Library Assn., Ltd., but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Geijsbeek Accountancy Library.

Librarian, E. Manna.

This library had in 1917, 1000 volumes and 500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of business economics and accounting subjects. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Fort Collins

State Agricultural College Library.

Librarian, Charlotte A. Baker.

This library had in 1917, 40,000 volumes and 25,000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of agriculture, mechanic arts and domestic science. It is accessible to students and townspeople on payment of a fee, and free for reference and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Sherwood 1101) or by mail.

Greeley

Bradford-Hamnett Supply Co.† 705 Fifth St.

Pueblo

F. J. Burch & Co.†

Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.†

Road Candy Co.†

Sunville Baking Co.†

CONNECTICUT

Hartford

Connecticut Historical Society, 624 Main St.
Librarian, Albert C. Bates.

This library had on May 1, 1917, about 40,000 volumes and about 40,000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of genealogy, local history, early Ct. and Amer. tracts, etc. It is accessible to the public but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (C 422-3) or by mail.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.†

First Church of Christ.†

Hartford Printing Co. (Elihu Geer Sons), 16 State St.

Librarian.

This library had on March 13, 1917, 340 volumes chiefly in the specialties of city and state directories. It is accessible to any per-

son free during business hours, and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

National Fire Ins. Co. of Hartford, 95 Pearl St.

Librarian, Mary Agatha Bowen.

This library had on May 16, 1917, 1500 volumes and 1000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of insurance, finance law, taxation, and forty periodicals bearing on fire insurance and kindred subject. It is accessible only to employees of the company but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

National Trotting Association, 1026 Main St.

Librarian, W. H. Gocher.

This library had on May 12, 1917, over 1000 volumes chiefly in the specialties of racing, trotting and pacing. It is accessible to any one interested and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Charter 6506) or by mail.

Phoenix Mutual Life Ins., 40 Pearl St.

Librarian, Miss L. C. Griffin.

This library had in May, 1917, about 2000 volumes and about 50 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of mortality and reserve tables, text books and state reports on insurance. It is accessible only to officers or employees of the company but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Charter 3291) or by mail.

Travelers Insurance Co., 700 Main St.

Librarian, Elsie E. Jackson.

This library had on May 16, 1917, 6650 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of insurance works. It is accessible only to employees of the company, with possible exceptions, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

New Haven

Price Lee Co., 246 Meadow St.

Librarian, C. F. Dickerman.

This library had on March 10, 1917, 550 volumes chiefly in the specialties of directories of large cities of the United States. It is accessible only to patrons and limited public use but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (C 8275) or by mail.

Southern New England Telephone Co., 120 Court St.

Librarian, F. P. Lewis.

This library had on Feb. 28, 1917, 250 volumes and 20 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of electricity and telephone industry. It is accessible only to employees of the company but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Center 20) or by mail.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co., 275 Winchester Ave.

Librarian, Eunice E. Peck.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 2050 volumes chiefly on technical subjects. It is accessible only to employees of the company, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Waterbury

American Brass Co., 414 Meadow St.
Librarian, J. H. Madden.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 1400 volumes and 2000 pamphlets, and 30,000 catalogs chiefly in the specialties of metallurgy, civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. It is accessible only to employees of the company but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Chamber of Commerce, 108 Bank St., Room 25.
Librarian, T. F. Barry.

This library had on March 12, 1917, 6 volumes and 35 pamphlets on general commercial and industrial information. It is accessible only to members of Chamber of Commerce, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (2933) or by mail. (Office opened March 1, 1917.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**Washington**

Army War College, foot of 4½ St.
Librarian, John R. M. Taylor, Major, U. S. A.

This library had on June 30, 1916, over 97,000 volumes chiefly in the specialties of military art and science. It is the working library of War Dept. and Gen. Staff and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 4852) or by mail.

Bureau of Industrial Education, † Pennsylvania Ave. and 11th St.

Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Inst.

Librarian, Ella Leary..

This library had on Mar. 1, 1917, 21,620 volumes and 13,726 pamphlets chiefly on anthropology. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Bureau of Railway Economics, Homer Bldg., 13th & F. Sts., N. W.

Librarian, Richard H. Johnston.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 60,000 books and pamphlets chiefly on railway economics. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 6488) or by mail.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2 Jackson Place.

Librarian, Kathryn Sellers.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 11,000 books and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of political science, international law and relations. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 3428) or by mail.

Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Librarian, Ralph M. Brown.

This library had on Feb. 23, 1917, 25,000 volumes chiefly in the specialties of geodesy, terrestrial magnetism, hydrography, tides, mathematical tables. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A., 703 Riggs Bldg., G & 15th Sts.

Librarian, Esther Dodge.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 1000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of commercial organization and economics. It is accessible only to members of the Chamber but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Kendall Green.

Librarian, Helen Northrop.

This library had in May, 1917, 3466 volumes chiefly in specialties for the deaf. It is accessible only to students and faculty of Gallaudet College, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Lincoln 2450) or by mail.

Columbus Memorial Library. The Pan-American Union Bldg.

Librarian, Charles E. Babcock (acting).

This library had on Nov. 1, 1916, 35,703 volumes chiefly in the specialties of Latin America (only material relating to the American Republics.) It is accessible to the public for reference only. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (M 6638) or by mail.

Engineer School, U. S. Army, (Engineer School Library), Washington Barracks.

Librarian, H. E. Haferkorn.

This library had on Mar. 31, 1917, 23,937 available volumes (including pamphlets), and 22,500 volumes inaccessible now, chiefly in the specialties of military art and science, military, civil, hydraulic, mechanical, electrical engineering and other branches of technology. Also, history, law and science. It is accessible only to Army Officers and enlisted men; Officers and Bureaus, etc., of the U. S. Govt., to others by permission obtained from the Commandant. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 8775, Branch 44) or by mail addressed to the Commandant, Engineer School.

Federal Trade Commission.

Librarian, Carlos C. Houghton.

This library had on May 18, 1917, 3446 volumes chiefly in the specialties of economics, corporation finance, industries, foreign trade, scientific management, transportation, accounting, city and trade directories, including 1152 documents in anti-trust cases. Also 500 volumes and 300 pamphlets yet to be cataloged, and 1300 volumes in the law library. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Industrial Relations Commission,* Southern Bldg., 15th & H Sts., N. W.

Librarian, Clara Alida Richards.

This library had in 1916 1000 volumes on labor.

Institute for Government Research, 818 Connecticut Ave.

Librarian, M. Alice Matthews.

This library had on May 21, 1917, 1600 vol-

umes chiefly in the specialties of federal government administration, economy and efficiency commissions; bureaus of municipal research. It is accessible only to students of government administration but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (M. 4989) or by mail.

National Library for the Blind, 1729 H St., N. W.

Librarian, Etta Josselyn Griffin.

This library had in May, 1917, 3000 volumes chiefly in the specialties of embossed books, history, biography, travel, essays, novels, stories, etc. It is accessible to the blind of the United States, Alaska and Cuba. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 683) or by mail.

Polk's Public Directory Library, 810 F St., N. W.

Librarian, W. Andrew Boyd.

This library had in April, 1917, 500 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public. Inquiries will be answered by telephone (Main 7739) or by mail.

Public Documents Library, Office of Superintendent of Documents.

Librarian, Sarah Ambler.

This library had on July 1, 1916, 210,224 volumes, maps and pamphlets chiefly on U. S. Public Documents. It is accessible to the public and inquiries will be answered by mail.

Scottish Rite Temple.†

Smithsonian Institution.

Librarian, Paul Brockett.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, many volumes and pamphlets chiefly publications of scientific institutions and learned societies. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (M 1811) or by mail.

Supreme Council, Thirty-third Degree, 16th & S Sts.

Librarian, Wm. L. Boyden.

This library had on May 16, 1917, 40,000 volumes and 45,000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of freemasonry, occultism, philosophy, folk lore, religion and general history. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

U. S. Bureau of Education, Pension Bldg., Judiciary Square.

Librarian, John D. Wolcott.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 150,000 volumes chiefly on education. It is accessible to all persons desirous of consulting its collections. Books are available by interlibrary loan to libraries outside Washington and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

Librarian, Rose M. MacDonald.

This library had on May 23, 1917, 2949 volumes chiefly in the specialties of fish, fisheries, fish-culture, scientific expeditions, life-histories of aquatic animals. It is accessible only to scientific investigators. Inquiries from other

libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Librarian, Karoline Klager.

This library had on Dec., 1916, 32,000 volumes chiefly in the specialties of social sciences. It is accessible only as a reference library but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

U. S. Bureau of Mines, 710 E St., N. W.

Librarian, Mrs. Edith F. Spofford.

This library had on Feb. 23, 1917, 13,550 volumes and uncounted pamphlets chiefly in the technical specialties of mines and mining. It is accessible to the public but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail, address Institute for Government Research, 818 Connecticut Ave., N. W.

U. S. Bureau of Public Health Service, 3 B St., S. E.

Librarian, Daniel Masterson.

This library had in February, 1917, 7500 volumes chiefly in the specialties of medicine, hygiene and sanitation. It is accessible only as a service library but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

U. S. Bureau of Standards, Pierce Mill Road & Connecticut Ave.

Librarian, A. Fanti.

This library had on May 16, 1917, 14,900 volumes chiefly in the specialties of physics, chemistry, technology, and mathematics. It is accessible only to staff members and visitors in special cases to consult books not available in other libraries of the District. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

U. S. Children's Bureau, Mills Bldg., 17th and Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.

Librarian, Laura A. Thompson.

This library had on Mar. 15, 1917, about 12,000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of child welfare, especially infant mortality, maternal and infant welfare, child care, juvenile delinquency, feeble-minded, dependent children and child labor. It is accessible to residents of Washington, and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (M 8477 Br. 18) or by mail.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Librarian, Claribel R. Barnett.

This library had on July 1, 1916, 137,700 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of agriculture in all its branches, and the sciences relating to agriculture. It is free for reference and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

U. S. Department of Commerce, 19th & Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.

Librarian, Anne Gunnell Cross.

This library had on June 30, 1916, 103,738 volumes (including pamphlets) chiefly in the specialties of foreign and domestic commerce, census, state and municipal reports. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

U. S. Depart. of State, Bureau of Rolls, 17th St. & Pa. Ave., N. W.

Librarian, John A. Tonner.

This library had on Feb. 23, 1917, 76,000 volumes and many pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of international law, diplomacy, history, biography and travel. It is accessible only to department employees and diplomatic corps but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

U. S. Forest Service, 930 F St.

Librarian, Helen E. Stockbridge.

This library had on July 1, 1916, 18,852 books and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of forestry and lumbering. It is accessible only to members of the Dept. of Agriculture and other government departments. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (M 6910) or by mail.

U. S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior Building.

Librarian, Miss J. L. V. McCord.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 125,000 volumes and 105,000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of geology in all its branches, mining, water supply, engineering. It is accessible only to students and specialists in these lines but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

U. S. House of Representatives, The Capitol.*

Librarian, H. C. McCarthy.

This library had in 1916, 275,000 volumes of U. S. documents.

U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission, 1319 F St., N. W.

Librarian, Leroy Stafford Boyd.

This library had on July 1, 1916, 13,000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of railroad law and economics. It is accessible to public for reference only but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

U. S. National Museum.

Librarian, Paul Brockett.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 47,713 volumes and 79,241 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of publications of scientific institutions and learned societies. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (M 1811) or by mail.

U. S. Naval Observatory, Georgetown Heights.

Librarian, Wm. D. Horigan.

This library had on May 17, 1917, 29,161 volumes and 5761 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of mathematics, astronomy, meteorology, physics and engineering. It is accessible to the general public. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (West 1634) or by mail.

U. S. Navy Department, Pennsylvania Ave. and 17th St.

Librarian, Charles West Stewart.

This library had on July 28, 1917, about 75,-

000 volumes and an unknown number of pamphlets chiefly in naval specialties. It is accessible only to naval officers and congressmen, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (2790) or by mail.

U. S. Patent Office, in the U. S. Patent Office.

Librarian, Hugh H. Brogan.

This library had on Feb. 1, 1917, about 70,500 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of science, industrial arts and technology. It is accessible to the public, as other Government Dept. Libraries and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 6280) or by mail.

U. S. Reclamation Service, Office U. S. Reclamation Service, E & 19th Sts., N. W. (Branch Libraries in other cities of West.)

Librarian.

This library had on Feb. 26, 1917, 5000 volumes including pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of irrigation, engineering, farming, laws of western states. It is accessible only to those specially interested in irrigation but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (6280, Br. 230) or by mail.

United States Senate, the Capitol.

Librarian, Edward C. Goodwin.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, approximately 225,000 volumes chiefly in the specialties of congressional and constitutional proceedings, 1774-1917; federal laws and decisions. It is accessible only to members of Congress and persons employed by Congress.

U. S. Treasury.

Librarian, Emma M. V. Triepel.

This library had on March 5, 1917, 11,680 volumes and 700 pamphlets chiefly government documents. It is accessible to the public between the hours 10 a. m.-2 p. m. and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 6499) or by mail.

U. S. Weather Bureau, 24th & M Sts., N. W.

Librarian, Fitzhugh Talman.

This library had on June 30, 1916, 35,500 volumes including pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of meteorology, climatology, and seismology. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (W. 1640) or by mail.

Volta Bureau, 1601 35th St.

Librarian, Fred DeLand.

This library had on March 1, 1917, about 3420 volumes and about 3519 pamphlets chiefly on phases of deafness, the education of deaf children, teaching of lip-reading to the deaf. It is accessible to all from 9 to 4:30; Saturdays in summer 9 to 12. Inquiries from any one will be answered by telephone (West 14) or by mail.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville

Polk's Public Directory Library, 207 Main St.

Librarian.

This library had in April, 1917, 200 business, city and trade directories. It is open to

the public. Inquiries will be answered by telephone (Bell 108) or by mail.

GEORGIA

Atlanta

*Atlanta & West Point Railroad.*Acct. Dept.*, Rm. 14, Terminal Station.

Librarian, W. H. Smith.

This library had in 1916, 500 volumes and 300 pamphlets on railroad accounting and railroads. It is accessible to employees only but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 4900) or by mail.

Retail Credit Co., Healy Bldg.

Librarian, Frances R. Young.

This library had on March 8, 1917, 778 volumes chiefly in the specialties of life insurance, business office methods, efficiency. It is accessible only to employees of the company but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Savannah

Georgia Historical Society, cor. of Gaston & Whitaker Sts.

Librarian, William Harden.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 40,123 volumes and about 4250 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of Georgia and American history, chiefly Georgia. It is accessible only to members of the society but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (237) or by mail.

Wymberley Jones DeRenne Ga. Library, Wormsloe, near Savannah.

Librarian, Leonard L. Mackall.

This library had on May 19, 1917, about 3600 volumes and 1200 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of Georgia and [carefully selected material on] Confederate States. It is accessible to all serious students and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail, P. O. Box 1166.

HAWAII

Honolulu

Polk-Husted Public Directory Library, 1065 Bishop St.

Librarian, R. W. Robinson.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 400 business, city and trade directories.

ILLINOIS

Chicago

Byllesby, H. M. & Co., 206 La S. Salle St.

Librarian, Louise B. Krause.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 4000 volumes including pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of construction, operation and financing of public utilities. It is accessible only to the firm but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Wabash 821) or by mail.

Chicago Historical Society, cor. Ontario and Dearborn Sts.

Librarian, Miss Caroline M. McIlvaine.

This library had on Nov. 1, 1916, 25,037 volumes and 8245 pamphlets chiefly in the

specialties of the Mississippi Valley and Old Northwest. Inquiries from libraries or individuals will be answered by telephone (Sup. 401) or by mail.

Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, 2559 Michigan Ave.

Librarian, Maud E. Lavery.

This library had in Feb., 1917, more than 3000 volumes and several thousand pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of social and civic subjects. It is accessible chiefly to students and graduates of the School but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Calumet 5696) or by mail.

City Club of Chicago, 315 Plymouth Court.

Librarian, Ruth G. Nichols.

This library had on April 1, 1917, 3000 volumes and 15,000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of municipal affairs. It is accessible only to members of the club, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Harrison 8278) or by mail.

Commonwealth Edison Co., 72 West Adams St.

Librarian, Miss Helen Norris.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 3576 volumes and 1897 pamphlets chiefly on electricity. It is accessible only to employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Randolph 1280. Local 338) or by mail.

Democratic National Headquarters,† Carpen Bldg.

Librarian, Orrena Louise Evans.

Drum, A. L. & Co., 76 W. Monroe St.

Librarian.

This library had in Feb., 1917, many volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of engineering, public utilities, transportation. It is accessible only to company and clients but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or mail.

Fire Underwriters Association of the Northwest, Room 2132, 175 W. Jackson Boulevard.

Librarian, Abbie B. Gantz.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 4000 volumes and 1000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of fire insurance. It is accessible to members of the Association or Fire Insurance Club of Chicago, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Wabash 4151) or by mail.

Illinois Society of Certified Public Accountants, 31 West Lake St.

Librarian of Northwestern University School of Commerce.

This library had on Mar. 1, 1917, 140 volumes and 32 pamphlets on the subjects of accountancy entirely. Accessible to the public for reference use; circulation limited to members. Inquiries answered by telephone (Randolph 4377) or by mail.

International Harvester Co., Agricultural Extension Dept., 606 Michigan Ave. (6th floor.)

Librarian, Mrs. Lottie J. Carroll.

This library had in Jan., 1917, 500 volumes

and 20,000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of agricultural subjects. It is accessible only to members of the Dept. Courtesy extended to any outside enthusiast and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Harrison 6200 Local 297) or by mail.

Municipal Reference Library, 1005 City Hall.
Librarian, Frederick Rex.

This library had on Dec. 31, 1916, 23,397 books, documents and pamphlets relating to municipal administration and legislation. It is accessible to city officials and employees and the general public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 447) or by mail.

National Safety Council, 208 South La Salle St.

Librarian, Miss Ann D. White.

This library is still unorganized but has a collection of volumes on accident prevention. It is accessible only to members but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Harrison 5365) or by mail.

Northwestern University Dental School, 31 West Lake St.

Librarian, Mrs. Jessie Wyckoff Marks.

This library had on July 1, 1916, 3250 volumes and 34,150 unbound journals and pamphlets on the subject of dentistry. Accessible to the public. Inquiries will be answered by telephone (Randolph 5816) or by mail.

Northwestern Univ. School of Commerce, 31 West Lake St.

Librarian, Mildred Johnson.

This library had on Feb. 28, 1917, 2621 volumes and 11,166 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of finance, industry, business organization, accountancy; trade journals and union labor publications. It is accessible to the public; all business men are invited to make use of the library's resources and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Randolph 4377) or by mail. See also: The Library of Illinois Society of Certified Public Accountants at the same address, and kept in this library.

People's Gas Light & Coke Co., 122 Michigan Boulevard.

Librarian, Oscar E. Norman.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 2213 volumes and 650 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of gas engineering and business subjects. It is accessible only to employees of the company and tenants of the building but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Wabash 6000) or by mail.

Polk's Public Directory Library, 538 S. Clark St.

Librarian, W. T. Morgan.

This library had in April, 1917, 2000 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public. Inquiries will be answered by telephone (Wabash 2478) or by mail.

Sears Roebuck & Co., Homan and Arthington Sts.

Librarian, Cora Hinkins Farrar (Mrs. F. D.)

This library had on June 15, 1917, 6000 volumes and about 300 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of commerce, business theory education, recreation. It is accessible only to employees of the company but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Kedzie 2500) or by mail.

Shaw, A. W., Co., 5 N. Wabash St.
Librarian, Huldah M. Johnson.

This library had on May 17, 1917, about 1200 volumes and about 500 pamphlets, chiefly in the specialties of business and economics. It is accessible only to A. W. Shaw Co., and subscribers, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Randolph 2400) or by mail.

Universal Portland Cement Co., 210 S. La Salle St.

Librarian, Mrs. Mary M. Wells.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 354 volumes and 488 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of cement and concrete. It is accessible only to members of the company but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Wabash 6160) or by mail.

Western Society of Engineers, 1735 Monadnock Block.

Librarian, E. N. Layfield.

This library had on March 1, 1917, 10,191 volumes and 1500 pamphlets chiefly on engineering. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Harrison 945) or by mail.

Granite City

Commonwealth Steel Co.

Librarian, C. A. Wells.

This library had on May 10, 1917, 796 volumes and 32 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of high class fiction, mechanical works, and reference books. It is accessible only to employees of the Commonwealth Steel Co. and their families but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Illinois 271) or by mail.

Joliet

Polk's Directory Library, c/o Association of Commerce.

Librarian.

This library had in April, 1917, 200 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public.

Steel Works Club, * 710 Collins St.

Librarian, Maud A. Parsons.

This library had in 1916, 5951 volumes in the specialties of iron, steel, coke, popular foreign books. It is accessible only to employees but inquiries will be answered by telephone (456) or by mail.

North Chicago

Pfaustiehl Company, Inc. Research Laboratory, State and 22nd Sts.

Librarian, Margaret Grobбен.

This library had on May 17, 1917, 370 volumes and 50 pamphlets; also subscriptions

to about 40 magazines chiefly in the specialties of electricity, steel, and chemistry of rare metals. It is accessible only to laboratory staff but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Waukegan 763) or by mail. c/o Librarian.

Rockford

Rockford Chamber of Commerce, 114 S. Wyman St.

Secretary, F. D. E. Babcock.

This library had on Mar. 12, 1917, several volumes and numerous pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of civic and industrial improvement and development. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Springfield

Legislative Reference Bureau, the State House.

Secretary, W. F. Dodd.

This library had on March 12, 1917, 8000 books and pamphlets chiefly on legislative reference work. It is accessible only to members of the legislature, state officials and employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (4775) or by mail.

INDIANA

Anderson

*Benedict, Howard G.**

Librarian, H. G. Benedict.

This private library had in 1916, 1200 volumes and 200 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of engineering and scientific management.

Bloomington

Municipal Reference Bureau.

This library is located at the State University.

Indianapolis

Diamond Chain Works.†

*Indiana Bureau of Legislative Information,** State House.

Librarian, John A. Lapp.

This library had in 1916, 900 volumes and 6000 pamphlets on State legislation. It is open to the public.

*Indianapolis News.**

Librarian.

This library had in 1916, 6000 volumes, 250,000 photographs, 250,000 clippings, 50,000 cuts.

Lilly, Eli, & Company, 707 S. Alabama St.

Librarian, M. K. Pruyn.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 3200 volumes and 4000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of chemistry, medicine, pharmacy, botany and bacteriology. It is accessible only to employees and professional men but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or mail.

Polk's Public Directory Library, 8 E. Market St.

Librarian, Charles S. Murphy.

This library had in April, 1917, 250 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public. Inquiries will be answered by telephone (726) or by mail.

South Bend

Studebaker Corporation.

Librarian, Florence Fowler.

This library had on Feb. 24, 1917, 2500 volumes chiefly in the specialties of vehicle and automobile manufacturing, law, etc. It is accessible only to employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or mail.

IOWA

Davenport

Polk's Public Directory Library, c/o Commercial Club.

Librarian.

This library had in April, 1917, 200 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public.

Des Moines

Polk's Public Directory Library, 717 Polk Bldg.

Librarian, E. F. McDonald.

This library had in April, 1917, 200 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public.

Sioux City

Polk's Public Directory Library, 514 United Bank Bldg.

Librarian, A. J. Stinseth.

This library had in April, 1917, 200 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public. Inquiries will be answered by telephone (Auto. 1254) or by mail.

KENTUCKY

Louisville

Caron Directories Co., 127 S. 3d St.

Librarian.

This library had on Mch. 12, 1917, 160 directories. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail. c/o S. D. Smith.

Kentucky Tobacco Products Co.†

Librarian, Florence H. Davis.

MAINE

Portland

Cumberland Light & Power Co.

Librarian, Mr. Schreiber.

This library is about to organize so no details can be given at present.

Evening Express Pub. Co., 12 Monument Sqr.

Librarian, Alice Nichols Lundberg.

This library had on May 12, 1917, 500 volumes and 200 pamphlets chiefly on reference work. It is accessible only to *Evening Express* employees and patrons but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone, (2600) or by mail.

Portland Directory Co., 199 Federal St.

Librarian, Agnes E. Dresser.

This library had in March, 1917, many directories. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (590) or by mail.

South Brewer

Eastern Mfg. Co.

Librarian, Mrs. Jean Hoskins.

This library had on May 21, 1917, 400 volumes and 50 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of scientific management and paper trade. It is accessible only to mill employees and Community Club members but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (477) or by mail.

Winslow

Hollingsworth and Whitney Co.

Librarian.

This library had on May 15, 1917, 2330 volumes chiefly in the specialties of fiction, travel, biography and general reference. (Magazines and journals). It is accessible only to employees and families but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

MARYLAND

Annapolis

U. S. Naval Academy Library.

Librarian, A. N. Brown.

This library had on Feb. 23, 1917, 56,200 volumes chiefly in the specialties of naval history, naval science, mathematics and biography. It is accessible only to persons connected with the Naval Academy, navy and army officers but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Baltimore

Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore, Lexington Street Building.

Librarian, Zillah E. Munroe.

This library had on April 1, 1917, 600 volumes and 1660 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of technical gas and electric subjects, business and accounting. It is accessible only to employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (St. Paul, 8000) or by mail.

Dept. of Legislative Reference, 219 City Hall.

Executive, Horace E. Flack.

This library had on March 31, 1917, 3837 volumes and 14,804 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of state and municipal government and statistics of Baltimore and Maryland. It is accessible to any reliable person and inquiries will be answered by telephone and by mail.

Polk's Public Directory Library, 1203 Calvert Bldg.

Librarian, F. W. B. Haneke.

This library had on April 6, 1917, 500 business, city and trade directories. Inquiries will be answered by telephone (St. Paul 5170) or by mail.

Amherst

Mass. Agricultural College Library.

Librarian, Charles R. Green.

This library had on Nov. 30, 1916, 52,928 volumes chiefly in the specialties of agriculture, horticulture, botany, entomology, veterinary medicine, bacteriology, etc. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or mail.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston

Aberthaw Construction Co., 27 School St.

Librarian, Henry B. Alvord.

This library had on May 21, 1917, about 200 volumes chiefly in the specialties of reinforced concrete. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 7330) or by mail.

American Agricultural Chem. Co., Agricultural Service Bureau, 92 State St.

Librarian.

This library had on May 16, 1917, 272 volumes and 3150 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of plant production, insect and plant diseases, soils, fertilizers and general subject of agronomy. It is accessible for reference and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 5660) or by mail.

American Academy of Arts & Sciences, 28 Newbury St.

Librarian, Arthur G. Webster.

This library had in May, 1916, 34,681 volumes and many pamphlets chiefly on science. It is accessible only to Fellows and persons introduced by them but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Back Bay 8280) or by mail addressed to (Mrs.) A. H. Holden, Assistant Librarian.

American Unitarian Assn. and Alliance, Circulating Library,* 25 Beacon St.

Librarian, Florence Everett.

This library had in 1916, 2400 volumes chiefly in the specialties of religion, ethics, social science. It is open to the public.

American Unitarian Society, Reference Library,* 25 Beacon St.

Librarian, Rev. L. Cornish.

This library had in 1917 volumes on Unitarianism. / ?

Appalachian Mountain Club, 1050 Tremont Building.

Librarian, (Miss) Alice G. Higgins.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 1340 volumes and 1325 bound magazines and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of travel in New England, and mountaineering. It is accessible only to club members but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Hay 52668) or by mail.

Bennett, Frank P., & Co.,* Atlantic Ave.

Librarian.

This library had in 1916 300 volumes on textiles and finance.

Boston Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Librarian, L. B. Hayes.

This library had in May, 1917, 2000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of foreign trade, port development, trade statistics, chamber of commerce reports, etc. It is accessible only to members and officers but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset St.

Librarian, Charles F. Jordan.

This library had on May 26, 1917, 5000 volumes chiefly in the specialties of economics, travel, biography, science and fiction. It is accessible only to members of the club but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Boston Consolidated Gas Co., 24 West St.*

Librarian, R. C. Ware.

This library had in 1916, 2500 volumes on the gas business.

Boston Elevated Library, 101 Milk St.

Librarian, L. A. Armistead.

This library had on Feb. 26, 1917, 2000 volumes chiefly on transportation (Street Rwy.) It is accessible only to employees of the company but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 5700) or by mail.

Boston Esperanto Society, 402 Pierce Bldg., Copley Square.

Librarian, F. M. Goodhue.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 40 volumes and 300 pamphlets on Esperanto. It is accessible to those interested and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

Boston School of Social Science,† 709 Tremont Temple.

Boston Society of Civil Engineers, 715 Tremont Temple.

Librarian, S. Everett Tinkham and Miss Mary E. Evans, Asst. Librarian.

This library had on Mar. 21, 1917, 9177 volumes and 2700 pamphlets chiefly on civil engineering in all its branches. It is accessible only to members and their friends. Only members can take out books but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (55462 Fort Hill) or by mail.

Boston Society of Natural History, 234 Berkeley St.

Librarian, Glover M. Allen, Ph.D.

This library had on May 1, 1916, 40,617 volumes and 33,927 pamphlets on natural history. It is accessible only to members of the society or to outsiders under certain regulations. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Back Bay 2230) or by mail.

Boston Transcript Library.

Director, Fred W. Ford.

This library had in June, 1917, some volumes principally almanacs, atlases, biographies, dictionaries and directories, and a large collection of clippings. The reference department is open to the public for research.

Boston University College of Business Administration, 525 Boylston St.

Librarian, Ralph L. Power.

This library had on March 1, 1917, 2000 volumes and 5500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of business administration, accounting, advertising, foreign trade, finance, journalism, and general business. It is accessible to students and general public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Back Bay 8810) or by mail. (Figures based on material at hand and ordered but not accessioned wholly.)

Bowker Fertilizer Co.,† 43 Chatham St.

Bureau of Statistics, 251 State House.

Librarian, Mary B. Garland.

This library had on Feb. 26, 1917, 3000 volumes and 1800 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of industrial, economic, and sociological questions: municipal finances. It is accessible to the general public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Haymarket.2700) or by mail.

Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth St.

Librarian.

This library had on March 1, 1917, about 125 volumes and 150 clippings and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of publishing and office management, correspondence, etc. It is accessible only to employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Back Bay 4330) or by mail.

Civil Service House, 110 Salem St.

Librarian, Philip Davis.

1000 volumes chiefly in the specialties of social service, boy problems, etc.; general civic service literature, books on immigration, literature in pamphlets. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Rich. 2481) or by mail.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston, 1165 Massachusetts Ave. (Dorchester.)

Librarian, V. L. Voigt.

This library had on Feb. 24, 1917, 2000 volumes and 465 pamphlets chiefly on electrical engineering. It is accessible only to employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (4600 Roxbury) or by mail.

Elizabeth Peabody House, 357 Charles St.*

Librarian.

This library had in 1916, 1000 volumes on sociology.

Filene, Wm., Sons Co. 426 Washington St.*

Librarian, Margaret E. Murray.

This library had in 1916, 378 volumes and 500 pamphlets chiefly on the subjects of efficiency, textiles, economics. It is accessible only to employees.

Financial Publishing Co., 17 Joy St.

Librarian, Montgomery Rollins.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 2500 volumes and a few pamphlets chiefly on financial subjects. It is accessible to any one interested in financial subjects and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Hay. 954) or by mail.

Franklin Union,* 41 Berkeley St.
Librarian, Miss E. A. Calman.
This library had in 1916, 500 volumes on technology.

French & Hubbard, 88 Pearl St.
Librarian, W. M. Beck.

This library had on May 17, 1917, about 400 volumes chiefly in the specialties of electric, mechanical and hydraulic engineering. It is accessible only to the firm and employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (F. H. 3863) or by mail.

Hartel Bros. & Co., 102 Purchase St.
Librarian, O. R. Hartel.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 25 volumes and 100 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of manufacture, analysis and technical data on steel. It is accessible only to the firm and employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 5483) or by mail.

Harvard Musical Association, 57A Chestnut St.

Librarian, E. O. Hiler and Mary A. Thayer, Asst. Librarian.

This library had on May 23, 1917, approximately 8300 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of music and works about music. It is accessible only to members of the Assn. and their friends but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Haymarket 3659-M) or by mail.

Insurance Library Association of Boston, 141 Milk St.

Librarian, Daniel N. Handy.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 10,000 volumes and 5000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of fire insurance and fire protection engineering. It is accessible only to members, users of Boston Public Library, and students of Harvard University. but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Fort Hill 1718) or by mail.

Irving & Casson—A. H. Davenport Co., 573-577 Boylston St.

Librarian, Dorothy G. Bell.

This library had on Feb. 1, 1917, 330 volumes and sketches, photographs and clippings chiefly in the specialties of furniture and interior decoration. It is primarily for reference, and may be consulted by anyone, but it is used principally by the designers and salesmen of the firm. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Jackson, D. C. & Wm. B., 248 Boylston St.

Librarian, Stella Beal.

This library had on Feb. 1, 1917, about 2000 volumes and about 11,000 pamphlets chiefly on electrical engineering. It is accessible only to members of the firm and staff but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.,* 115 Devonshire St.

Librarian, A. C. Baldwin.

This library had in 1916, 1400 volumes on finance.

Lamson Company, 100 Boylston St.
Librarian, Miss C. L. Crockett.

This library had on Feb. 24, 1917, 118 volumes chiefly in the specialties of store and factory management and general business works. It is accessible only to The Lamson Co. employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Beach 7000) or by mail.

Lee, Higginson & Co., 44 State St.
Librarian, C. E. Perkins.

This library had in May, 1917, 4500 volumes and 75,000 pamphlets and documents on state department reports, public service commission reports, etc. It is accessible to employees and clients only but inquiries will be answered by telephone (Main 5400) or by mail.

Library Bureau,† 43 Federal St.

Little, Arthur D., Inc., 93 Broad St.
Librarian, G. M. Webster.

This library had on Feb. 28, 1917, approximately 3000 volumes and 1700 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of chemistry and paper. It is accessible only to members of company but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 7080) or by mail.

Lockwood, Greene & Co., 60 Federal St.
Librarian, Miss Christabel Robinson.

This library had on Feb. 1, 1917, 2700 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of textile and engineering. It is accessible to employees and others and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Fort Hill 3120) or by mail.

Lowney, Walter M., & Co.,* 486 Hanover St.

Librarian, Rose Webb.

This library had in 1916, 150 volumes on sociology.

Main, Charles T.,† 201 Devonshire St.

Massachusetts Forestry Association, 4 Joy St.

Librarian, Harris A. Reynolds.

This library had on May 16, 1917, about 100 volumes and 200 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of forestry and shade trees. It is accessible to the general public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Haymarket 971) or by mail.

Massachusetts Historical Society, 1154 Boylston St.

Librarian, Samuel A. Green.

This library had in April, 1916, about 60,000 volumes and about 120,000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of Massachusetts, New England, United States, and some general history. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall.

Librarian, William P. Rich.

This library had on Feb. 24, 1917, 25,000

volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of horticulture, agriculture, and botany. It is accessible only to those interested in these subjects but inquiries from other libraries will be answered.

Massachusetts Public Service Committee,†
20 Beacon St.

Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture,
Room 136, State House.

Librarian, H. Linwood White.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, about 4000 volumes, besides pamphlets and serials which are bound when the sets are complete, chiefly in the specialties of agriculture and allied subjects. It is accessible to the public for reference and loan and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Haymarket 2700) or by mail.

Massachusetts State Forester, State House.

Librarian, H. O. Cook.

This library had in May, 1917, 300 volumes and 2000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of forestry, tree insects and diseases. It is accessible to callers and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Haymarket 4600) or by mail.

Mellin's Food Co.,* 221 Columbus Ave.

Librarian.

This library had in 1916, 1000 volumes on infant feeding.

Merchants National Bank, Textile Department Library.

Librarian, Ernest L. Little.

Metcalf & Eddy, 14 Beacon St.

Librarian, Ruth Canavan.

This library had in February, 1917, 2000 volumes and 4000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of sanitary and civil engineering. It is accessible primarily to those in the employ of the firm, but other engineers are welcome to use the books in the library. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Haym. 382) or by mail.

Museum of Fine Arts.

Acting Librarian, Roscoe L. Dunn.

This library had on Dec. 31, 1916, 16,843 volumes and 9541 pamphlets (also 44,566 photographs) on art. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Back Bay 2774) or by mail.

National Industrial Conference Board, 15 Beacon St.

Librarian, J. H. Friedel.

This library had on April 1, 1917, 5000 volumes chiefly in the specialties of industry, labor and commerce. It is accessible only to members of the Board, Congress and State Legislatures, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Haymarket 4498) or by mail.

New England Conservatory of Music,
Huntington Avenue and Gainsboro St.

Librarian, Mary Alden Thayer.

This library had on Mar. 21, 1917, more than 4400 volumes and pamphlets chiefly on music. It is for the use of faculty and

students but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

New England Hardware Dealers' Assn., 10 High St.

Librarian, Geo. A. Fiel.

This library had on May 16, 1917, 100 volumes and 200 pamphlets chiefly on hardware. It is accessible only to members but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (F. H. 239) or by mail.

New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.,
50 Oliver St.

Librarian, E. A. Wilkie.

This library had in June, 1917, 2500 volumes and several hundred pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of economics, labor, electricity. It is accessible only to administrative officers and experts but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Old Colony Trust Company, 17 Court St.

Librarian, Edward Holmes Kittredge.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 3456 volumes and about 50,000 documents and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of finance, investments, railroads. It is accessible to employees, clients and the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 350) or by mail.

Pilgrim Publicity Assn., Inc., 44 Bromfield St.

Librarian, Guy E. Marion.

This library had on Mar. 1, 1917, 500 volumes and 100 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of advertising and salesmanship. It is accessible only to members but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (F. H. 1069) or by mail.

Public Service Commission of Mass., 1 Beacon St.

Executive Secretary, Charles E. Mann.

This library had on Mar. 5, 1917, 5000 volumes and bound pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of transportation law, discussions and history—railroads, railways, telephone and telegraph companies. It is accessible to any citizen and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Haymarket 4370) or by mail.

Public Works Dept.,* 806 City Hall Annex.
Clerk, Charles S. Parsons.

This library had in 1916, 3000 volumes on engineering and dept. archives.

Rollins, E. H., & Sons, 200 Devonshire St.
Librarian.

This library had on May 16, 1917, about 500 volumes chiefly in the specialties of finance, investment bonds, banking, salesmanship and publicity. It is accessible to any one interested and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Sampson and Murdock Co., 246 Summer St.

Librarian, Chas. W. Hawkes.

This library had on March 13, 1917, 3000 volumes of directories. It is accessible to any one and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Scovell, Wellington & Co., 110 State St.
There is no regular librarian.

This library had on May 22, 1917, about 500 volumes and a number of pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of accounting and business subjects. It is accessible only to staff members because not yet in shape for other uses but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Social Law Library, Court House.

Librarian, Edward H. Redstone.

This library had in May, 1917, 65,000 volumes on all legal subjects. It is accessible only to members of the bar who become proprietors or subscribers.

Social Service Library, 18 Somerset St.

Librarian, Miss Elizabeth Fanning.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 5000 volumes and 52,000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of medical social service, social insurance, city planning, charity organization, etc. It is a free library, open to the public, and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Haymarket 52242) or by mail.

Statistics Department, 73 City Hall, School St.

Librarian, Dr. Edw. M. Hartwell.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1916, 9677 volumes and 361 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of municipal documents, statistical reports, etc. Also have large collection of foreign municipal reports. (Owing to the small space available for this use, several thousand volumes are in storage.) It is accessible to anyone and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Fort Hill 5100) or by mail.

Stone & Webster, 147 Milk St.

Librarian, G. W. Lee.

This library had on Feb. 28, 1917, 6000 volumes and 2500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of engineering, statistics, finance, public utilities. It is accessible to Stone & Webster people and by courtesy to others. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (1660 Fort Hill) or by mail.

Tenney, C. H., & Co., 201 Devonshire St.

Librarian, Miss A. F. Kelly.

This library had in June, 1917, about 1000 volumes and 1200 pamphlets on industrial engineering, water power engineering and municipal works of all kinds. It is accessible only for reference to employees and stockholders.

Town Room, 3 Joy St.

Librarian, Florence A. Johnson.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 4000 volumes and 50,000 pamphlets chiefly on sociology (broadest sense). It is accessible to every one and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Haymarket 1472) or by mail.

United Drug Company, Greenleaf, Leon and Bryant Sts.

Librarian, Viola H. Burnham.

This library had in March, 1917, 500 volumes and 300 pamphlets and 700 catalogues

chiefly in the specialties of merchandising drug store goods; pharmaceutical, trade and business topics. It is accessible only to stockholders, officials and employees of the United Drug Company, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Roxbury 5600) or by mail.

Allen and Daggett, Old South Bldg., 294 Washington St.

Librarian, D. A. Greves.

This library had on April 1, 1917, 715 volumes and 150 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of complete U. S. patents and mechanical and electrical references. It is accessible to public, 9 to 5 daily, and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (3455 Ft. Hill) or by mail.

Valentine, Tead & Gregg, 75 State St.

Librarian, Irene F. McCarty.

This library had on Feb. 28, 1917, about 250 volumes and 450 pamphlets on industrial (some social and economic) subjects. It is accessible only to clients but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 2991) or by mail.

Vocation Bureau of Boston, 6 Beacon St.

Supervisor, Frederick J. Allen.

This library had in April, 1917, about 400 volumes and several thousand pamphlets on vocational guidance.

Wells Memorial,* 985 Washington St.

Librarian.

This library had in 1916, 800 volumes.

Wilkie, E. A.,* 55 Oliver St.

Librarian.

This library had in 1916, 3000 volumes on sociology.

Willett, Sears & Co.,† 100 Summer St.

Women's Educational & Industrial Union, 264 Boylston St.

Librarian, Ethel M. Johnson.

This library had on Oct. 1, 1917, 784 volumes and 5587 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of women's work, vocations, vocational training, legal status, and labor legislation. It is freely open for reference to any one interested in these subjects and inquiries from other libraries or individuals will be answered by telephone (Back Bay 2356) or by mail.

Youth's Companion, 881 Commonwealth Ave.

Librarian, Paul P. Foster.

This library had on Feb. 1, 1917, 2258 volumes and several hundred thousand classified articles and clippings for editorial use.

Cambridge

Harvard University, Bureau for Research in Municipal Government.

Librarian, Joseph Wright.

This library had on March 1, 1917, about 3100 volumes and 4500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of municipal government and allied subjects. It is accessible only to members of Harvard University but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Camb. 1073) or by mail.

Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration.

Librarian, Walter M. Stone.

This library had on July 1, 1916, 4375 volumes and some pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of business administration, including banking, insurance, lumbering, printing and publishing, factory management, etc. It is accessible only to members of Harvard University but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Cambridge 1073) or by mail.

Harvard University, Peabody Museum.

Librarian, Roland B. Dixon.

This library had on July 1, 1916, 6950 volumes and 6803 pamphlets chiefly anthropological periodicals.

Mass. Institute of Technology, 69 Mass. Ave.

Librarian, Robert P. Bigelow.

This library had on June 30, 1916, 125,355 volumes and 50,248 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of science, technology, and engineering.

Miner Chipman,† Brattle Bldg.

Chelsea

*Forbes Lithograph Mfg. Co.**

Librarian, Miss Tully.

Dorchester

Woman's Journal Library,† Boutwell Ave.

East Walpole

*Bird & Son.**

Librarian, Annette S. Blaney.

This library had in 1916, 950 volumes, 700 pamphlets and 20,000 catalogs chiefly in the specialties of paper making, scientific management, engineering, education. It is open to the public.

Fitchburg

Fitchburg Historical Society, 50 Grove St.

Librarian, Miss Theresa N. Garfield.

This library had in Jan., 1917, 4840 volumes and pamphlets. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or mail.

North Plymouth

Plymouth Cordage Co.†

Salem

Henry M. Meek Publishing Co., 12 Washington Square.

Librarian, Alice R. Meek.

This library had on March 13, 1917, 250 directories. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (650) or by mail.

Springfield

Springfield Republican, 381 Main St.

Librarian, Miss Gordis J. Drumm.

This library had in March, 1917, 1200 volumes chiefly in the specialties of history and

government. It is accessible on request and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Wellesley Hills

Babson's Statistical Organization, Washington St.

Librarian, Myra Parker.

This library had on Feb. 1, 1917, 3000 volumes and 3500 pamphlets chiefly on statistics. It is accessible only to subscribers to Babson's Reports. (This library has a branch at 66 Liberty St., New York, with 6000 books and 3000 pamphlets.)

Worcester

American Antiquarian Society.

Librarian, Clarence S. Brigham.

This library had on Oct. 1, 1916, 145,000 volumes and about 200,000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of America, North and South, newspapers, imprints, local history, almanacs, South America, Mexico, Civil War, periodicals, etc. It is accessible to everyone and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Park 1391) or by mail.

Norton Company, New Bond St.

Librarian, Isabelle Chaffin.

This library had on Feb. 23, 1917, 826 volumes and 700 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of chemistry, ceramics, engineering, grinding and business handbooks. It is accessible only to Norton Company employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Park 1391) or by mail.

Worcester County Horticultural Soc., 18 Front St.

Librarian, Lucy M. Coulson.

This library had on March 23, 1917, 3770 volumes and pamphlets chiefly on horticulture. It is accessible only to members and others interested but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Park 587) or by mail.

Worcester National Historical Society,† 12 State St.

MICHIGAN

Battle Creek

Battle Creek Sanatorium,† Washington Ave. N. and Barbour.

Polk's Public Directory Library, Chamber of Commerce, Port Bldg.

Librarian.

This library had in April, 1917, 200 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public.

Detroit

Acme White Lead & Color Works,† cor. St. Aubin Ave. and Bay City Division.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.,† 2d and Burroughs Aves.

Detroit Board of Commerce, Lafayette & Wayne Sts.

Librarian, Mary O'Donnell.

This library had on Mar. 19, 1917, 200 volumes and 1700 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of scientific and factory management and industrial welfare work. It is accessible only to members but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Cherry 3700) or by mail.

Detroit Edison Company, 405 David Whitney Bldg., Woodward Ave.

Librarian, Maud A. Carabin.

This library had on May 18, 1917, 1000 volumes 150 subscriptions to journals, periodicals, etc., and 500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of mechanical engineering, power plant operation. It is accessible only to employees of The Detroit Edison Company but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Cherry 4400) or by mail.

Detroit News Library, 65 Shelby St.

Librarian, Geo. B. Catlin.

This library had on Feb. 27, 1917, 5000 volumes and some pamphlets chiefly on reference and information of every sort. It is accessible only to the staff and limited public use but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 5280) or by mail.

Dodge Bros.,† nr. Bismark Ave. H.

Ferry Sead Co.†

Ford Motor Co., 3032-3140 Woodward Ave.

Librarian, A. Frehauf.

This library had on March 28, 1917, 300 volumes and 400 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of chemistry, engineering and bacteriology. It is accessible to all employees and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Hem. 2606) or by mail.

Hamilton Carhartt Co.†

Larned-Carter Co.,† 264 Howard St.

Murphy Chair Co.,† Harper Ave.

Parke, Davis & Co., bet. Jos. Campeau and McDougall Ave.

Librarian, B. Ortwine.

This library had on April 2, 1917, 9500 volumes, 5000 pamphlets and 300 journals chiefly in the specialties of bact., chem., phys., path., parasit., gen. and vet. med. Private, but Lab. workers are free to use it. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (E. 890) or by mail.

Polk's Public Directory Library, 19-21 Howard St.

Librarian, A. N. Schemmel.

This library had in April, 1917, 1000 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public and inquiries will be answered by telephone (Main 3473) or by mail.

Princess Mfg. Co.,† 348 Clay Ave.

Semet-Solvay Co.,† W. Jefferson Ave.

Stearns, F., Co., Laboratory,† Jefferson and Bellevue Aves.

Stearns, F., Co.†

Flint

Polk's Directory Library, Board of Commerce.

Librarian.

This library had in April, 1917, 250 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public.

Grand Rapids

Grand Rapids Directory Co., 445 Houseman Bldg.

Librarian, B. F. Murray.

This library had in April, 1917, 300 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public and inquiries will be answered by telephone (2270) or by mail.

Jackson

Polk's Directory Library, c/o Chamber of Commerce.

Librarian.

This library had in April, 1917, 200 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public.

Kalamazoo

Polk's Directory Library, c/o Commercial Club.

Librarian.

This library had in April, 1917, 250 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public.

Saginaw

Polk's Public Directory Library, E. S. Post Office.

Librarian.

This library had in April, 1917, 250 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public.

MINNESOTA

Duluth

Duluth Directory Co., 702 Palladio Bldg.

Librarian, C. J. Bonner.

This library had in April, 1917, 200 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public.

Minneapolis

Board of Education, 305 City Hall.

Librarian, Alice Charlton.

This library had on Feb. 26, 1917, about 1520 volumes and about 2000 pamphlets chiefly on education. It is accessible only to administrative staff and teachers but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Minneapolis Directory Co., 902 Northwestern Bldg.

Librarian, J. C. F. Ely.

This library had in April, 1917, 500 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public and inquiries will be answered by telephone (T-S Cunter 483) or by mail.

St. Paul

Brown & Bigelow, University and Syndicate Sts.

Librarian, Esther Anderson.

This library had on May 17, 1917, 250 vol-

umes and pamphlets chiefly on fiction. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (83010) or by mail.

Polk's Public Directory Library, 489 Endicott Bldg.

Librarian, T. F. Smith.

This library had in April, 1917, 1000 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public and inquiries will be answered by telephone (T-S 21629) or by mail.

MISSOURI

Kansas City

Kansas City Light & Power Co., 1500 Grand Ave.

Librarian, David Caleb.

This library had on Feb. 26, 1917, 300 volumes and 200 pamphlets chiefly on electrical industry. It is accessible only to employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by local telephone (Bell Grand 60 Home Main 60) or by mail.

Municipal Reference Library, City Hall.

Librarian, J. A. Bermingham.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 600 volumes and 500 pamphlets chiefly on municipal reference. It is accessible to all persons and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Rolla

Missouri School of Mines & Metallurgy.

Librarian, Harold L. Wheeler.

This library had on Mar. 1, 1917, 19,800 volumes and about 8000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of geology, mining, metallurgy, chemistry, mechanical and electrical engineering. It is accessible to faculty and students; limited use by citizens but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

St. Louis

Academy of Science,* 3817 Olive St.

Librarian, Wm. L. Gifford.

This library had in 1916, 20,000 volumes on science.

Municipal Reference Library [Branch of Public Library], 206 City Hall.

Librarian, Earl H. Davis.

This library had on May 17, 1917, about 3000 volumes and 5000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of municipal government and practice. It is accessible to everyone and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 5580) or by mail.

MONTANA

Great Falls

Polk's Directory Library, c/o Commercial Club.

Librarian.

This library had in April, 1917, 250 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public.

Helena

Montana State Hist. & Miscellaneous Library, State Capitol Bldg.

Librarian, W. Y. Pemberton.

This library had on May 19, 1917, 20,000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of Montana and western history. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (1256) or by mail.

Polk's Public Directory Library, 2 Pittsburgh Block.

Librarian, J. A. Long.

This library had in April, 1917, 200 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public and inquiries will be answered by telephone (303-W) or by mail.

NEBRASKA

Lincoln

Lincoln City Directory, 141 S. 12th St.

Librarian.

This library had in April, 1917, 250 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public.

Nebraska Legislative Reference Bureau, 306 University Hall, Univ. of Neb.

Librarian, Edna D. Bullock.

This library had on April 1, 1917, 2000 volumes, 10,000 pamphlets and clippings chiefly on political science. It is accessible to every body and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Omaha

Railway Educational Bureau, 219 Union Pacific Hdqts.

Librarian.

This library had on Feb. 24, 1917, 2000 volumes and 5000 pamphlets chiefly on practical railroad work in all branches. It is accessible only to students of The Railway Educational Bureau but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Manchester

Manchester Publicity Association and Chamber of Commerce, 904-905 Amoskeag Bank Bldg.

Librarian, Margaret Fox.

This library had in March, 1917, 60 volumes and 67 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of commercial organization work and activities, New England city directories. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (3418) or by mail.

NEW JERSEY

Camden

New York Shipbuilding Corp.

Librarian, Walter L. Huff.

This library had in April, 1917, 1000 volumes and 4000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties used in construction of shipbuilding, engines and boilers. It is accessible only to employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Harrison

Crucible Steel Co. of America, Ordnance Dept.†

Librarian, Carrie M. Stone.

Jersey City

American Type Founders Co. Typographic Library and Museum, 300 Communipaw Ave.
Librarian, Henry L. Bullen.

This library had on Feb. 23, 1917, 10,000 titles on printing and typefounding. It is accessible to the public during business hours and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (1145 Bergen) or by mail.

Newark

Dryden Society Library.†

Free Public Library, Business Branch, 13 Beaver St.

Librarian, Linda H. Morley.

This library had on May 31, 1917, 11,800 volumes and 4000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of business books and books on kindred subjects, directories, maps, etc. It is accessible only to adults and inquiries from libraries will be answered by telephone (320 Branch Brook) or by mail.

Manufacturers & Merchants Assn., 776 Broad St.

Librarian, Alice Downie.

This library had on Mar. 15, 1917, 810 volumes and 3000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of anti-local option and anti-prohibition. It is accessible to all persons interested and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Mulberry 86) or by mail.

Prudential Ins. Co. of Am., Broad and Bank Sts.

Librarian, Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 100,000 volumes and 100,000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of insurance, statistics, medicine, occupation, vital statistics, institutions. It is accessible only to special students but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (6000 Market) or by mail.

Public Service Corporation of N. J., 80 Park Pl.

Librarian, Alma C. Mitchill.

This library had on Jan. 31, 1917, 4327 volumes and 2868 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of gas, electricity, electric railways, public utilities, business practice. It is accessible only to employees of company but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Market 7000) or by mail.

Passaic

Brighton Mills,* Brighton and Manhattan Aves.

Librarian, Mr. Zoschak, Mr. Schwartz.

This library had in 1916, 800 volumes chiefly in the specialties of cotton industry and engineering. It is accessible to employees only and inquiries will be answered by telephone (Passaic 246) or by mail.

Princeton

Princeton University, Pliny Fisk Statistical Library.

Librarian, Florence L. Hurd.

This library had on Feb. 23, 1917, 52,000

volumes and 1900 pamphlets chiefly on railway finance. It is accessible to all, the faculty and students have preference. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Univ. 300) or by mail.

NEW YORK**Albany**

Yellow Taxi Service,† 90 State St.

Brooklyn

Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Washington Ave.
Librarian, Ray Simpson.

This library had on Dec. 31, 1916, 4371 volumes, 6822 pamphlets and 258 serial publications currently received chiefly in the specialties of botany, plant pathology, plant breeding, ecology, plant physiology, plant chemistry, landscape gardening, horticulture, school gardens and state agricultural experiment station literature. It is accessible to all for reference only but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

Brooklyn Museum, Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave.

Librarian, Susan A. Hutchinson.

This library had on Dec. 31, 1916, 22,585 volumes and several thousand pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of art, natural science and ethnology. It is accessible to the public. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Prospect 3600) or by mail.

Ingersoll, Robt. H. & Bro., 315 Fourth Ave.
Librarian, Miss Weaver.

This library had in March, 1917, 90 volumes chiefly on business subjects. It is accessible only to employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Gram. 4930) or by mail.

Buffalo

Barcalo Co.,† 371 Depew Ave.

Buffalo Chamber of Commerce.

Librarian.

This library had on March 13, 1917, about 50 volumes and about 200 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of commerce and industry, export trade; also a great many trade journals and magazines received free of charge. It is accessible to anyone and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Buffalo Historical Society, Delaware Park.
Librarian, Mrs. Anna A. Andrews.

This library had on Feb. 24, 1917, 36,089 volumes, chiefly in the specialties of Western New York and the Lake region. It is accessible to the public for reference only.

Burt, F. N., Box Co.,† 1502 Niagara Warehouse, 74 Lloyd St.

Curtiss Aeroplane Co., 65 Churchill St.

Librarian, Fay L. Faurote.

This library had in March, 1917, about 2000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of aeroplanes, hydroaeroplanes, flying boats, dirigible balloons, aeronautical

motors. It is accessible only to publications and librarians but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (North 4840) or by mail.

Polish Union of America,† 628 Fillmore Ave.

New York City

Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, 55 Liberty St.

Librarian, Miss L. Holdenby.

This library had in May, 1917, about 200 volumes and about 30 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of real estate, taxation, civic improvement, etc. It is accessible to everyone and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Ct. 5715) or by mail.

Aeronautic Library,† 280 Madison Ave.

Librarian, Miss E. M. Hippard.

Alexander Hamilton Institute, 13 Astor Place.

Librarian, Lydia Broomhall.

This library had on Mar. 12, 1917, 5000 volumes and 4000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of modern business. It is accessible only to employees and subscribers but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Spring 4445) or by mail.

American Bank Note Co.,* 70 Broad St.

Librarian, Llewellyn Reece.

American Association for Labor Legislation, 131 East 23d St.

Librarian.

This library had on March 15, 1917, about 200 volumes and about 2000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of industrial conditions and labor legislation. It is accessible for reference use only but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Gram. 2589) or by mail.

American Bankers Assn., 5 Nassau St.

Librarian, Martha Frey.

This library had on Feb. 23, 1917, about 3200 volumes and 45,000 pamphlets and clippings chiefly in the specialties of money, banking practice and policy, credit and general financial subjects. It is accessible only to bankers connected with member banks but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Rector 5080) or by mail.

American City, 154 Nassau St.

Librarian, Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr.

This library had on Mar. 13, 1907, about 1200 volumes and several thousand pamphlets chiefly on municipal and civic subjects. It is accessible only to those seriously interested but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

American Cyanide Co.,† 200 Fifth Ave.

Librarian, Elsie Le Palmer.

American Druggist,† 66 Broadway.

American Electric Railway Assn., 8 West 40th St.

Librarian, Rose Jaworower.

This library had on March 21, 1917, 2500 volumes and 500 pamphlets chiefly on articles of interest to the electric railway industry. It is accessible only to Bureau of Information of above Assn.

American Game Protective Assn.,† 233 Broadway.

American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St.

Librarian, Isaiah Bowman.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 50,476 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of geography and the related sciences. It is accessible to members, men of science, travelers, and others properly accredited. Inquiries from other libraries or individuals will be answered by telephone or by mail.

American Hard Rubber Co., 11 Mercer St.

Librarian, Stanley H. Renton.

This library had on Mar. 12, 1917, 125 volumes and sundry pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of business books and rubbers. It is accessible only to employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Spring 5880) or by mail.

American Institute of Social Service, Bible House, Astor Place.

Librarian, Mary B. Sheldon.

This library had on Feb. 23, 1917, 1700 volumes and 2000 pamphlets chiefly on social service. It is accessible to any research worker and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Stuyvesant 4339) or by mail.

American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West.

Librarian, R. W. Tower.

This library had on Dec. 31, 1916, 60,000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of zoology, geology, palaeontology, anthropology, scientific travels, proceedings of learned societies. It is accessible to public for reference only but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Schuyler 7700) or by mail.

American Museum of Safety, 14-18 West 24th St.

Director, A. H. Young.

This library had on April 1, 1917, about 1500 volumes chiefly in the specialties of accident prevention, health promotion and welfare work in the industries; public safety. It is accessible to members and the general public and inquires from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Gram. 1231) or by mail.

American Numismatic Society, Broadway and 156th St.

Librarian, Sydney P. Noe.

This library had on Mar. 1, 1917, about 2500 volumes and 1000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of numismatics, medals and decorations. It is accessible only to students and members but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

American Social Hygiene Association, 105 W. 40th St.

Librarian, Janet F. Melvain.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 1300 volumes and about 1800 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of prostitution, sex education and venereal diseases. It is accessible to students, social workers, parents, teachers, etc. but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (2434 Bryant) or by mail.

American Society of Civil Engineers, formerly 220 West 57th St.

This library is now a part of the library of the United Engineering Societies, 29 West 39th St.

American Telephone & Telegraph Company, 195 Broadway.

Librarian, Elizabeth Vaughn Dobbins.

This library had in April, 1917, 3500 volumes and 4000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of accounting, finance, economics, statistics and business economics. It is accessible to outside public upon presenting proper credentials but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Cortlandt Official 60) or by mail.

Association of the Bar, 42 West 44th St.

Librarian, Franklin O. Poole.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 118,344 volumes chiefly on law. It is accessible only to members of the association but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Vanderbilt 447) or by mail.

Association of Life Insurance Presidents, 165 Broadway.

Librarian, I. M. Thiele.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 4000 volumes and 2000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of life insurance and allied subjects; also federal statutes, Superior Court reports and insurance laws. It is accessible only to members of the association, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Cortlandt 4892) or by mail.

Babson's Statistical Organization, 66 Liberty St.

Librarian.

This library had on May 3, 1917, 6000 volumes and 3000 pamphlets chiefly on statistics. This library is a branch of the one in Wellesley Hills, Mass., which has 3000 volumes and 3500 pamphlets on statistics.

Barrett Company, 17 Battery Place.

Librarian, D. D. Berolzheimer.

This library had on Feb. 23, 1917, 900 volumes and 700 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of coal-tar and its products. It is accessible only to employees of the company but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Rector 600) or by mail.

Blair & Co., 24 Broad St.

Librarian, Florence S. Spelman.

This library had in May, 1917, volumes chiefly in the specialties of railroads, public utilities and industrials. It is accessible only

to Blair & Co. but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Rector 500) or by mail.

Board of Education, 500 Park Ave.

Librarian, Claude G. Leland.

This library had on Mar. 22, 1917, 10,000 volumes and 200 pamphlets chiefly on education. It is accessible to anyone connected with the public school system and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Plaza 5580) or by mail.

Bonbright, William P., & Co., Inc., 25 Nassau St., cor. Cedar.

Librarian, Mary A. Dawson.

This library had on Mar. 21, 1917, 1300 volumes and 800 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of public utility investments. It is accessible only to members of the organization but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Rector 4980) or by mail.

Bureau of Educational Experiment, 70 Fifth Ave.

Secretary, Jean Lee Hunt.

This library had on Mar. 10, 1917, about 250 volumes and about 500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of primary and elementary education, psychological and pedagogical tests, educational theory. It is accessible to the public—members of the organization only may draw books—but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Chelsea 2555) or by mail.

Business Bourse, Int., Inc., 347 Fifth Ave.

Librarian, M. V. McCarren.

This library had on Mar. 21, 1917, 200 volumes, 500 pamphlets and special typewritten reports chiefly in the specialties of business methods, business statistics, trade investigations, efficiency surveys. It is accessible only to clients and purchasers but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Murray Hill 5077) or by mail.

Cameron & Co.,† 25 S. William St.

Chemists' Club Library, 50-52 East 41st St.

Librarian, H. E. Hepner.

This library had on Feb. 1, 1917, 24,000 volumes and 80,000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of chemistry and allied sciences. It is accessible to members of the Chemists' Club at all times and to the public from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Murray Hill 1916) or by mail.

Clergy Club,* 20 Fifth Ave.

Librarian, Alice Long.

Columbia University, College of Pharmacy, 115-119 West 68th St.

Librarian, H. V. Arny.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, about 5000 volumes and 500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of pharmacy, materia medica, and chemistry. It is accessible to the public as reference library only, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Columbus 117).

Columbia University, School of Journalism,
Broadway and 116th St.

Librarian, Mary A. Cook.

This library had in Sept., 1916, about 6000 volumes, 400,000 newspaper clippings and about 300 pamphlets chiefly on journalism. It is accessible only to members of University and persons securing special permission but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Morn. 1400) or by mail.

Cravath & Henderson, 52 William St.

Librarian, Florence A. Adams.

This library had on Feb. 24, 1917, 7000 volumes and 100 pamphlets on law. It is accessible only to firm and law clerks and a few other firms in same building. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Hanover 6080) or by mail.

Druggists Circular, 100 William St.

Librarian.

This library had on March 3, 1917, 979 volumes and 500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of pharmacy, botany, pharmacology, pharmaceutical chemistry and allied subjects. It is accessible only by special permission but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

Erie Railroad, Room 1460, 50 Church St.

Librarian, Mrs. N. B. Vaughan.

This library had on Feb. 23, 1917, 1521 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of engineering and books of interest to railroads, 700 volumes fiction, 26 magazines. It is accessible only to Erie Railroad employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Cortlandt 8480) or by mail.

Fairburn, William A., 1 West 70th St.

Librarian, Louise R. Fairburn.

This library had on Feb. 1, 1917, 3200 volumes and 300 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of philosophy, sociology, natural science, etc. It is accessible only to owner but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 22 William St.

Librarian, Dorothea Thomas.

This library had in Feb., 1917, about 5000 volumes and about 2000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of corporations and finance. It is accessible only to the company but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Hanover 5940) or by mail.

Federal Reserve Bank, 120 Broadway.

Librarian, Mary C. Parker.

This library had in May, 1917, 619 volumes and 1000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of finance and banking. It is accessible only to the staff but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Rector 6200) or by mail.

Financial Library, 66 Liberty St.

Librarian, Isabel Julian.

This library had on March 15, 1917, 10,000 volumes and 44 draw file cases full of pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of governmental and state reports and financial data

on companies, railroads and corporations; U. S., Canada and South America. It is accessible only to subscribers of Babson's services and National Quotations Bureau but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Cortlandt 845) or by mail.

Ford, Bacon & Davis,† 115 Broadway.

German Kali Works and H. A. Huston, 42 Broadway.

Librarian, chief clerk or file clerk.

This library had in Feb., 1917, about 1000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of fertilizers, plant food, soil improvement, potash salts. It is accessible only to adults competent to use it intelligently. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Broad 52) or by mail.

Grolier Club, 29 East 32nd St.

Librarian, Ruth Shepard Granniss.

This library had on May 16, 1917, 13,330 volumes chiefly in the specialties of printing, illustration, bookbinding, books, collecting, etc. It is accessible to those interested in subjects to which it relates, upon proper introduction but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Guaranty Club, 140 Broadway.

Librarian, Martha E. Youngs.

This library had on Feb. 23, 1917, 328 volumes and various pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of banking and finance and business. It is accessible only to employees of the Guaranty Trust Company but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Cortlandt 3680) or by mail.

Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., 140 Broadway.

Librarian, Rose Mestre.

This library is growing too fast to estimate, but it has volumes chiefly in the specialties of investments, banking, foreign trade and corporations. It is accessible only to the company, employees and customers but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Cortlandt 3680) or by mail.

Guggenheimer, Untermeyer & Marshall,† 120 Broadway.

Librarian, Jane Henderson.

Harris Forbes & Co.,† 56 William St.

Hawkins, Delafeld & Longfellow,† 20 Exchange Place.

Hearst's International Library Co.,† 115 W. 40th St.

Hispanic Society of America, 156th St. and Broadway.

Librarian.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, about 90,000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of Spanish, history, literature, art. It is accessible to readers holding readers' cards and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Audubon 226) or by mail.

Hudson & Manhattan R.R. Co.,† 30 Church St.

Imbrie, William Morris, & Company, 61 Broadway.

Librarian, Eleanor Kerr.

This library had on May 16, 1917, about 1500 volumes and 1000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of finance, economics, reports, etc. It is accessible to anyone for consultation and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Rector 5600) or by mail.

Institute of Musical Art, 120 Claremont Ave.

Librarian, Dorothy G. Updike.

This library had on May 23, 1917, 14,597 pieces of music, scores, etc. chiefly in the specialties of piano solo, piano 4-hands, etc., piano and strings and chamber music, operas, songs. It is accessible only to subscribers but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Insurance Society of N. Y., 84 William St.

Librarian, Maude E. Inch.

This library had on Feb. 23, 1917, 9661 volumes and pamphlets chiefly on insurance. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

International Banking Corp.,† 55 Wall St.

International Health Board, see *Rockefeller Foundation*.

Investors' Agency, Inc., 55 Wall St.

Librarian, Miss Florence Spencer.

This library had on May 16, 1917, 5000 volumes and 100,000 pamphlets chiefly on statistics, information concerning corporations, investigations and audits. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Han. 8190) or by mail.

Irving National Bank,† *New Business Department*, 233 Broadway.

Librarian, Miss Terry.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 52 William St.

Librarian, Mrs. Jeanne B. Foster.

This library had in May, 1917, 10,000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of railroads, mortgages, agreements, reports, etc. It is accessible only to members of firm but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Hanover 5600) or by mail.

Lederle Laboratories, 39 W. 38th St.

Librarian, Marjorie E. Peel.

This library had on May 16, 1917, 6000 volumes and several thousand pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of chemistry, bacteriology, public health and sanitation. It is accessible only to members of firm but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Lisman, F. J., & Co., 61 Broadway.

Librarian, H. J. McGay.

This library had on Feb. 23, 1917, about 1000 volumes and 500 pamphlets chiefly on railroads and railroad financing. It is a private library but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Rector 6130) or by mail.

Law Reporting Co., 74 Broadway.

Librarian, F. W. Allen.

This library had on April 30, 1917, 2264 volumes and 44,220 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of state legislation. It is accessible only to legislation librarian and clients but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Rector 2820) or by mail.

McGraw-Hill Pub. Co., 239 W. 39th St.

Librarian, Grace H. Hull.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 2000 volumes and 1000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of reports and technical works on chemical and electrical data. It is accessible only to the members of the staff but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Bry. 4700) or by mail.

Dept. of Health, Bureau of Laboratories, Foot of East 16th St.

Librarian, Julia T. Harding.

This library had on May 16, 1917, 3500 volumes and 6000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of infectious diseases, vaccines, sera, Pasteur treatment and diagnostic procedures. It is accessible only to Dept. of Health but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Stuy. 1600) or by mail.

Merchants' Assn. of N. Y., 233 Broadway.

Librarian, May Wilson.

This library had on May 23, 1917, 15,000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of civic, commercial, industrial, statistical and general welfare of N. Y. It is accessible to members and the general public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Barclay 7660) or by mail.

Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., 1 Madison Ave.

Librarian, Edith S. Buck.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 10,800 volumes and 8353 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of insurance and hygiene. It is accessible only to employees and tenants of building but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Gram. 6000) or by mail.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Ave. and 82nd St.

Librarian, William Clifford.

This library had on Dec. 31, 1916, 31,568 volumes chiefly in the specialties of archaeology and the fine and industrial arts. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Lenox 723) or by mail.

Morgan, J. P. & Co., 23 Wall St.

Librarian, Annette L. Smiley.

Municipal Reference Library, Borough Hall, 177th St. and 3rd Ave., Bronx.

Librarian, Henry L. Bridges.

This library had on Mar. 21, 1917, 2000 volumes and 200 pamphlets chiefly on engineering, reports of city departments, state laws, city laws, etc. It is accessible only to employees (N. Y. City) and the public on the premises but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Municipal Reference Library, Municipal Building.

Librarian, C. C. Williamson.

This library had in May, 1917, about 18,000 books and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of municipal reference works. It is accessible to general public for reference but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Worth 1072) or by mail.

Municipal Research Bureau,† 261 Broadway.

Librarian, James J. Dillon.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 26,000 volumes and 3000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of law and insurance. It is accessible only to tenants of the building and law department but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

National Americanization Committee,† 29 W. 39th St.**National Association of Advertisers,† 15 Madison Square.**

Librarian, Edith M. McWilliams.

National Association of Manufacturers, 30 Church St.

Librarian, Maud Mary Pugsley.

This library had on Mar. 2, 1917, 2500 volumes and 1500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of foreign trade, directories, tariffs of all countries, industrial betterment. It is accessible only to members but inquiries from other libraries will be answered.

Natl. Automobile Chamber of Commerce, 7 East 42d St.

Librarian, Robert A. Brannigan.

This library had in May, 1917, about 2000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly on automobiles. It is accessible only to members of the Chamber but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (M. H. 5804) or by mail.

National City Bank, 55 Wall St.

Librarian, Florence Spencer.

This library had on May 17, 1917, 20,000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of finance, economics, public documents. It is accessible only to employees, to outsiders by courtesy, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Hanover 7800) or by mail.

National City Co., 55 Wall St.

Librarian, Madeline A. Schuech.

This library had in May, 1917, 1500 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of public utilities. It is accessible only to employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Hanover 280) or by mail.

National Civic Federation, 33rd floor, Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Ave.

Librarian, Lucia Cooper Sites.

This is a collection of books, clippings, etc., chiefly data relating to social and in-

dustrial progress, national questions, etc. It is accessible only to the federation but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Gramercy 389) or by mail.

"National" Cloak & Suit Co., 207 West 24th St.

Librarian, Edith F. Le Quesne.

This library had in May, 1917, many volumes chiefly in the specialties of fiction, travel, business, economics, advertising, etc. It is accessible only to employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Chelsea 5600) or by mail.

National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 50 Union Square.

Librarian, Mabel Webster Brown.

This library had on Feb. 15, 1917, 550 volumes and 5000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of mental hygiene and mental diseases and defects. It is accessible to any who wish to use it, and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Stuyvesant 2757) or by mail.

National Quotation Bureau, 66 Liberty St.

Librarian, Miss La Tourette.

This bureau uses the library of the Babson Statistical Organization in the same building.

National Workmen's Compensation Service Bureau, 13 Park Row.

Librarian, Jessie C. MacCurdy.

This library had on March 13, 1917, about 875 volumes and 6000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of workmen's compensation and employers' liability insurance, safety engineering, industrial reports, insurance reports, etc. It is accessible to members of the bureau, insurance companies and the interested public. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Cortlandt 5922) or by mail.

Nelson, T., & Son,† 381 4th Ave.**New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park.**

Librarian, Sarah H. Harlow.

This library had on Dec. 31, 1916, 27,639 volumes and pamphlets chiefly on botany and related subjects. It is accessible to the public by permission. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or mail.

New York Edison Co., 113 E. 12th St.

Librarian, H. G. Fitzgerald.

This library had on May 18, 1917, 1100 volumes and 30 magazines chiefly on electrical engineering. It is accessible only to employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

New York Evening Post, 20 Vesey St.

Librarian, B. C. Pink.

This library had on May 12, 1917, 6000 volumes and 1000 pamphlets chiefly on general reference matter. It is accessible only to employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Cort. 84) or by mail.

New York Genealogical & Biographical Soc., 226 West 58th St.

Librarian, Abraham Hatfield, Jr.

This library had on Feb. 23, 1917, 10,500 volumes and 6000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of genealogy, biography and vital statistics of towns, counties and states. It is accessible only to members and their friends, with temporary courtesy to all. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Columbus 2269) or by mail.

New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West.

Librarian, Robert H. Kelby.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 131,806 volumes and 150,841 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of American history. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

New York Lodge, Theosophical Society, 2228 Broadway.

Librarian, Agnes Stewart.

This library had on March 23, 1917, 1000 volumes chiefly in the specialties of theosophy, occultism and mysticism. It is accessible only to members and the public on payment of a rental charge of 5 cents a week. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Schuyler 10436) or by mail.

New York Medical Journal, 66 West Broadway.

Librarian, Miss Marlott.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 1000 volumes and 500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of practice of medicine and surgery. It is accessible only to physicians but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

N. Y. State Bankers' Assn.,† 11 Pine St.

North American Civic League for Immigrants, Legislative Committee,† 95 Madison Ave.

Official Information Bureau,* 66 Liberty St.
Librarian, E. W. Shattuck.

This library had in 1916, 10,000 volumes on corporations.

Pharmaceutical Era,† 3 Park Pl.

Polk's Directory Library, 91 Third Ave.

Librarian, R. E. Taylor.

This library had in April, 1917, 2400 business, city and trade directories. Open to the public on a charge basis and inquiries will be answered by telephone (Stuyvesant 5700).

Practical Druggist,† 81 Fulton St.

Price, Waterhouse & Co.,* 54 William St.

Librarian, W. W. Wilson.

This library contains volumes on accountancy. It is open only to employes but inquiries will be answered by telephone (Haver 7890).

Progressive National Committee,† 42nd St. Bldg.

Public Service Commission, First Dist., Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.

Librarian, Louis Roth.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 5509 volumes and 15,660 pamphlets and file articles chiefly in the specialties of engineering, accounting, commission and public reports and ordinances relating to public utilities. It is accessible to staff of the commission and the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Rector 7500) or by mail.

Public Affairs Information Service, c/o The H. W. Wilson Co., 958-964 University Ave.

Editor, Lillian E. Henley.

This library had in 1917 pamphlets and material treating of economic, government and social science questions, bibliographies and about 4000 pamphlets. Material will be loaned members of the service upon payment of transportation charges. Research is done for non-members at a nominal charge.

Rand School of Social Science, 140 East 19th St.

Librarian, Bertha H. Mailly.

This library had in Jan., 1917, 4000 volumes and 1000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of socialism, labor movement and social problems. It is accessible to members of the school and others interested and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Gramercy 1022) or by mail.

Retail Research Assn., 404 Fourth Ave.

Librarian, John Wenzel.

This library had on May 15, 1917, 25 volumes and 100 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of merchandising and department store management. This is a new organization and is the research department of 18 department stores and has not yet organized its library which will eventually be quite complete. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Mad. Sq. 4993) or by mail.

Robinson & Co., 26 Exchange Place.

Librarian, Beatrice E. Carr.

This library had on May 16, 1917, about 1000 volumes and 5000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of railroad and industrial corporations. It is accessible only to members of office staff but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (5920 Han.) or by mail.

Rockefeller Foundation (including International Health Board) 61 Broadway.

Librarian, Edyth L. Miller.

This library had on May 16, 1917, 1000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of hookworm disease. It also contains material of interest to the various depts. of the foundation. It is accessible to all research workers and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Rector 9900) or by mail.

Russell Sage Foundation, 130 E. 22d St.

Librarian, Frederick Warren Jenkins.

This library had on Jan. 31, 1917, 15,124 volumes and 30,727 pamphlets chiefly on sociology. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Gramercy 7060) or by mail.

Search-Light Information Library, 450 4th Ave.

Librarian, M. S. Hamdy.

This library had on April 23, 1917, 2000 volumes and about 3,000,000 pamphlets and classified articles on all subjects. It is accessible only to subscribers and transients, fee being charged for access to data on file or for researches, and reports prepared by the staff.

Sixty Wall St. Corporation, 60 Wall St.

Librarian, Katharine D. Athey.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 17,000 volumes and 500 pamphlets in the specialty of law. It is accessible only to the 800 tenants of the building but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Haver 6159) or by mail.

Steiger, E., & Co.,† 49 Murray St.

Teachers College, Bryson Library.

Librarian, Elizabeth G. Baldwin.

This library had on Feb. 26, 1917, 63,770 volumes and 20,000 pamphlets chiefly on education. It is accessible only to members of Columbia Univ. but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Texas Co., 17 Battery Place.

Librarian, A. L. Robinson.

The company has only a law library and a collection of books, reports, etc. in lubricating oils. It is accessible only to the company itself.

Thorne, John W., & Co., Inc., 165 Broadway. (14 Wall St.) N. Y.

Librarian.

This library had on May 21, 1917, 2000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of commercial subjects. (This includes library in Paris office and statistical library at 14 Wall St. Library at 165 Broadway just organizing—about 300 volumes.) It is accessible only to employees and clients but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Cortlandt 6281) or by mail.

Trask, Spencer, & Co., 25 Broad St.

Librarian, Cecile B. Heidehoff.

This library had on Feb. 15, 1917, 1500 volumes and 500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of finance, stocks, bonds and railroads. It is accessible only to employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Broad 3500) or by mail.

Trowbridge & Ackerman,† 62 West 45th St.

Librarian, Susan R. Clendenin.

United Engineering Society, 29 W. 39th St.

Director, Harrison W. Craver.

This library had on Dec. 31, 1916, 125,000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of engineering (this includes the library of the Am. Soc. of Civil Engineers). It is accessible to anyone and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Vanderbilt 4600) or by mail.

U. S. Brewers' Assn., 50 Union Square.

Secretary, Hugh F. Fox.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 1600 volumes and 50,000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of the brewing industry; economic, physiological, psychological aspects of the liquor question. It is accessible to all students of the subject, with proper credentials. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Stuyvesant 1957) or by mail.

United States Rubber Co., 1790 Broadway.

Librarian, Sarah B. Ball.

This library is now being organized and will contain books on the rubber industry. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Columbus 9200) or by mail.

United States Rubber Co., General Laboratories, 561 W. 58th St.

Librarian, Helen M. Craig.

This library had on May 19, 1917, about 700 volumes (number of pamphlets not known) chiefly on the rubber industry (chemistry and manufacture). It is accessible only to employees of the company.

Van Nostrand, D., Co., 25 Park Pl.

Librarian, Carson Brevoort.

This is not a regular library. Mr. Brevoort makes up the firm's catalogs and occasional reference lists for inquirers.

Wall Street Journal,† 44 Broad St.

White & Case,† 14 Wall St.

Western Electric Company, Engineering Dept., 463 West St.

Librarian, Ethelwyn Gaston.

This library had in March, 1917, about 3000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of engineering. It is accessible only to the company but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Chelsea 1000) or by mail.

White & Kemble, 55 Liberty St.

Librarian, Florence Stewart.

This library had in May, 1917, numerous volumes, reports and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of railroad finance. It is accessible only to clients but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Cortlandt 6229) or by mail.

Wilson, H. W., Company, 958-964 University Ave.

Librarian, Corinne Bacon.

This library had on March 21, 1917, about 8600 volumes and pamphlets, chiefly reference works, a small amount of fiction, many juveniles and other books to be used in the standard catalog series. It is accessible only to employees; to the public in emergency cases. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Young Men's Hebrew Assn., 148 E. 92nd St.

Librarian, Leonora Hauser.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 12,844 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of sociology, law and Judaica. It is accessible to members and the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Lenox 828) or by mail.

Rochester

Eastman Kodak Company, Kodak Park.
Librarian, G. Reissmann.

This library had on March 17, 1917, 4730 volumes, including pamphlets chiefly on photography (also physics and chemistry). It is accessible only to employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

Rochester Chamber of Commerce, Industrial Management Council, 119 E. Main, C. of C. Bldg.

Librarian, Grace D. Aikenhead.

This library had on Mar. 13, 1917, 40 volumes and 300 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of industrial management, factory organization, employment and labor problems, etc. It is accessible only to members of the industrial management council but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Schenectady

General Electric Company, Research Laboratory.

Librarian, Edna F. Winn.

This library had on Feb. 1, 1917, 2600 volumes and 1000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of physics, chemistry, metallurgy, electrotherapy. Loans made with libraries accommodating the laboratory in exchange. It is accessible to all bearing references outside company. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Schen. 1000) or by mail.

Solvay

Solvay Process Co.

Librarian, W. L. Neill, J. L. Wiley, Asst.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, about 1200 volumes and 500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of chemical manufactures. It is accessible only to employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Syracuse

Chamber of Commerce,† 216 E. Fayette St.

Librarian, Laclan Macleay.

This library is reported to have 300 directories.

Nettleton Show Co.†

Onondaga Historical Association, 311 Montgomery St.

Librarian, Mrs. L. L. Goodrich.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 2500 volumes and 500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of history, science and general literature. It is accessible to all interested.

Post-Standard, 315-321 South Warren St.
Librarian, M. Helen Hemingway.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 2102 volumes and 200 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of general reference, news reference, fiction. It is accessible only to *Post-Standard*

employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Technology Club of Syracuse, 700 Vinney Building.

Librarian, Ellis E. Lawton.

This library had on May 21, 1917, 250 volumes and 870 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of engineering. It is accessible only to members but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Warren 1593) or by mail.

Yonkers

Richmond, W. L., 45 Warburton Ave.

Owner, W. L. Richmond.

This library had in March, 1917, 200 city directories. It is accessible to the public, and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (1871) or by mail.

NORTH CAROLINA**Asheville**

Directory Library, Room 67, American National Bank Bldg., Patton Ave.

Librarian, Ernest H. Miller.

This library had on March 15, 1917, 500 city, county, state, and trade directories. It is accessible to the general public (for reference), but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

United Commercial Travellers,† 1½ Billmore Ave.

Librarian, Hugh Miller.

Raleigh

Legislative Reference Library.

Librarian, W. S. Wilson.

This library had on May 25, 1917, about 15,000 volumes and pamphlets, chiefly legislative material. It is accessible to the public, and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (775) or by mail.

NORTH DAKOTA**Bismarck**

Legislative Reference Bureau of Public Library Commission, Capitol Bldg.

Librarian, Mrs. M. C. Budlong.

This library had on June 30, 1916, 1500 volumes and 20,000 pamphlets, chiefly in the specialties of sociology and legislation. It is accessible to any resident of the state, and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

OHIO**Akron**

Burch Directory Co., corner Exchange and Water Sts.

Librarian.

This library had on Mar. 22, 1917, 200 city directories. It is accessible to everybody.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., South Main St.

Librarian, George R. Lamson.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 2500 volumes and 4000 pamphlets, chiefly in the specialties of rubber, cotton, exporting, labor. It

is accessible only to employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Goodrich, B. F., Rubber Co., 478-534 S. Main St.

Librarian, Grace Stowell.

This library had on May 21, 1917, 1300 volumes and 300 pamphlets chiefly on subjects pertaining to rubber industry. It is accessible only to employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (158, 2400) or by mail.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., 1144 East Market St.

Librarian, P. H. Tarr.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 1500 volumes and 2000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of aeronautics, mechanics, chemistry as applicable to production of rubber goods. It is accessible only to employees of the company but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (2101) or by mail.

Cincinnati

Anti-Tuberculosis League, 209 West 12th St.

Superintendent, Courtenay Dinwiddie.

This library had on May 21, 1917, 50 volumes and 500 pamphlets, chiefly on tuberculosis. Pamphlets are distributed free of charge upon requisition.

Cincinnati Traction Co.,† Traction Bldg.

Librarian, Kessley Schoeph.

Historical & Philosophical Society of Ohio, Burnet Woods, Clifton Avenue.

Librarian, L. Belle Hamlin.

This library had in Dec., 1916, 26,977 volumes and unenumerated pamphlets chiefly on American history, local and general. Privately endowed but open to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (West 3880) or by mail.

Lloyd Library, 309 W. Court St.

Librarian, Edith Wycoff.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 46,298 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of botany, pharmacy, chemistry, materia medica. It is accessible to any one for reference and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Canal 461) or by mail.

University of Cincinnati, Municipal Reference Bureau.

Librarian, Jessie P. Boswell.

This library had in Dec., 1916, 26,269 total accessions chiefly in the specialties of municipal affairs, political science, sociology, education. It is accessible to students, city officials, and general public, and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Cleveland

Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, Illuminating Bldg., 75 Public Square.

Librarian, Mary L. Forbes.

This library had on May 17, 1917, 1265 volumes and 700 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of public utilities, electricity, and taxation. It is accessible only to employees of above company but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 6380) or by mail.

Cleveland Engineering Society, 310 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Librarian, G. H. Tinker.

This library had on Mar. 4, 1917, about 6000 volumes and 1000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of engineering. It is accessible only to members but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 1807) or by mail.

Cleveland Museum of Art, East Blvd. and Bellflower Road.

Librarian, Marian Comings.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 1419 volumes, and (about) 2000 pamphlets chiefly on art. It is accessible for visitors to the museum and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Garfield 4015) or by mail.

Cleveland Twist Drill Co., cor. of Lakeside Ave. and E. 49th St.

Librarian, E. C. Peck.

This library had on May 22, 1917, 100 volumes and 25 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of mechanical engineering and tool making. It is accessible only to drafting department and laboratory but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Municipal Reference Library, 410 City Hall.

Librarian, Ada M. McCormick.

This library had on Mar. 1, 1917, about 2250 volumes and 2800 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of municipal government and administration. It is accessible to the general public, and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 4600, Station 177, or Central No. 1, Sta. 177) or by mail.

National Carbon Co., Madison Ave. and W. 117th St.

Librarian, A. Broggin.

This library had on Feb. 26, 1917, 2500 volumes and 500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of chemical and electrical engineering, also general engineering and business books. It is accessible only to employees. Engineers from other companies are welcome, and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Edgewater 1100) or by mail.

National Lamp Works of General Electric Co., Nela Park.

Librarian, Elsie Knobloch.

This library had on May 14, 1917, 3100 volumes and 300 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of physics, illuminating engineering,

psychology. It is accessible only to employees of National Lamp Works and others on application, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Eddy 2780) or by mail.

Peerless Motor Car Co., Quincy Ave. and 93d St.

Librarian, E. M. Hill.

This library had on Mar. 17, 1917, 375 volumes and pamphlets, chiefly in the specialties of automobile design. It is accessible only to employees and students.

*Western Reserve Historical Society.**

Librarian, W. H. Cathcart.

This library had in 1916, 44,850 volumes.

Columbus

Legislative Reference Department, State House.

Librarian, Edith Hyde.

This library had on Feb. 23, 1917, about 8000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of legislation, economics and sociology.

Ohio Institute for Public Efficiency, 303 Hartman Bldg.

Librarian.

This library had on March 7, 1917, 318 volumes and 1959 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of public efficiency. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (M. 6611, City 3339) or by mail.

Dayton

National Cash Register Company, South Main St.

Librarian, Edith Phail.

This library had on Feb. 23, 1917, 3700 volumes and 2000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of advertising, salesmanship, machinery, scientific management, and health. It is accessible only to employees and their families and The Dayton Public Library, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 1) or by mail.

Polk's Public Directory Library, Central National Bank Bldg.

Librarian, W. F. Baxter.

This library had in April, 1917, 500 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public and inquiries will be answered by telephone (Citizens 8489).

Schenck & Williams, Architects, 591-598 Arcade Bldg.

Librarian, Mary Yoder.

This library had in April, 1917, volumes on architecture. It is accessible only to firm and employees, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (M. 1231) or by mail.

Toledo

Toledo University, Public Service Bureau, Eleventh and Illinois Sts.

Librarian.

This library had in March, 1917, about 500 volumes and 1500 pamphlets chiefly in the

specialties of municipal affairs. It is accessible only to students, city officials, etc., but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Bell—Main 6265) or by mail.

Toledo Directory Co., Gardner Bldg.

Librarian, H. E. Ellsworth.

This library had in April, 1917, 500 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public and inquiries will be answered by telephone (Home Tel. M. 51633).

OKLAHOMA

Muskogee

Phoenix Directory Co., 218 Wall St.

Librarian.

This library had in April, 1917, 200 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public.

Oklahoma City

State of Oklahoma Library, Lawrence Bldg., Grand Ave.

Librarian, E. G. Spilman.

This library had on Feb. 24, 1917, 60,000 volumes and 40,000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of law, political economy, agriculture. It is accessible to the public, and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

Worley-Friss Directory, c/o Chamber of Commerce.

Librarian.

This library had in April, 1917, 250 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public.

Omaha

Omaha Directory Co., 315 Ramge Bldg.

Librarian, C. X. Thompson.

This library had in April, 1917, 300 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public and inquiries will be answered by telephone (Dong 5888) or by mail.

OREGON

Oregon City

Willamette Pulp & Paper Co.†

Portland

Mazamas,† Northwestern Bank Bldg.

Librarian, Mary C. Henthorne.

This library was said to have on April 4, 1917, 300 volumes.

Medical Library & Medical Society,† Morgan Bldg.

Librarian, Dr. J. Guy Strohm.

This library was said to have on April 4, 1917, 500 volumes and 500 pamphlets.

Municipal Reference Library, 312 City Hall.

Librarian, Caroline L. B. Kelliher.

This library had on Mar. 1, 1917, 5576 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of municipal government, technical authorities required in City Hall, and general reference. It is accessible to every one and in-

quiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Marshall 4100) or by mail.

Oregon Historical Society, the City Auditorium, Third and Market Sts.

Curator, George H. Himes.

This library had on Sept. 30, 1916, 14,028 volumes and 18,847 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of sources of history of the Pacific Northwest. It is accessible to members of the society and students, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Pacific Main 1944) or by mail.

Oregon Society of Engineers,† 207 Second St.

Librarian, Elmer C. Strayer.

This library was said to have on April 4, 1917, 15,000 volumes, 19,000 pamphlets, 190,000 newspapers and 26,709 letters.

Polk's Public Directory Library, 525 Beck Bldg.

Librarian, H. T. Hutchinson.

This library had in April, 1917, 300 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public and inquiries will be answered by telephone (Broadway 781).

Portland Art Assn. Library,† 5th and Taylor Sts.

Librarian, Anna B. Crocker.

This library was said to have on April 4, 1917, 471 volumes and 14,956 photographs.

Portland Chamber of Commerce,† Oregon Bldg.

Librarian, E. N. Weinbaum.

This library was said to have on April 4, 1917, 1200 volumes.

Portland Railway, Light & Power Co., 820 Electric Bldg., Alder St.

Librarian, E. L. Gregory.

This library had on Feb. 28, 1917, 3830 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of public utilities. It is accessible to officials and employes and general public, and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Ml. 5100, A 6131) or by mail.

U. S. Forest Service (Dist. 6), 12 Beck Bldg.

Librarian, Mrs. Georgene L. Miller.

This library had on Feb. 26, 1917, 500 volumes and 1500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of forestry, lumbering and allied subjects. It is accessible to members of For. Ser. primarily; to general public under certain conditions and seeks to co-operate with public libraries throughout Northwest. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Bway. 906) or by mail.

Univ. of Oregon, Med. School, 761 Lovejoy St.

Librarian.

This library had on May 1, 1917, about 4000 volumes and 42 periodicals and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of medicine and allied sciences. It is accessible only to students, faculty and physicians but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 2383) or by mail.

Willamette Iron & Steel Works, 463 N. Front St.

Librarian, F. W. Rodgers.

This library had on May 19, 1917, 1000 volumes and 500 pamphlets, chiefly catalogs, etc. It is accessible only to employees but inquiries will be answered by telephone (Bdwy. 1062) or by mail.

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown

Grammes, L. F., & Sons,* 721-723 Maple St.

Librarians, I. M. Hering, Ruth Davies.

This library had in 1916, 2421 volumes on the subjects of business and mechanics.

Harriaburg

Pa. Legisl. Reference Bureau,†

Librarian, James McKirdy.

Palmerton

N. J. Zinc Co. (of Pa.),* West Plant.

Librarian, T. A. Y. Hodgson.

This library had in 1916, 1000 volumes and 500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of metallurgy, engineering, chemistry, economics, statistics. Inquiries will be answered by telephone (P. 74J.)

Philadelphia

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 19th and Race Sts.

Librarian, Edw. J. Nolan, M.D., Sc.D.

This library had on Nov. 30, 1916, 85,922 volumes and pamphlets chiefly on natural sciences. It is accessible only to students and investigators but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (335 Locust) or by mail.

The American Entomological Society, 1900 Race St.

Librarian, F. T. Olsson, Jr.

This library had in Jan., 1917, about 4500 volumes and pamphlets chiefly on entomology (natural history). It is accessible only to students in this subject but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Bd. of Public Education, Pedagogical Library, Keystone Bldg., 19th St., above Chestnut St.

Librarian, Ada F. Liveright.

This library had on Mar. 1, 1917, 15,630 volumes and uncounted pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of pedagogy, psychology, philosophy. It is accessible for circulation only to teachers, students in public schools and depts. of education of local universities but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Bureau of Municipal Research, 805 Franklin Bank Bldg.

Librarian, Ethel Vernon.

This library had in Jan., 1917, 800 volumes and 1500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of municipal government. (As our primary

purpose is to supply material used by staff members, we have only small selected library.) It is accessible for reference to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Bell—Spruce 1823, Keystone—Race 2530) or by mail.

Cambria Steel Co.,† Widener Bldg.
Librarian, John C. Neale.

Clark, E. W., & Co.,† 321 Chestnut St.

Curtis Pub. Company, Independence Sq., 6th and Walnut Sts.

Librarian, Gertrude Bowen.

This library had on May 16, 1917, 3500 volumes chiefly in the specialties of fiction, biography, travel, poetry, sociological and philosophical subjects. It is accessible only to employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Day & Zimmermann, Inc., 611 Chestnut St.
Librarian, J. M. Blankenburg.

This library had on June 1, 1917, 1000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of public utility commission reports, engineering handbooks, government reports, technical books on construction and materials.

Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Co., 112-116 N. Broad St.

Librarian, Frank H. Sykes.

This library had in Feb., 1917, 10,000 volumes chiefly in the specialties of actuarial science, law, medicine, investments. Inquiries will be answered by telephone (Spruce 2396).

Franklin Institute, 15 S. 7th St.

Librarian, Alfred Rigling.

This library had on Oct. 1, 1917, 69,251 volumes and 28,250 pamphlets in the specialties of applied science and technology. It is accessible only to members and those introduced by members but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Free Library of Philadelphia, Municipal Reference Division, 1233 Locust St.

Assistant-in-Charge, Katharine W. Field.

This library had on Dec. 30, 1916, 3694 volumes and 5117 pamphlets chiefly on municipal affairs. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Filbert 4692) or by mail.

Independence Inspection Bureau, 137 S. 5th St.

Librarian, R. Louise Keller.

This library had on Dec. 31, 1916, 4000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of accident prevention, fire prevention, occupational hygiene and labor relations. It is accessible only to clients but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Lombard 435, Bell) or by mail.

Link Belt Co.,† Park Ave. & Reading Ry., Nicetown.

Librarian, R. W. Yerkes.

Penna. R. R. Co., General Office, Broad Street Station.

Secretary, Lewis Neilson.

This library had on May 21, 1917, 1460 volumes chiefly in the specialties of railroad matters. It is accessible only to officers and employees of the company but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Spr. 4000) or by mail.

Philadelphia Commercial Museum, 34th St., below Spruce St.

Librarian, John Macfarlane.

This library had on Dec. 31, 1916, 38,958 volumes and 69,239 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of commerce, industries and travel. It is accessible to the public for reference and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Bell—Preston 4798; Keystone—West 257) or by mail.

Philadelphia Electric Co., 1000 Chestnut St.

Librarian, E. Mae Taylor.

This library had on Feb. 22, 1917, 1817 volumes and 809 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of engineering and commercial subjects. It is accessible only to employees of the company but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., 1035 Land Title Bldg.

Librarian, C. B. Fairchild, Jr.

This library had on May 22 about 1000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of electric railways. It is accessible only for private use but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail if possible.

Press, The, 7th and Chestnut Sts.

Librarian, W. C. Cawley.

This library had on May 14, 1917, 8000 volumes and 5000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of encyclopedias, books of travel, almanacs, histories, etc. It is accessible to members of the staff and the public to some extent, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Market 3719) or by mail.

Public Ledger, Chestnut and 6th Sts.

Librarian, Joseph F. Kwapil.

This library had on May 12, 1917, 10,000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of general reference, newspaper clippings, bound files, etc. It is accessible to the general public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Walnut 3000) or by mail.

Utilities Bureau, 1009 Finance Bldg.

Librarian, Margaret E. McKim.

This library had on Mar. 9, 1917, volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of public utilities. It is accessible only to the Utilities Bureau staff but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Spruce 4574) or by mail.

United Gas & Improvement Co., northwest cor. Broad and Arch Sts.

Librarian, Wm. E. Saunders.

This library had on May 16, 1917, 4614 volumes and 62 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of gas, electricity, illumination, public relations. It is accessible only to employees but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Locust 1300) or by mail.

Zantsinger, Borie & Medary, 112 S. 16th St.

Librarian.

This library had on May 16, 1917, 1327 volumes and 150 pamphlets in the specialties of architecture. It is accessible only to firm and office staff but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

Pittsburgh

Matthews, James H., & Co.† 3942 Forbes St.

Librarian, C. M. Tipton.

Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh, General Office Library, Pennsylvania Station.

Librarian, C. W. Garrett.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 5500 volumes and 2100 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of railway statistics and history and general information pertaining to railway work. It is accessible only to officers and employees of the Pennsylvania System lines, other railroad officers in the Pittsburgh district, and residents of that district, if interested. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Grant 6000) or by mail.

Polk's Public Directory Library, 1331 5th Ave.

Librarian, Eugene Carmichael.

This library had in April, 1917, 500 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public and inquiries will be answered by telephone (Grant 3343).

Reading

Luden, Wm. M., Co.†

Scranton

Polk's Public Directory Library, Times Bldg.

Librarian, Willis Stall.

This library had in April, 1917, 300 business, city and trade directories. It is free to the public.

Wilkes-Barre

Chamber of Commerce, Miners Bank Bldg. Librarian, W. H. Smith, Jr.

This library had on Mar. 12, 1917, 300 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of business directories. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Polk's Directory Library, care Chamber of Commerce.

Librarian.

This library had in April, 1917, 250 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence

Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.†

SOUTH CAROLINA

Cheraw

Chiquola Club†

Librarian, C. S. Lynch.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Aberdeen

Polk's Public Directory Library, 22 4th Ave., S. E.

Librarian.

This library had in April, 1917, 200 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public.

TENNESSEE

Memphis

Polk's Public Directory Library, 608 Scimitar Bldg.

Librarian, G. L. Ritter.

This library had in April, 1917, 300 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public and inquiries will be answered by telephone (Cum. 4419 Main).

Nashville

Marshall-Bruce-Polk Co., 166 4th Ave., N.

Librarian, B. P. Shepard.

This library had in April, 1917, 300 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, 112 10th Ave., N.

Librarian, Thomas Gibson.

This library had on May 17, 1917, 10,000 volumes chiefly in the specialties of railroad literature of all kinds, up-to-date literature, history, historic novels, fiction, biography, religious literature, classics, etc. It is accessible only to employees of this road to get books for self or family, required to get library membership card, which is numbered (have now issued 4050 cards). Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

TEXAS

Austin

Morrison & Fourmy Directory, care Austin Commercial Club.

Librarian.

This library had in April, 1917, 250 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public.

Dallas

Worley Directory Co., 518 N. Texas Bldg.

Librarian, T. J. O'Brien.

This library had in April, 1917, 300 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public and inquiries will be answered by telephone (Bell Main 1953).

El Paso

John F. Worley Directory, care Chamber of Commerce.

Librarian.

This library had in April, 1917, 200 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public.

Galveston

Morrison & Fourmy Directory Co. Library.

Librarian.

This library had in April, 1917, 200 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public.

Houston

Morrison & Fourmy Directory Co., 405 Beatty Bldg.

Librarian, T. J. O'Brien.

This library had in April, 1917, 300 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public and inquiries will be answered by telephone (Pr. 329).

UTAH**Salt Lake City**

Polk's Public Directory Library, 613 Dooly Bldg.

Librarian, F. W. Sudbury.

This library had in April, 1917, 300 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public and inquiries will be answered by telephone (Was. 39).

VERMONT**Montpelier**

Vt. Leg. Ref. Bureau, State House.

Librarian, John M. Avery.

This library had on May 16, 1917, 450 volumes and 5000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of public affairs. It is accessible to legislature, state officials and public in order named and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (194-W) or by mail.

VIRGINIA**Richmond**

Hill Directory Co., Inc., 823 Mutual Bldg.

Librarian.

This library had on Mar. 20, 1917, 350 directories. It is accessible to our customers and the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by application or by mail.

WASHINGTON**Seattle**

Dept. of Public Utilities,† City Hall.

Polk's Public Directory Library, 426 Globe Block.

Librarian, J. B. Gordon.

This library had in April, 1917, 600 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public and inquiries will be answered by telephone (Main 1626).

Univ. of Washington, Bureau of Municipal Research.

Librarian, Herman G. A. Brauer.

This library had on Mar. 1, 1917, about 1100 volumes and about 30,000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of municipal government. It is accessible primarily to city officials and university professors and students but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

Spokane

Polk's Public Directory Library, 637 The Rookery.

Librarian, N. Cassidy.

This library had in April, 1917, 400 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public and inquiries will be answered by telephone (Main 1191).

Tacoma

Polk's Public Directory Library, 403 Bankers Trust Bldg.

Librarian, C. P. Coates.

This library had in April, 1917, 400 business, city and trade directories. It is open to the public and inquiries will be answered by telephone (Main 2621).

WEST VIRGINIA**Charleston**

West Virginia Department of Archives and History, Capitol Annex.

Librarian, Ethel Green.

This library had on June 30, 1916, about 64,000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of books relating to West Virginia. It is accessible only to West Virginians but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (395) or by mail.

WISCONSIN**Madison**

Legislative Reference Library.

Librarian, Charles McCarthy.

This library had on Mar. 3, 1917, very few books on shelves, material nearly all in pamphlet form and newspaper clippings. It is accessible to legislators primarily, to state employees, to university students and to the public. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Wis. Civil Service Comm., State Capitol.

Librarian, Leona L. Clark.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 1000 volumes and 500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of civil service work. Books to be used in office only but inquires from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Wisconsin Tax Commission, State Capitol.

Librarian, Elisabeth M. Barnes.

This library had on May 31, 1917, 2000 volumes and 2000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of taxation and finance. It is accessible to Tax Commission and employees, university students and all interested in taxation and

inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Capitol 211) or by mail.

Milwaukee

American Appraisal Co., Michigan St.
Librarian, L. H. Olson.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 1000 volumes and 500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of appraisal and engineering data. It is accessible only to the American Appraisal Co. but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 1727) or by mail.

Harley-Davidson Motor Co., 3701 Chestnut St.

Librarian, Hugh Sharp.

This library had on May 23, 1917, 35 volumes and 1000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of motorcycle industry, engineering, historical, sales, etc. It is accessible only to employees and the industry but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (W. 4680) or by mail.

Merchants & Mfrs. Assn. of Milwaukee,† Germania Bldg.

Municipal Reference Library, 8th floor, City Hall.

Librarian, Leo Tiefenthaler.

This library had on Feb. 23, 1917 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of municipal government. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 3715) or by mail.

CANADA

ONTARIO

Ottawa

Commission of Conservation, Temple Bldg., Metcalfe St.

Librarian, I. A. Campbell.

This library had on May 14, 1917, 13,000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets chiefly on national resources, public health, mining, engineering, agriculture, forestry. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Dept. of Agriculture, West Block.

Librarian, Miss A. Louise Shaw.

This library had on April 1, 1917, 3448 volumes and 27,130 pamphlets chiefly on agriculture. The library has L. C. depository catalog

with secondary entries, referring to agriculture only. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Geological Survey, Canada.

Acting Librarian, Marion Calhoun.

This library has approximately 25,000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of geology, natural history, anthropology, etc. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Toronto

Bureau of Municipal Research, 813 Traders Bank Bldg.

Acting Librarian, Edith N. Searle.

This library had on Mar. 21, 1917, about 700 volumes and 1000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of finance, municipal government, education, social science. It is accessible to anyone desiring information but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 3620) or by mail.

Municipal Reference Library, City Hall.

Librarian.

This library had in Mar., 1917, about 5000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of municipal affairs. It is accessible to the public but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 3324) or by mail.

Toronto Electric Light Co.,† Adelaide St., E.

Wright Directories, Ltd., 74-76 Church St.

Librarian, J. M. Gardner.

This library had on Mar. 1, 1917, 500 volumes and 5000 newspapers chiefly in the specialties of directories and back files of newspapers covering Canada. It is accessible to the public on charge for reference and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

MANITOBA

Winnipeg

Henderson Directories, Ltd., 279 Garry St.

Librarian.

This library had in Mar., 1917, directories, complete of Western Canada, everything from Great Lakes to Pacific Coast; also principal cities of Canada and United States. It is accessible to general public. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

LIBRARIES OF RELIGION AND THEOLOGY

ALABAMA

St. Bernard

St. Bernard College

Librarian, Rev. Stephen Radke.

This library had on May 19, 1917, 11,890 volumes and 1345 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of fiction and general literature. It is accessible only to students of the college but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Selma

Payne University Theological Dept.†
Librarian.

Talladega

Talladega College, Battle St.

Librarian, Mary E. Lane.

This library had on April 1, 1917, 15,700 volumes chiefly on theology. It is accessible to students and the community but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Tuscaloosa

Shelton Institute.

Librarian, Wm. E. Hulebeson.

This library had on May 18, 1917, about 2000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly on theology. It is accessible only to students but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

ARKANSAS

Argenta

Shorter College Theological Dept.†
Librarian.

Little Rock

St. John's Diocesan Seminary.

Librarian, S. J. Peoples.

This library had on May 22, 1917, 5710 volumes and 2000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of philosophy and theology. It is accessible only to students but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (W. 530) or by mail.

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley

Berkeley Baptist Divinity School, 2606 Dwight Way.

Librarian, C. M. Hill.

This library had on May 8, 1917, 2500 volumes chiefly on theology. It is accessible only to theological students and ministers but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (B. 139) or by mail.

Berkeley Bible Seminary†
Librarian.

Pacific School of Religion, 2223 Atherton St.

Librarian, Geo. T. Tolson.

This library had on April 2, 1917, 13,696 volumes and numerous pamphlets.

Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry, Dana St. and Allston Way.

Librarian, Lillian Burt.

This library had on April 1, 1917, 10,750 volumes and 9200 pamphlets chiefly on theology in general, Unitariana especially Unitarian history. It is accessible to any person properly introduced. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Berk. 1141) or by mail.

Los Angeles

University of Southern California; MacLay College†

Librarian.

Menlo Park

St. Patrick's Seminary†
Librarian.

San Anselmo

San Francisco Theological Seminary.

Assistant librarian, Lorna Hanna.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 20,800 volumes and 6000 pamphlets on theology. It is accessible only to ministers and theological students but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

San Francisco

Church Divinity School of the Pacific, 1051 Taylor St.

Librarian, Rev. James Otis Lincoln.

This library had on April 1, 1917, 7439 volumes and pamphlets chiefly on theology. It is accessible only to students; to others on request but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Franklin 435) or by mail.

COLORADO

Denver

Iliff School of Theology†

Librarian, Joseph N. Rodeheaver.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford

Case Memorial Library of the Hartford Seminary Foundation, 1507 Blood St.

Librarian, Charles Snow Thayer.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 108,500 volumes and 54,500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theology, missions, patristics, liturgies, Arabic, English, hymnology. It is accessible to the public as well as students and books are freely loaned. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail. The library is fairly complete in all departments except literature and science.

Middletown*Berkeley Divinity School.*

Acting librarian, W. P. Ladd.

This library had on April 1, 1917, 31,000 volumes and 1000 pamphlets on theology. It is accessible to all. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

New Haven*Yale University, Day Missions Library.*

Librarian, Harlan P. Beach.

This library had on March 1, 1917, 12,050 volumes and 10,800 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of foreign missions, description and travel, non-Christian religions, ethnography. It is accessible to everybody. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail. The library is not denominational.

Yale University, School of Religion, Elm St.
Curator, Rev. Frank C. Porter.

This library had on July 1, 1917, 13,500 volumes and pamphlets on theology. It is accessible only to Yale students.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**Washington***Catholic University of America.*

Librarian, Dr. Wm. Turner.

This library had on April 1, 1917, 45,000 volumes chiefly in the specialties of scriptures, canon law, controversy, moral and dogmatic theology, church history, etc. It is accessible only to professors and students but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Howard University Theological Dept.†
Librarian.**FLORIDA****St. Leo***St. Leo College & Abbey.*

Librarian, Aloysius Delabar.

This library had on March 30, 1917, about 7000 volumes and about 1000 pamphlets on general subjects. It is accessible to members of the community and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

GEORGIA**Atlanta***Atlanta Baptist Seminary.†*

Librarian.

Atlanta Theological Seminary, Seminary Heights.

Librarian, E. Lyman Hood.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 25,000 volumes and uncounted pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theology, philosophy, history, English literature, etc. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 2143-J) or by mail.

Gammon Theological Seminary.

Librarian, Chas. H. Haines.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 12,000 volumes and 4000 pamphlets chiefly in the

specialties of theology, church history and missions. It is accessible only to students but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Morehouse College Divinity School.†
Librarian.*Turner Theological Seminary, corner of Boulevard and Houston Sts.*

Librarian, Mrs. E. W. Lee.

This library had on April 12, 1917, 2000 volumes and 325 pamphlets chiefly on regular theological work. It is accessible only to students of the university grounds but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

ILLINOIS**Aurora***Aurora College.*

Librarian, Lola E. Lake.

This library had in May, 1917, 5300 volumes and 300 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of history, philosophy, English and American literature and theology. It is accessible to Aurora College and public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Bourbonnais*St. Viator College Theological Seminary.†*
Librarian.**Chicago***Baptist Missionary Training School, 2969 Vernon Ave.*

Librarian, Emilie Lawrence.

This library had in March, 1917, 3500 volumes chiefly in the specialties of religious education, Biblical and sociological subjects. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (1499 Douglas) or by mail.

Bethany Bible School, 3435 Van Buren St.
Librarian, J. E. Keller.

This library had on May 17, 1917, about 1750 volumes and 200 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theology, religious education. It is accessible only to students of Bethany Bible School but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Kedzie 704) or by mail.

Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary, 11th Ave. and 16th St., Maywood.

Librarian, Prof. Joseph Stump, D.D.

This library had in April, 1917, 12,000 volumes chiefly on theology.

Chicago Training School, 4949 Indiana Ave.
Librarian, Olive Shoenberger.

This library had in April, 1917, 4000 volumes chiefly in the specialties of Bible, social service, church history, religion and philosophy, missions, history, poetry, etc. It is accessible only to students of the Training School but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

McCormick Theological Seminary, 826 Belden Ave.

Librarian, Rev. John P. Lyons.

This library had in April, 1916, 41,615 volumes chiefly in the specialties of theology, sociology and philosophy. It is accessible to students and professors of this and similar institutions and ministers of the city. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Diversey 4175) or by mail.

Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, 153 Institute Place.

Assistant librarian, Mabel Sprague.

This library had on May 15, 1917, 7502 volumes, including 450 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of Bible and missions (the 200s). It is accessible only to day and evening students and faculty but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Superior 8600) or by mail.

University of Chicago, Divinity Library, Ellis Ave. and 58th St.

Librarian, W. L. Runyan.

This library had on June 30, 1916, 33,562 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theology; Egyptian and Semitic collections of books. It is accessible only to faculty, students and other members of the university for borrowing books, but may be used by others for reference.

Western Theological Seminary, 2720 Washington Boulevard.

Librarian, Burton S. Easton.

This library had on April 3, 1917, 21,500 volumes and 3000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of anglican theology, Egyptology, Assyriology. It is accessible to the public for consultation. Books are loaned to libraries. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (West 1484) or by mail.

Elmhurst

Elmhurst College.

Librarian, John E. Schmale.

This library had on March 30, 1917, 4067 volumes and about 1000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of English and German literature, history, religion and sociology. It is accessible only to students and special card holders but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

Evanston

Garrett Biblical Institute.

Librarian, D. A. Hayes. (Samuel Gardiner Ayers, librarian in charge).

This library had on May 29, 1917, 46,708 volumes and 23,615 pamphlets chiefly on theology. It is accessible to students of theology, ministers and all serious students. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (2069) or by mail.

Norwegian-Danish Theological Seminary.†

Librarian.

Swedish Theological Seminary.†

Librarian.

Greenville

Greenville College School of Theology.†

Librarian.

Naperville

Evangelical Theological Seminary, Loomis and Mechanic Sts.

Librarian, E. F. George.

This library had on May 18, 1917, 3500 volumes chiefly in the specialties of theology, (one-fourth German) philosophy and sociology. It is accessible to students in particular and to others who are interested. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Union Biblical Institute.†

Librarian.

Rock Island

Augustana College and Theological Seminary.

Librarian, Marcus Skarstedt.

This library had on April 1, 1917, 24,577 volumes and 21,927 pamphlets.

Springfield

Concordia Theological Seminary.

Librarian, Louis Wessel.

This library had on March 30, 1917, 3212 volumes chiefly in the specialties of theology and literature (English, German, Slovak). It is accessible only to the students of the seminary but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (4682) or by mail.

INDIANA

Merom

Union Christian College Biblical Dept., College Ave.

Librarian, E. F. Goernandt.

This library had on March 31, 1917, 770 volumes and 30 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theology, Bible, doctrine, homiletics, religious history, church work. It is accessible only to those in the vicinity but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (U. C. College) or by mail.

St. Meinrad

St. Meinrad College Ecclesiastical Seminary.†

Librarian.

Upland

Taylor University.

Librarian, Mrs. L. H. Jones.

This library had on May 18, 1917, 7000 volumes and 1000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theology, history, language, literature, science, mathematics. It is accessible only to members of Taylor University but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (492) or by mail.

IOWA

Des Moines

Drake University College of the Bible.†

Librarian, Grace Jones.

Grand View College Theological School.†

Librarian.

Dubuque

Dubuque College and Seminary, 550 Delhi St.
Librarian, Francis Hegar.

This library had on March 1, 1917, 10,080 volumes chiefly in the specialties of theological works (commentaries, church history, sermons, etc., about one-third); remainder: history, science, literature, etc. It is accessible to students and to any others who wish to use it and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Wartburg Theological Seminary.†
Librarian, Prof. George J. Eritschel.

KANSAS**Atchison**

Western Theological Seminary.†
Librarian.

Kansas City

Kansas City Baptist Theological Seminary.†

Kansas City University, College of Theology.†
Librarian.

Topeka

Kansas Theological School.†
Librarian.

KENTUCKY**Crofton**

Central Christian Institute.†
Librarian.

Kingswood

Dept. of Theology, Kingswood College.†
Librarian.

Lexington

Transylvania College of the Bible.
Librarian, Mrs. C. F. Norton.

Louisville

Presbyterian Theological Seminary.†
Librarian, Rev. Edw. L. Warren.

Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, 500 W. Broadway.

Librarian, John R. Sampey.

This library had on April 1, 1917, 25,603 volumes and 20,000 (plus) pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of religion, minutes of southern Baptist associations and conventions. It is accessible only to professors and students for circulation but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 511 Y) or by mail.

State University Theological Dept.†
Librarian.

Wilmore

Asbury College.†
Librarian.

MAINE**Bangor**

Bangor Theological Seminary.

Librarian, Frederick T. Persons.

This library had on March 30, 1917, 30,400 volumes chiefly in the specialties of theology and kindred branches. It is accessible only to students and clergymen but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (1862) or by mail.

Lewiston

Cobb Divinity School has ceased to exist. Its collection of books now in *Bates College* library numbers about 300 volumes on Free Baptist history, Biblical literature and history of religion. The library is open to ministers and all special students.

MARYLAND**Baltimore**

St. Mary's Seminary, N. Paca St.

Librarian, Rev. J. A. Baisnée.

This library had on March 29, 1917, 50,000 volumes chiefly in the specialties of theology, philosophy, holy scripture, history, canon law, science, literature. It is accessible only to professors and students but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

Emmitsburg

Mount St. Mary College, Ecclesiastical Seminary.†
Librarian.

Westminster

Westminster Theological Seminary.†
Librarian.

Woodstock

Woodstock College.

Librarian, Rev. Walter F. Drum.

This library had on March 31, 1917, 53,766 volumes chiefly in the specialties of theology, philosophy, science, literature. It is accessible only to professors and students but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

MASSACHUSETTS**Boston**

Boston University, School of Theology, 72 Mt. Vernon St.

Librarian, Edward Irving Everett.

This library had on April 5, 1917, unnumbered volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of religious literature, specializing in child psychology and religious pedagogy, missions and social service. It is accessible only to members of the school but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Haymarket 2285) or by mail.

General Theological Library, 53 Mt. Vernon St.

Librarian, Mary M. Pillsbury.

This library had in March, 1917, 30,000 volumes chiefly in the specialties of theological literature of all denominations; also

sociology, biography, etc. It is accessible to New England clergymen of all denominations and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

St. John's Boston Ecclesiastical Seminary, (Brighton).

Librarian.

Cambridge

Andover-Harvard Theological Library.

Librarian, Owen H. Gates.

This library had on June 30, 1916, 108,082 volumes and about 53,000 pamphlets chiefly on theological subjects.

Episcopal Theological School, Brattle St.

Librarian, Edith Davenport Fuller.

This library had on Feb. 8, 1917, 18,888 volumes and about 5000 pamphlets chiefly on theology. It is accessible only to professors and students of the school but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

New Church Theological School, 48 Quincy St.

Librarian, Rev. John Whitehead.

This library had on May 28, 1917, 12,000 volumes and 4000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of New Church (Swedenborgian) literature. It is accessible only to students of our school, Harvard College, and theological schools of Cambridge but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Cambridge 3676) or by mail.

Newton Centre

Newton Theological Institution (Baptist).

Librarians, Henry K. Rowe and Wm. J. Clones.

This library had on April 4, 1917, 34,643 volumes and several thousand pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theology, church history, philosophy, biography, history, sociology. It is accessible only to constituents, including local pastors but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

MICHIGAN

Adrian

Adrian Theological Seminary.†

Librarian.

Berrien Springs

Emmanuel Missionary College.†

Librarian, O. R. Cooper.

Grand Rapids

Theological School and Calvin College.† (Christian Reformed Church.)

Librarian, Rev. William Heyns.

Hancock

Suomi College and Theological Seminary.

Librarian.

This library had on April 4, 1917, about 400 volumes chiefly in the specialties of church history, encyclopedias and commentaries. It is accessible only to students ordinarily but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Holland

Western Theological Seminary.

Librarian, John Walter Beardslee.

This library had on May 1, 1916, 11,614 volumes chiefly in the specialties of theological literature. It is accessible to the general public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

MINNESOTA

Faribault

Seabury Divinity School.

Librarian, Rev. Neil Edmund Stanley.

This library had on Jan. 15, 1917, 22,406 volumes and 3007 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of church history, theology, liturgies and allied subjects. It is accessible only to priests and candidates for Holy Orders but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Minneapolis

Augsburg Theological Seminary, Cor. 21st Ave. and 7th St.

Librarian, John O. Evejen.

This library had on May 15, 1917, 12,000 volumes and 6000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of Norwegian literature and history; general theology, especially church history. It is accessible only to students and professional scholars but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (34040) or by mail.

Red Wing

Red Wing Seminary (Lutheran), College Hill.

Librarian, Herman E. Jorgensen.

This library had on March 30, 1917, 3500 volumes and un-accessioned pamphlets about evenly divided among these classes: philosophy, religion, sociology, natural sciences, history and literature. It is accessible only to students of institution but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

St. Paul

Bethel Theological Seminary (Baptist), 1492 N. Snelling Ave.

Librarian, Prof. David Gustafson.

This library had on April 3, 1917, 3060 volumes and 615 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theological and Swedish literature. It is accessible only to faculty and students of the institution but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Tri-State 81583) or by mail.

German Evangelical Lutheran Seminary.†

Librarian.

Luther Practical Seminary.†

Librarian.

Luther Seminary (Norwegian), Hamline and Capitol Aves.

Librarian, Prof. O. E. Brandt.

This library had on March 30, 1917, 6000 volumes and unnumbered pamphlets chiefly on theology. It is accessible only to Lutheran students, professors and pastors but inquiries

from other libraries will be answered by telephone (N. W. Midway 77) or by mail.

St. Paul Seminary, Groveland Park.
Librarian, Dr. John Seliskar.

This library had on April 1, 1917, 30,000 volumes chiefly in the specialties of pathology, theology, scripture, philosophy, psychology. It is accessible only to students and to public by request and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Seminary of the United Norwegian Lutheran Church,† (Anthony Park).
Librarian, Marcus Olaus Böckman.

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson

Campbell College. J. P. Campbell Seminary.

Librarian, Ben. L. Vincent.

This library had on May 21st, 1917, 100 volumes and 30 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theological works. It is accessible only to theologians but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Meridian

Meridian Male College, School of Theology.†

Librarian.

MISSOURI

Columbia

Bible College of Missouri.

Librarian, A. W. Taylor.

This library had on May 18, 1917, 1754 volumes chiefly on religion. It is accessible to students and public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

St. Louis

Concordia Seminary, Jefferson Ave. and Winnebago St.

Librarian, Prof. E. Pardieck.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, about 16,000 volumes and 3000 pamphlets chiefly on theology. It is accessible only to professors and students, also to pastors but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Eden Theological Seminary.

Librarian, Wm. Baur.

This library had on April 1, 1917, 8312 volumes and 500 pamphlets chiefly on theology. It is accessible only to students and ministers.

German Evangelical Missouri College.†

Librarian.

Kenrick Theological Seminary.†

Librarian.

St. Louis University, School of Divinity, Grand Ave. and W. Pine Blvd.

Librarian, H. J. Erbacher.

This library had on May 22, 1917, 12,000 volumes and 2000 pamphlets chiefly in the

specialties of theology, philosophy, science. It is accessible only to divinity students but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

Warrenton

Central Wesleyan College.

Librarian, Henry Vosholl.

This library had on May 18, 1917, 10,566 volumes and 1000 pamphlets. It is a general college library, particularly strong in theology. It is accessible to anybody so far as practicable and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

NEBRASKA

Blair

Dana College, Trinity Seminary.†

Librarian.

Omaha

Presbyterian Theological Seminary, 21st and Lothrop Sts.

Librarian, Charles Herron.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 6500 volumes chiefly in the specialties of theology, Old and New Testament literature, homiletics, church history, etc. It is accessible only to faculty and students (we extend courtesy to ministers) but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Webster 525) or by mail.

NEW JERSEY

Bloomfield

Bloomfield Theological Seminary.

Librarian, Emilie C. Berger.

This library had on March 31, 1917, 5200 volumes chiefly in the specialties of religion, sociology, science, literature, history. It is accessible only to students and faculty but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (1155) or by mail.

Madison

Drew Theological Seminary (Methodist Episcopal Church).

Librarian, Robert Ellsworth Harned.

This library had on April 3, 1917, 130,018 volumes and 120,000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of religion, theology, philosophy, psychology, history, sociology. It is accessible only to students and persons known to the seminary authorities but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

New Brunswick

Gardner A. Sage Library (Theological), Seminary Place.

Librarian, John C. Van Dyke.

This library had on May 20, 1917, 53,000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theology, philology, philosophy, language, history, literature. It is accessible to any one and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

Princeton

Princeton Theological Seminary (connected with the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.), Mercer St.

Librarian, Joseph Heatly Dulles.

This library had on March 20, 1917, 102,800 volumes and 35,150 pamphlets chiefly on theology. It is accessible only to students and other accredited borrowers but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (99 W) or by mail.

South Orange

Diocesan Seminary of the Immaculate Conception.†

Librarian.

NEW YORK**Auburn**

Auburn Theological Seminary, Auburn, Seminary Campus.

Librarian, John Quincy Adams.

This library had on March 20, 1917, 38,000 volumes and 15,000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theology, religion, patristics, history and works on the Old and New Testament. It is accessible to all. A free library, serving many patrons by mail. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Brooklyn

St. John's College Diocesan Theological Seminary.†

Librarian.

Union Missionary Training Institute.†

Librarian, 131 Waverley Ave.

Buffalo

Martin Luther Seminary, 154 Maple St.

Librarian, Rev. R. Graban.

This library had in May, 1917, 1600 volumes and unnumbered pamphlets chiefly on theology. It is accessible only to students but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Tupper 826-M) or by mail.

Canton

St. Lawrence University.

Librarian, Eleanor Poste.

This library had on June 30, 1916, 24,470 volumes and many pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theology and literature. It is accessible to students and literary workers and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

Cooperstown

Hartwick Seminary.†

Librarian, Rev. J. L. Kistler.

Dunwoodie

St. Joseph's Seminary.†

Librarian, Rev. Joseph Bruneau.

Esopus

Mt. St. Alphonsus Theological Seminary.

Librarian, Rev. F. J. Connell.

This library had on March 30, 1917, 30,000 volumes chiefly in the specialties of Catholic theology, canon law, sacred scripture, and theological periodicals (bound). It is accessible only to professors and students of the seminary but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

Geneva

De Lancey Divinity School (Episcopal), 60 Park Place.

Librarian, Rev. Thomas B. Berry.

This library had on March 31, 1917, 4203 volumes and many pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theological studies and literature. It is accessible only to students, diocesan clergy and local lay people but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by Federal telephone (706) or by mail.

Hamilton

Colgate University, Theological Seminary.†

Librarian, Rev. D. F. Estes.

Hartwick Seminary

Hartwick Seminary.†

Librarian.

New York City

Bible Teacher Training School, 541 Lexington Ave.

Librarian, Clara M. Clark.

This library had on March 29, 1917, 10,530 volumes and 1777 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theology, religion (including Bible study missions, Egyptology). It is accessible only to clergymen and students at the school but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Plaza 8521) or by mail.

Christian Workers' Free Circulating Library, 260 West 121st St.

Librarian, Clarence A. Mapes (Librarian is with Kaumagraph Co., 209 West 38th St.).

This library had on May 16, 1917, 1000 volumes chiefly in the specialties of Biblical exposition and Christian work. It is accessible to the public Monday evenings, 7-9 o'clock, or by appointment and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Greeley 6242) daily (except Sunday) 10-12 a. m.—3-5 p. m., or by mail.

Foreign Missions Library, 156 Fifth Ave.

Librarian, Susie A. Pinder.

This library had on March 31, 1916, 11,090 volumes and unrecorded pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of foreign missions. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

General Theological Seminary, 175 9th Ave.

Acting librarian, Grace Littell.

This library had on April 30, 1917, 62,247 volumes chiefly in the specialties of theology, church history, etc. It is accessible only to members of the seminary but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Chelsea 7184) or by mail.

Jewish Theological Seminary of America, 531 West 123rd St.

Librarian, Professor Alexander Marx.

This library had on March 1, 1917, 52,032 volumes and 1804 manuscripts chiefly in the specialties of Hebraica and Judaica Bible, etc. It is accessible only to scholars, students, etc. but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Morningside 2763) or by mail.

Missionary Research, 25 Madison Ave.
Librarian, Hollis W. Hering.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 14,380 volumes and about 3400 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of foreign missions, the religions and sociology of foreign mission lands. It is accessible only for research to the general public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Mad. Sq. 9890) or by mail.

Union Theological Seminary, Broadway and 120th St.

Librarian, Henry Preserved Smith.

This library had on May 1, 1916, 130,131 volumes and 65,905 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of church history, systematic theology, biblical literature, missions. It is accessible to all persons interested in theology and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Morningside 305) or by mail.

Niagara University

Niagara University, Lewiston Road.
Librarian, R. F. Drouet.

This library had in May, 1917, 20,500 volumes and 3000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of the seminary curriculum (philosophy, theology, scripture, patrology, church history, ascetic literature). It is accessible only to the priests and students but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

North Chili

A. M. Chesbrough Seminary.†
Librarian.

Rochester

Rochester Theological Seminary, East Ave. and Alexander St.

Librarian, Glenn B. Ewell.

This library had on April 1, 1917, 44,690 volumes and uncounted pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of Anabaptists, rural church. It is accessible to public for reference, recommended borrowers, all clergy, and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Stone 5014) or by mail.

St. Bernard's Seminary, Lake Ave.
Librarian, Rev. Andrew Byrne.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 22,000 volumes and 2000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theology, history, philosophy, sociology, ethics. It is accessible to all and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Main 6266) or by mail.

St. Bonaventure

St. Bonaventure Seminary.†
Librarian.

Yonkers

St. Joseph's Seminary.†
Librarian.

NORTH CAROLINA

Ayden

Ayden Seminary.†
Librarian.

Belmont

Belmont Abbey.

Librarian, Rev. Thomas Oestreich.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 30,000 volumes and 3000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of history, literature and biography; also theology (Roman Catholic). It is accessible only to the faculty and divinity students but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

Charlotte

Biddle University School of Theology.†
Librarian, Rev. C. H. Shute.

Raleigh

Shaw University Theological School.†
Librarian.

Wilson

Atlantic Christian College.

Librarian, Myrtle L. Harper.

This library had on May 17, 1917, 2000 volumes chiefly in the specialties of science, education, literature, history, theology and philosophy, magazines and periodicals. It is accessible only to faculty, students and friends but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

OHIO

Ashland

Ashland College, Theological Seminary.†
Librarian.

Berea

Baldwin Wallace College, Administration Building.

Librarian, Carl Steifel.

This library had on May 7, 1917, 7000 volumes and 1000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theology and German literature. It is accessible only to students of college but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (229) or by mail.

Nast Theological Seminary.†
Librarian.

Carthage

St. Charles Borromeo Theological Seminary.†
Librarian.

Cincinnati

Hebrew Union College, Clifton Ave.

Librarian, Adolph S. Oko.

This library had on Mar., 1917, about 44,000 volumes and about 8000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of Hebraica, Judaica, Semitica. It is accessible also to the general public, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (West 110) or by mail.

Lane Theological Seminary, Gilbert Ave. and Oak St.

Librarian, Prof. F. K. Farr.

This library had on Mar. 30, 1917, 22,000 volumes, chiefly in the specialties of theology, church history, Hebrew, New Testament Greek and church fathers. It is accessible to all qualified users and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Woodburn 628L) or by mail.

Mt. St. Mary Seminary, 6616 Beechmont St.
Librarian, F. J. Walsh.

This library had on May 17, 1917, 14,728 volumes and 500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of ecclesiastical history and science. It is accessible only to students and special applicants, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (East 160) or by mail.

Columbus

Capital University, Lutheran, Main St.

Librarian, Prof. Thos. Mees.

This library had on Apr. 10, 1917, 9000 volumes and 2000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theology, philosophy, history and literature. It is accessible only to students and pastors, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Dayton

Bonebrake Theological Seminary.†

Librarian, Prof. A. W. Drury.

Central Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in U. S. (Central Seminary is the union of Ursinus and Heidelberg Theological Seminaries), 1300 Huffman Ave.

Librarian, Fannie Stauffer.

This library had in May, 1917, 8000 volumes and 500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theology, religion. It is accessible only to students of the seminary and resident pastors, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (East 2236) or by mail.

Defiance

Christian Biblical Institute.†

Librarian.

Ellenora

Mt. St. Mary's Seminary of the West.†

Librarian.

Findlay

Findlay College, Dept. of Theology.†

Librarian.

Gambler

Kanyon College Divinity School.†

Librarian, Rev. W. F. Pierce.

Oberlin

Oberlin Graduate School of Theology.

Librarian, Prof. A. S. Root.

The School uses the library of Oberlin College. All libraries in Oberlin are combined in this one library.

Tiffin

Heidelberg Theological Seminary.†

Librarian.

Wilberforce

Wilberforce University Payne Theological Seminary.†

Librarian.

Wooster

Florence H. Severance Bible and Missionary Training School.†

Librarian.

Xenia

Xenia Theological Seminary, 3d St.

Librarian, J. E. Wishart.

This library had on Mar. 30, 1917, about 10,000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialty of theology. It is accessible regularly to students and professors of the seminary, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

OREGON**Eugene**

Eugene Bible University, East Eleventh Ave. and Alder St.

Librarian, address E.C. Sanderson, president of institution.

This library had on Apr 7, 1917, 5744 volumes and about 200 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of biblical and religious works, including works on Christian education, comparative religion, and missions. It is accessible only to our students and others who come to the library to read, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Salem

Kimball College of Theology, State St.

Librarian, E. S. Hammond.

This library had in April, 1917, 3000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialty of theology. It is accessible to the general public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (838) or by mail.

PENNSYLVANIA**Alleghany**

Theological Seminary of United Presbyterian Church.†

Librarian.

Beatty

St. Vincent's Seminary.†

Librarian.

Bethlehem

Moravian College and Theological Seminary, North Main St.

Librarian, Dr. A. Schultze.

This library had on Mar. 19, 1917, 11,000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of religion, history, biography, science and literature. It is accessible only to students and alumni, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (1312) or by mail.

Chester

American Baptist Historical Society, Crozer Theol. Seminary.

Librarian, Frank Grant Lewis.

This library has about 4100 volumes and 80,000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of Baptist authors, history, reports, minutes, periodicals, etc. It is free for reference and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (1066-J) or by mail.

Collegeville

Ursinus School of Theology has been removed to the Central Theological Seminary, Dayton, Ohio, where by articles of agreement Ursinus College conducts its theological instruction.

Calvin D. Yost, librarian, Ursinus College.

Gettysburg

Lutheran Theological Seminary.

Librarian, Prof. M. Cooner.

This library had on Apr. 12, 1917, 15,319 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialty of theology. It is accessible only to students but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Lancaster

Theological Seminary.

Librarian, Dr. Irwin Hoch De Long.

This library had in March, 1917, about 18,500 volumes, books, pamphlets and periodicals chiefly in the specialties of theology in the comprehensive meaning of this term. It is accessible to any one interested having the usual credentials as to integrity or moral character. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

Lincoln University

Vail Memorial Library (Presbyterian).

Librarian, Prof. James Carter.

This library had in Sept., 1916, 13,377 volumes chiefly in the specialty of theology. It is open to the public.

Meadville

Meadville Theological School.

Librarian, Rev. Walter C. Green.

This library had on March 30, 1917, 37,000 volumes chiefly in the specialties of theology, philosophy, sociology, history and literature. It is accessible only to the students, but open by courtesy to others, and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Overbrook

St. Charles Seminary.

Librarian, Rev. Francis J. Purtell.

This library had on March 1, 1917, about 49,300 volumes chiefly in the specialties of history, canon law and theology. It is accessible only to those requesting its use and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Overbrook 7025) or by mail.

Philadelphia

Diocese of Pennsylvania, the Church House, Walnut and 12th St.

Librarian, Mrs. Antoinette M. Bryant.

This library had on May 22, 1917, 8620 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of history, theology and book rarities. It is accessible to all.

Krauth Memorial, 7301 Germantown Ave. (Mt. Airy).

Librarian, Rev. Luther D. Reed.

This library had on May 15, 1917, 26,858 volumes and unnumbered pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theology. It is accessible to anyone and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (C. H. 74) or by mail.

Philadelphia Divinity School, William Bacon Stevens Library, 5000 Woodland Ave

Librarian, Rev. L. M. Robinson.

This library had on May 18, 1917, 18,000 fully cataloged volumes and numerous pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theology, ecclesiastical history, liturgies, canon law, Bible, patristics, including complete set of Migne. 1300 volumes of rare books, the Yarnell Library of Theology of St. Clement's Church, are also deposited here. It is accessible to the clergy, theological students and other university students, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Woodland 4772) or by mail.

Protestant Episcopal Church Divinity School.†

Librarian.

St. Vincent Seminary.† Germantown.

Librarian.

Temple University Theological School.†

Librarian.

Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, 616 W. North Ave.

Librarian, Agnes D. MacDonald.

This library had on March 30, 1917, 18,851 volumes; nearly all of the books are theological. It is accessible only to students and faculty of above Seminary but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Cedar 9587) or by mail.

Pittsburgh N. S.

Reformed Presbyterian Church Seminary, 8 W. North Ave.

Librarian, John K. Gault.

This library had on March 1, 1917, 2000 vol-

umes and 500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of encyclopedias, church history, theology, Biblical criticism, research. It is accessible only to students and professors of the seminary but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

Western Theological Seminary, 731 Ridge Ave.

Librarian, Rev. David E. Culbey.

This library had on April 30, 1917, about 35,000 volumes and uncounted pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of English and American church music, church history of Middle Ages, O. T. literature and exegesis. It is accessible to all interested in religious literature and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Cedar 1895) or by mail.

Selinagrove

Susquehanna University.

Librarian, Rev. F. P. Manhart.

This library had in March, 1917, 15,000 volumes and 4000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theology (6000 volumes, 2000 pamphlets), church history, commentaries, sermons, bound theological reviews, religious works, etc. It is accessible to faculty, students and any others interested but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Villanova

Villanova College.

Librarian, Rev. Dr. T. C. Middleton.

This library had in May, 1917, 12,000 volumes. It is accessible only to students and faculty but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia

Allen University, Dept. of Theology.†

Librarian.

Columbia Theological Seminary, 1600 Blanding St.

Librarian, Rev. R. C. Reed.

This library had on March 31, 1917, 25,000 volumes and 3000 pamphlets. It is accessible to the general public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Lutheran Theological Seminary of United Synod.†

Librarian.

Due West

Erskine Theological Seminary.†

Librarian.

TENNESSEE

Clarksville

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Librarian, R. E. Fulton.

This library had on March 30, 1917, 15,000 volumes and 7000 pamphlets chiefly in the

specialties of theology, church history, introduction, exegesis, symbolics. It is accessible only to faculty and students but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Jackson

Lane College Theological School.†

Librarian.

Kimberlin Heights

Johnson Bible College.

Librarian.

This library had on May 21, 1917, about 3000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of religion, literature, sociology, etc. It is accessible only to the students, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Knoxville

Knoxville College Theological School.†

Librarian.

Lebanon

Cumberland University Memorial Hall.

Librarian, W. P. Graham.

This library had on May 7, 1917, 15,000 volumes chiefly in the specialties of literature, science, theology. It is accessible only to students of Cumberland University but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Nashville

Vanderbilt University, Vanderbilt West Campus.

Chairman of Committee on Library, Henry Beach Carré.

This library had in May, 1917, 14,000 volumes and 800 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theology and kindred subjects of education, public speaking, etc. Use is not restricted to any group for reference purposes (students and friends of the university may draw books out), and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Hemlock 613) or by mail.

Walden University, Theological Dept.†

Librarian.

Sewanee

Theological Dept., University of the South, St. Luke's Memorial Reading Room.

Librarian, E. M. Bearden.

This library had on April 1, 1917, 3000 volumes and 2000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of general theological subjects. It is accessible only to students of the university, particularly theological students, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

TEXAS

Austin

Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary.†

Librarian, Rev. T. R. Sampson.

Dallas

Southern Methodist University, University Park.*

Librarian, Dorothy Amann.

This library had on March 31, 1917, 3000 volumes and several hundred pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of church history, archeology, theology, etc. It is accessible to students and interested outsiders and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Fort Worth

Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary.
Librarian, William W. Barnes.

This library had on May 18, 1917, 5600 volumes chiefly in the specialties of theology and church history. It is accessible to the public and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Rosedale 1466) or by mail.

Texas Christian University, Brite College of the Bible Library.

Librarian, Nell Andrew.

This library had on May 17, 1917, 1087 volumes and 500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of Bible, commentaries, dictionaries, doctrines, sermons, lectures, etc. It is accessible to all students and faculty of Texas Christian University but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Marshall

Bishop College, Theological Dept.†
Librarian.

Peniel

Peniel University, Dept. of Theology.†
Librarian.

Sequin

Guadalupe College, Dept. of Theology.†
Librarian.

Tyler

Texas College, Theological Dept.†
Librarian.

Waco

Paul Quinn College, Dept. of Theology.†
Librarian.

VIRGINIA**Alexandria**

Theological Seminary of Virginia.
Librarian, Miss M. B. Worthington.

This library had on April 21, 1917, 30,000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theological books, etc. It is accessible only to students and professors of the High School but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

* University opened for students Sept., 1915 (first year).

Bridgewater

Bridgewater College.

Librarian, John T. Glick.

This library had on May 19, 1917, 2100 volumes and 300 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of church history, theology, commentaries, psychology of religion, histories of denominations, lives of Christian characters and general writings. It is accessible only to the college students but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Lynchburg

Virginia Theological Seminary and College.
Librarian, B. L. Marchant.

This library had on April 14, 1917, 4000 volumes and 500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theology, encyclopedias, commentaries, reference works and histories. It is accessible only to students but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (1361) or by mail.

Petersburg

Bishop Payne Divinity School.†
Librarian.

Richmond

Union Theological Seminary, Brook Road.
Librarian, T. C. Johnson.

This library had on May 12, 1916, 27,086 volumes and 5000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theology, philosophy, history. It is accessible to all and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Virginia Union University.

Librarian, Wm. J. Clark.

This library had on March 1, 1917, 5000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theological, biblical, homiletical, church history and mission studies. It is accessible only to students of university and pastors of the city, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

WEST VIRGINIA**Bethany**

Bethany College, Dept. Ministerial Education.†
Librarian

WISCONSIN**Nashotah**

Nashotah Theological Seminary, Nashotah House.

Librarian, Rev. Michael R. Barton.

This library had on April 1, 1917, 18,000 volumes and 4000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of religion and philosophy. It is accessible only to professors and students of the seminary but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Oconomowoc

Immaculate Conception Seminary.

Librarian, Rev. T. F. Kenny.

This library had on May 22, 1917, 14,000 volumes and 700 pamphlets chiefly in the spe-

cialties of philosophy, theology, science, and history and scripture. It is accessible only to members of the Redemptorist Order and others on request but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (934) or by mail.

Plymouth

Plymouth Mission House Seminary.†

Librarian, Prof. J. W. Grosehuesch.

Provincial Seminary of Reformed Church.†
Librarian.

St. Francis

Provincial Seminary of St. Francis de Sales, Salzmänn Library.

Librarian, Rev. Dr. A. C. Breig.

This library had on Mar., 1917, many volumes chiefly in the specialties of theology and philosophy. It is accessible only to the students but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

Wauwatosa

Lutheran Theological Seminary, cor. Pabst Ave. and 60th St.

Librarian, John Ph. Koehler.

This library had on June 20, 1916, 6000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of Lutheran theology in all its branches. It is accessible to students and ministers and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver

Latimer Hall, 1548 Haro St.

Librarian, Rev. H. R. Trumpour.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 1700 volumes chiefly in the specialty of theology. Inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Sey. 6364) or by mail.

Saint Mark's College.†

Librarian.

Westminster Province Hall, 1600 Barclay St.

Librarian, Rev. John A. Logan.

This library had on April 1, 1917, 2100 volumes and 200 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theology, church history, sociology, philosophy and kindred topics. It is accessible only to Presbyterian ministers and students, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Sey. 2817) or by mail.

MANITOBA

Winnipeg

Manitoba College.†

Librarian.

Wesley College.†

Librarian.

NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax

Presbyterian College.†

Librarian, Rev. J. W. Falconer.

Windsor

King's College.

Librarian, Canon Vroom.

This library had in January, 1917, about 18,000 volumes, and contains many early specimens of printing and valuable theological, classical and historical books. It is accessible only to students and members of the university but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

ONTARIO

Kingston

Queen's Theological College.†

Librarian.

London

Huron College, St. George St.

Librarian, Rev. C. C. Waller.

This library had in April, 1917, 5000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialty of theology. It is accessible only to students and clergy of Church of England but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (1536) or by mail.

Toronto

Knox College, 59 St. George St.

Librarian, Rev. Edward Cockburn.

This library had in January, 1917, 21,000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of Old and New Testament, theology, patristics, philosophy, ethics, history, social, and commercial education, etc. It is accessible only to students and ministers, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

McMaster University, Bloor St., W.

Librarian, Ernest J. Farmer.

This library had on Apr. 1, 1917, 21,000 volumes and many pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theological subjects, sociology and political economy. It is accessible only to students and Baptist ministers (reading room open to public), but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (C-4496) or by mail.

Trinity College.†

Librarian.

Victoria College, Queen's Park.

Librarian, Professor A. E. Lang.

This library had on May 22, 1917, 29,200 volumes and several thousand pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of English literature, French, German, Spanish, Italian, classics, history, biography, etc., also a large collection of Methodist literature. It is accessible mainly to students of our own college but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (N-8421) or by mail.

Wycliffe College, Queens Park.

Librarian, Rev. T. H. Cotton.

This library had on May 17, 1917, 10,000 volumes chiefly in the specialty of theology. It is accessible to students, graduates and others by special arrangement with librarian

and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Coll. 579) or by mail.

Waterloo

Waterloo College and Lutheran Theological Seminary, Albert St.

Librarian, Prof. P. A. Laury.

This library had in May, 1917, 2000 volumes and 500 pamphlets chiefly in the specialty of theology. It is accessible only to students, professors and friends and inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

QUEBEC

Lennoxville

University of Bishop's College.

Librarian, F. O. Call.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, about 12,000 volumes and about 1000 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theology, classics, literature, history. It is accessible only to members of the university, others by permission, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (709r1) or by mail.

Montreal

Congregational College of Canada, 58 McTavish St.

Librarian, Rev. Prof. W. H. Warriner.

This library had on May 7, 1917, about 4000 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of philosophy, theology, church history, missions and sociology. It is accessible only to professors and students of Montreal Theological Colleges affiliated with McGill University, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Grand Seminary of St. Sulpice.†

Librarian, Rev. Abbe Gatpet.

Montreal Diocesan Theological College, 743 University St.

Librarian, Rev. Professor Howard.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 5500 volumes and pamphlets chiefly in the specialty of theology. It is accessible only to students of theology in Montreal but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone or by mail.

Presbyterian Prof. College, 67 McTavish St.

Librarian, Rev. W. J. Fowler.

This library had in April, 1917, about 11,000 volumes and about 600 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of theology, religions, Judaism and Christianity, many antiques, etc. It is accessible only to theological students and ministers but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by mail.

Theological College of Montreal† (affiliated with McGill University.)

Librarian.

Wesleyan Theol. College, 756 University St.

Librarian, W. A. Gifford.

This library had on Mar. 31, 1917, 5000 volumes and 200 pamphlets chiefly in the specialties of the theological disciplines, religions, and history. It is accessible only to students and staff of the Montreal Theological Colleges, but inquiries from other libraries will be answered by telephone (Up. 1764) or by mail.

SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatoon

Emmanuel College.†

Librarian.

Presbyterian Theological College.†

Librarian.

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley

Berkeley High School.

Librarian, Mrs. Gertrude H. Mathewson.

This library had in May, 1917, 5000 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Coronado

*High School.**

Librarian, Caroline M. Hidden.

This library had in 1916 300 volumes.

Dixon

*Union High School.**

Librarian, Lillian Bray.

This library had in 1916, 1998 volumes.

El Centro

Central Union High.

Librarian, Leah May Wilson.

This library had on May 22, 1917, 1400 volumes and 1800 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Fullerton

Fullerton Union High School and Junior College.

Librarian, Anna N. Guthrie; Assistant, Rebecca Burdorf.

This library had on Mar. 27, 1917, 5540 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Glendale

Glendale Union High School.

Librarian, Edith May Church.

This library had on Mar. 26, 1917, 5135 volumes and 150 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public in special cases.

Hanford

Hanford Union High School.

Librarian, Leona M. Kreyenhagen.

This library had on Mar. 24, 1917, 2176 volumes and 200 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Lemoore

Lemoore Union High School.

Librarian, Rose E. Collins.

This library had on May 2, 1917, 2019 volumes and 500 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Long Beach

Polytechnic High School.

Librarian, Mrs. Violet M. Gresham.

This library had in April, 1917, 7600 volumes and unlisted pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Los Angeles

Franklin High School.

Librarian, Viola Estelle Stevens.

This library had on April 13, 1917, 1000 volumes and 200 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Gardena Agricultural High School.

Librarian, Virginia A. LaGue.

This library had in Mar., 1917, 2634 volumes (excluding free state texts). It is not accessible to the public.

Hollywood High School.

Librarian, Statie N. Weber.

This library had on May 21, 1917, 3931 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Lincoln High School.

Librarian, Ella S. Morgan.

This library had on April 9, 1917, 3647 volumes and about 400 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Los Angeles High School.

Librarian, Marjorie Van Deusen.

This library had in May, 1917, 11,000 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Manual Arts High School.

Librarian, Mabel S. Dunn.

This library had in Mar., 1917, 8550 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Polytechnic High School.

Librarian, Mrs. C. B. Locklin.

This library had in May, 1917, 12,000 volumes and 300 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Monrovia

*High School.**

Librarian, Vera La B. Cone.

This library had in 1916, 1310 volumes.

Oakland

John C. Fremont High School.

Librarian, Mary Ives.

This library had on April 23, 1917, about 6700 volumes. It is accessible to students only.

Oakland High School.

Librarian, Mrs. Elizabeth Syle Madison.

This library had on May 21, 1917, 9597 volumes and 200 pamphlets. It is accessible to members of the school.

Oakland Technical High School.

Librarian, Miss Evelyn A. Steel, M.A.

This library had on April 16, 1917, 7000 volumes and uncounted pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

University High School.

Librarian, Helen L. Price.

This library had on May 21, 1917, 2830 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Ontario**Chaffey Union High School, "Chaffey Library."**

Librarian, Wilbur Adrian Fiske.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 10,800 volumes and 1000 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Orange**Orange Union High School.**

Librarian.

This library had in May, 1917, 4000 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Pasadena**Pasadena High School.**

Librarian, Winifred E. Skinner.

This library had in May, 1917, about 8000 volumes and uncounted pamphlets. It is accessible only for pupils.

Redlands**Redlands High School.**

Librarian, Hope L. Potter.

This library had on Mar. 1, 1917, 4000 volumes and 200 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Riverside**Girls' High School.**

Librarian, Mignon Baker.

This library had on May 21, 1917, about 3245 volumes and uncounted pamphlets. Pupils borrow for families.

Polytechnic High School.

Librarian, Esther Daniels.

This library had on Mar. 26, 1917, 1085 volumes and unnumbered pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Sacramento**Sacramento High School.**

Librarian, Jean F. Ross.

This library had on Mar. 26, 1917, 3919 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

San Bernardino**San Bernardino Polytechnic High School.**

Librarian, Marguerite Mogeau.

This library had on Mar. 26, 1917, 3635 volumes and uncounted pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

San Diego**San Diego High School.**

Librarian, Ada M. Jones.

This library had on May 3, 1917, 9248 volumes and 200 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

San Fernando**San Fernando High School.***

Librarian, Clara Walker.

This library had in 1916, 5400 volumes.

San José**San José High School.**

Librarian, L. Williams.

This library had on April 9, 1917, 5199 volumes. It is accessible for use of faculty and students.

San Pedro**San Pedro High and Intermediate School.**

Librarian, Adeline W. McDaniel.

This library had on May 21, 1917, 2843 volumes and 500 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Santa Ana**Santa Ana High School.**

Librarian, Sallie Catland.

This library had on May 21, 1917, 4989 volumes and uncounted pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Stockton**Stockton High School.**

Librarian, Inez Henderson.

This library had on Mar. 30, 1917, 2691 volumes and pamphlets. It is accessible for use of students and teachers.

Watsonville**High School and Grade School.**

Librarian, Ida McAdam.

This library had on May 22, 1917, High School, 2340 volumes, Grade School, 5500 volumes, and 300 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public, but primarily for students.

COLORADO**Colorado Springs****Colorado Springs High School.**

Librarian, Vanita Trovinger.

This library had in June, 1916, 5427 volumes and 210 pamphlets. It is accessible to the school public.

Gunnison

Gunnison County High School, is same as Colo. State Normal Sch. Lib., q. v.

CONNECTICUT**Bridgeport****Bridgeport High School.**

Librarian, Frances H. Bickford.

This library had on Mar. 20, 1917, 3000 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Danbury**Danbury High School.***

Librarian, Amelia H. Hoyt.

This library had in 1916, 1907 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Hartford**Hartford Public High School.**

Librarian, H. Mary Spangler.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 7155 volumes. It is accessible to the pupils of the school.

New Haven*New Haven High School.*

Librarian, Clara E. Bradley.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 4301 volumes and uncounted pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

North Stonington*The Wheeler School.*

Librarian, Mrs. Edna Hewitt Tryon.

This library had on Oct. 1, 1916, 5490 volumes. It is free to all residents of the town.

Norwich*Norwich Free Academy.*

Librarian, Helen Marshall.

This library had on May 15, 1917, 17,300 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Stamford*Stamford High School.*

Librarian, Helen Holcombe Greene.

This library had on Mar. 24, 1917, 2505 volumes and 103 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Torrington*Torrington High School.**

Librarian, Blanche Merrifield.

This library had in 1916, 700 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Waterbury*Crosby High School.*

Librarian, Myrtie A. Northrop.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 3377 volumes and 50 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Winsted*Gilbert School.*

Librarian, Grace A. Child.

This library had on May 23, 1917, 10,900 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**Washington***Armstrong Manual Training High School.**

Librarian, L. T. Burke.

This library had in 1916, 700 volumes and 200 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Business High School.

Librarian, Margaret G. Davies.

This library had on June 6, 1916, 2371 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

*Central High School.**

Librarian, Laura N. Mann.

This library had in 1916, 5956 volumes and 645 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Eastern High School.

Librarian, Dorothea W. Boyd.

This library had in May, 1917, 4900 volumes and 1798 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

McKinley High School.

Librarian, Miss E. S. Dessez.

This library had in May, 1917, 2000 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Western High School.

Librarian, Mrs. Madaline D. Amphlett.

This library had on June 19, 1917, 1500 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

GEORGIA**Athens***Public High School.**

Librarian, E. Caldwell.

This library had in 1916, 7058 volumes.

IDAHO**Pocatello***Idaho Technical Institute.*

Librarian, Gretchen Louise Smith.

This library had on Dec. 31, 1917, 7408 volumes and 14,802 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

ILLINOIS**Chicago***Austin High School.*

Librarian, Helen S. Babcock.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 5164 volumes and 150 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

*Carter H. Harrison Technical High School,**Chicago Public Library.*

Librarian, Edith Erskine.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 3977 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Englewood High School.

Librarian, Eliza R. Pendry.

This library had on May 18, 1917, 5853 volumes and about 2000 pamphlets. It is accessible only to members of the school.

Lakeview High School.

Librarian, Margaret E. Ely.

This library had on Mar. 26, 1917, 5000 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Lewis Institute School.

Librarian, Frances S. Talcott.

This library had on Mar. 21, 1917, 22,896 volumes and 8438 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Nicholas Senn High School.

Librarian, Frances V. Rice.

This library had on Mar. 1, 1917, 4500 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

University of Chicago High School.

Librarian, Hannah Logasa.

This library had on Mar. 21, 1917, 3500 volumes and 100 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Cicero

J. Sterling Morton High School.
Librarian, Clara G. Sullivan.

This library had on Mar. 21, 1917, 4689 volumes and 500 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Decatur

Decatur High School.
Librarian, Mabel Fletcher.

This library had on Mar. 27, 1917, 3000 volumes and pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Highland Park

Deerfield-Shields Township High School.
Librarian, Ann McKenzie.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 2800 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Joliet

*Joliet Township High School.**
Librarian, Mary M. Spangler.

This library had in 1916, 5023 volumes.

Kenilworth

New Trier High School.
Librarian, Mary S. King.

This library had on May 16, 1917, 3800 volumes and 400 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

La Grange

Lyons Township High School.
Librarian, Ethel H. Edes.

This library had on May 17, 1917, 2000 volumes and 20 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Lyons

*Township High School.**

Moline

Moline High School.
Librarian, Marjorie Cronander.

This library had on May 16, 1917, 3500 volumes and 300 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Oak Park

Oak Park and River Forest Township High School.

Librarian, Bertha Carter.

This library had in Mar., 1917, 4321 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Peoria

Bradley Polytechnic Institute.
Librarian, Lillian Mell Guinn.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 9207 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Rockford

*Rockford High School.**

Librarian, Anne E. Kjellgren.

This library had in 1916, 2675 volumes and 250 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Streator

*Streator Township High School.**
Librarian, O. A. Rawlins.

This library had in 1916, 4200 volumes and 912 pamphlets.

INDIANA**Evansville**

Junior and Senior High School.
Librarian, Irene Rowe.

This library had on Mar. 1, 1917, 4183 volumes and 300 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Fort Wayne

Fort Wayne High and Manual Training School.

Librarian.

This library had on May 15, 1917, about 6000 volumes and pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Gary

*High School.**

Indianapolis

*Manual Training High School.**

Librarian, Clara Hadley.

This library had in 1916, 5000 volumes.

Shortridge High School.

Librarian, Nell M. Ridpath.

This library had on Mar. 26, 1917, 5300 volumes and uncounted pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Technical High School.

Librarian, Miss Lyle Harter.

This library had on Mar. 21, 1917, 325 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Muncie

Muncie Junior and Senior High School.

Librarian, June Jones.

This library had on May 16, 1917, 4000 volumes and pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

IOWA**Davenport**

Davenport High School.

Librarian, Miss Harriet Sessions.

This library had on Mar. 21, 1917, 5500 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

KANSAS**Arkansas City**

Arkansas City High School.

Librarian, Ernestine Leasure.

This library had on Mar. 1, 1917, 1800 volumes and 300 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Coffeyville

*High School.**

Librarian, Edna Wrighton.

This library had in 1916, 5000 volumes.

Humboldt*Humboldt High School.**

Librarian, Charles M. Hilleary.

This library had in 1916, 3161 volumes and 400 pamphlets.

Hutchinson*Hutchinson High School.*

Librarian, Mabel B. Parks.

This library had on May 17, 1917, 4000 volumes and 500 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public during school year.

Wichita*Wichita High School.*

Librarian, Hazel D. Howes.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 6400 volumes and 100 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

KENTUCKY**Louisville***Louisville Boys' High School.*

Librarian, Edna Grauman.

This library had on Mar. 26, 1917, 5661 volumes and uncounted pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Girls' High School.

Librarian, Mary Brown Humphrey.

This library had in May, 1917, 3500 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

MARYLAND**Baltimore***Eastern High School.*

Librarian, C. Esther Montague.

This library had on May 15, 1917, 2158 volumes and about 300 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Western High School.

Librarian, Ina C. McMullen.

This library had on Mar. 20, 1917, 2518 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Reisterstown*Franklin High School.*

Librarian, Aileen McKenney.

This library had on Mar. 23, 1917, 2193 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

MASSACHUSETTS**Boston***Boston Public Latin School.*

Librarian, Henry Pennypacker.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 5500 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Fall River*B. M. C. Durfee High School.*

Librarian, S. N. F. Sanford.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 2000 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Fitchburg*Fitchburg High School.*

Librarian, Bertha L. Sherwin.

This library had on May 15, 1917, 1945 volumes and about 200 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Haverhill*Haverhill High School.*

Librarian, Carolyn E. Wilson.

This library had in Mar., 1917, 1800 volumes and 125 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Holyoke*Holyoke High School.**

Librarian, Lillian W. Fay.

This library had in 1916, 3000 volumes and 50 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Newtonville*Newton Technical High School.*

Librarian, Gladys M. Bigelow.

This library had on Mar. 1, 1917, 3344 volumes and 100 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Somerville*Somerville High School.*

Librarian, Margaret M. Kneil.

This library had on Mar. 2, 1917, 2000 volumes and 250 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Springfield*Chestnut St. School.**

Librarian, Mrs. Mary Snushall.

Worcester*Classical High School.*

Librarian.

This library had in May, 1917, about 2000 volumes and pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

MICHIGAN**Battle Creek***Battle Creek Public School.*

Librarian, Leila I. Williams.

This library had on Sept. 1, 1916, 30,795 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Bay City*Eastern High School.*

Librarian, Mabel L. Asman.

This library had on Mar. 24, 1917, 2125 volumes and 60 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Detroit*Cass Technical High School.*

Librarian, Mrs. Ellen M. Linton.

This library had on May 17, 1917, 1900 volumes and 225 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Detroit Central High School.

Librarians, Florence M. Hopkins and Janet A. Hume.

This library had in May, 1917, 5550 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Detroit Eastern High School.

Librarian, Louise M. Baker.

This library had on May 16, 1917, 4276 volumes and about 400 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Northwestern High School.*
 Librarian, Margaret M. Doran.
 This library had in 1916, 3126 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Western High School.
 Librarian, Lillian B. Stewart.
 This library had in Sept., 1916, 4641 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Grand Rapids

Central High School.
 Librarian, Fanny D. Ball.
 This library had in June, 1916, 7500 volumes and 800 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

South High School (a branch of the Public Library.
 Librarian, Clara Mast.
 This library had on Mar. 31, 1917, 3391 volumes and pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Hancock

Hancock Public School.*
 Librarian, Ruth D. McCollough.
 This library had in 1917, 5338 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Jackson

Jackson High School.
 Librarian, Edith A. King.
 This library had in June, 1917, 6039 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Pontiac

Pontiac Public Schools.
 Librarian, Florence S. Broad.
 This library had on April 1, 1917, 5822 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Saginaw, W. S.

Arthur Hill High School, Butman-Fish Memorial Library.
 Librarian, Anna Benjamin.
 This library had on July 1, 1916, 15,428 volumes and no recorded pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Ypsilanti

Public School Library.
 Librarian, Ellen Hoffman.
 This library had in Aug., 1916, 6936 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

MINNESOTA

Buhl

Buhl High School.
 Librarian, E. Grannis.
 This library had on Mar. 26, 1917, 3500 volumes and 100 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Dassel

High School.*
 Librarian.
 This library had in 1916, 5000 volumes.

East Grand Forks

Central High School.
 Librarian, Helen B. Spence.
 This library had on May 18, 1917, 2250 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Fulda

High School.*
 Librarian, Clara Willard.
 This library had in 1916, 6000 volumes.

Keewatin

Keewatin High School.
 Librarian, Helen Young Prall.
 This library had in Mar., 1917, 2375 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Minneapolis

Central High School.*
 Librarian, Margaret Greer.
 This library had in 1916, 8962 volumes and 8 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

East High School.

Librarian, Elizabeth Scripture.
 This library had on Mar. 22, 1917, 5186 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

North High School.*

Librarian, Thyrsa McClure.
 This library had in 1916, 8000 volumes. It is accessible to the public for reference.

South High School.

Librarian, Elsie M. Barquist.
 This library had on May 17, 1917, 8676 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

West High School.

Librarian, Alma M. Penrose.
 This library had in June, 1916, 4188 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Rochester

Rochester High School.
 Librarian, Marion Virginia Baker.
 This library had on Mar. 27, 1917, 1540 volumes and 130 pamphlets; 250 v. are loans from the City Library. It is accessible to the public.

St. Paul

Central High School.*
 Librarian, Minnie F. Keane.
 This library had in 1916, 5600 volumes.

Humboldt High School.*

Librarian, Mrs. A. G. Ryan.
 This library had in 1916, 5000 volumes.
John A. Johnson High School.
 Librarian, Mrs. Ida L. Blomquist.
 It is not accessible to the public.

MISSOURI

Kansas City

Branch Public Library in Northeast High School.
 Librarian, Susie Shaffer.
 This library had on May 17, 1917, 8600 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Central High School.

Librarian, Martha Elder.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 8000 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Kansas City Polytechnic Institute.

Librarian, Kate Dinsmoor.

This library had in April, 1917, about 2600 volumes and 300 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Westport High School.

Librarian, Margaret Corbin.

This library had in June, 1917, 1500 volumes and 100 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Springfield**Springfield High School.**

Librarian, M. A. Hendrickson.

This library had on April 2, 1917, 6442 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Webster Groves**Webster High School.**

Librarian, Mrs. Martha B. Clark.

This library had on Mar. 1, 1917, 1301 volumes and 100 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public only thru students and faculty.

NEBRASKA**Omaha****Central High School.**

Librarian, Zora Shields.

This library had on Mar. 1, 1917, 3500 volumes and 1500 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

NEW HAMPSHIRE**Concord****Concord Senior High School.**

Librarian, Elizabeth Fowler.

This library had in Mar., 1917, 1488 volumes and 200 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Exeter**Phillips Exeter Academy.***

Librarian, M. Talbot.

This library had in 1916, 8562 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Manchester**Manchester High School.**

Librarian, Iva M. Young.

This library had on Mar. 20, 1917, 2423 volumes and 100 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Tilton**Tilton Seminary.**

Librarian, Fred A. Smart.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 6805 volumes. It is accessible to the public when needed to supplement town library.

NEW JERSEY**Atlantic City****High School.†**

Librarian, Anna S. Bonsall.

Bayonne**High School.†**

Librarian, Mary A. Clark.

East Orange**East Orange High School.**

Librarian, Anna Marie Hardy.

This library had on May 21, 1917, 4850 volumes and about 300 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public for reference use only.

Hightstown**Peddle Institute (Longstreet Library),**

Librarian, Mabel Frances McCornes.

This library had on May 24, 1917, 9000 volumes and 600 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public for reference only.

Lawrenceville**Lawrenceville School.**

Librarian, A. F. Jamieson.

This library had on May 5, 1917, 6500 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Montclair**Montclair High School.**

Librarian, Luella Elizabeth Searing.

This library had on Mar. 20, 1917, 3200 volumes and 100 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Newark**Barringer High School.**

Librarian, Madalene Dow.

This library had in Dec., 1916, 6018 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

East Side High School.†

Librarian, Louise Johnston.

Manual Training High School.*

Librarian, Ruth Ward.

South Side High School.

Librarian, Dorothy Kent.

This library had on Mar. 20, 1917, 1500 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Passaic**Passaic High School.**

Librarian, H. Irene Dayton.

This library had on Mar. 1, 1917, 2654 volumes and about 1700 pamphlets. It is a branch of Passaic Public Library.

Trenton**Junior School No. 1**

Librarian, Bertha Northwood.

This library had on May 1, 1917, about 950 volumes and about 200 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

NEW YORK

Albany

Albany Public School.

Librarian, Celia M. Houghton.

This library had on Mar. 20, 1917, 41,460 volumes and 1000 pamphlets. It is accessible to the school public.

Buffalo

Hutchinson Central High School, Sherman Williams Memorial Library.

Librarian, Alice H. Stafford.

This library had on May 15, 1917, 6509 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Canajoharie

*Canajoharie High School.**

Librarians, Eliz. Agan and Ellen Vaughn.

This library had in 1916, 2949 volumes and 493 pamphlets.

Cooperstown

Cooperstown High School.

Librarian, Mrs. Calvin Lloyd.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 5324 volumes and 200 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Dunkirk

*Public High School.**

Librarian, Ruth I. Robinson.

This library had in 1916, 5032 volumes.

Greater New York

BROOKLYN

Bay Ridge High School.

Librarian, Elizabeth B. McKnight.

This library had on Mar. 21, 1917, 1411 volumes and 29 pamphlets. It is accessible to the students and teachers.

Boys' High School.

Librarian, S. R. Parker.

This library had on Nov. 1, 1916, 11,927 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Bushwick High School.

Librarian, Jane Brower.

This library had on May 15, 1917, 2972 volumes and 101 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Commercial High School.

Librarian, W. H. Duncan, Jr.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 5387 volumes and 632 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Eastern District High School.

Librarian, Daisy Bryant Sabin.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 1514 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Erasmus Hall High School.

Librarian, Mary A. Kingsbury.

This library had on May 18, 1917, 10,864 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Girls' High School.

Librarian, Mary E. Hall.

This library had on April 8, 1917, 11,704 volumes and 1647 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Manual Training High School.

Librarian, Ella M. Hagen.

This library had on Mar. 1, 1917, about 7500 volumes and 200 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Packer Collegiate Institute.

Librarian, Julia B. Anthony.

This library had on Mar. 20, 1917, 11,661 volumes and uncounted manuscripts. It is accessible to the public.

*Polytechnic Preparatory School.**

Librarian, Florence A. Adams.

This library had in 1916, 4736 volumes and 172 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX

The Brearley School.

Librarian, Mary E. Herr.

This library had in April, 1916, 5337 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

*De la Salle Institute.**

Librarian, Brother Thomas.

This library had in 1916, 5000 volumes.

De Witt Clinton High School.

Librarian, Harriette Arden.

This library had in June, 1916, 8592 volumes and 124 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Ethical Culture School.

Librarian, Ethel E. Rockwell.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 9687 volumes and 111 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

High School of Commerce.

Librarian, F. L. Davis.

This library had on Feb. 1, 1917, 4540 volumes and 525 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Hunter High School.

Librarian, Edith Rice.

This library is being organized.

Julia Richman High School.

Librarian, Katharine M. Christopher.

This library had on Mar. 20, 1917, 2600 volumes and 250 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Morris High School.

Librarian, Bertha F. Hathaway.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 7900 volumes and 168 pamphlets. It is used only by teachers and students.

Wadleigh High School.

Librarian, F. A. Dowden.

This library had on Mar. 20, 1917, 7117 volumes and many uncounted pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Washington Irving High School.

Librarian, Sarah E. Annett.

This library had on April 1, 1917, 7000 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

QUEENS**Bryant High School, Long Island City.**

Librarian, Annie M. Thayer.

This library had in June, 1916, 5659 volumes and 300 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Flushing High School.

Librarian, Jean Ely.

This library had in June, 1916, 3400 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Jamaica High School.

Librarian, Rosamond Joslyn.

This library had on May 15, 1917, 2500 volumes and 800 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Newtown High School.

Librarian, Julia I. Bedell.

This library had on May 15, 1917, 4334 volumes and 300 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Richmond Hill High School.

Librarian, Julia G. Robeson.

This library had on Feb. 1, 1917, 2048 volumes and 200 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

RICHMOND**Curtis High School.**

Librarian, Julia Tracy Phillips.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 3942 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Jamestown**Jamestown High School.**

Librarian, Ella W. Green.

It is accessible to the public.

Lawrence**Lawrence High School.**

Librarian, Marjorie I. Fairgrieve.

This library had on May 18, 1917, 7700 volumes and 477 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Mt. Vernon**Mt. Vernon High School.**

Librarian, Mabel Helme.

This library had in May, 1917, 1600 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Norwich**Union Free School District No. 1, Guernsey Memorial Library.†**

Librarian, N. Louise Ruckteshler.

Olean**Olean High School.**

Librarian, Margaret G. Heimer.

This library had on May 1, 1917, about 2200 volumes and about 75 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Oneida**High School.***

Librarian, Adelaide B. Rockwell.

This library had in 1916, 6500 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Patchogue, L. I.**Patchogue High School.**

Librarian, Mrs. Alma D. Custead.

This library had in 1916, 805 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Plattsburg**High School.***

Librarian, Grace W. Barker.

This library had in 1916, 5149 volumes.

Rochester**East High School.**

Librarian, Irene D. Winans.

This library had in June, 1916, 8527 volumes and uncounted pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

West High School.

Librarian, Margaret E. Weaver.

This library had on July 1, 1916, 4673 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Syracuse**Central High School.**

Librarian, M. L. Pattison.

This library had on March 23, 1917, 7986 volumes and about 2000 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Waverly**Waverly High School.**

Librarian, Effie Louise Scott.

This library had on May 16, 1917, 5306 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

White Plains**High School.**

Librarian, Miss Clara Overton.

This library had on June 26, 1916, (cir.) 2400 volumes and 100 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public if necessary on occasion.

NORTH DAKOTA**Grand Forks****High School.†**

Librarian, Helen B. Spence.

OHIO**Cincinnati****Hughes High School.**

Librarian, Mary Helen Pooley.

This library had on March 20, 1917, 5328 volumes and 1100 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Cleveland*Central High School.*

Librarian, Katharine Sypher.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1916, 9011 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

East High School.

Librarian, Marjorie Lamprecht.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 4569 volumes and 308 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

East Technical High School.

Librarian, Edith L. Cook.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 3413 volumes and 1211 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Glenville High School Library.

Librarian, Blanche C. Coveney.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 3315 volumes and 97 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

*Lincoln High School.**

Librarian, Sarah L. Lewis.

This library had in 1916, 4045 volumes and 145 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

South High School..

Librarian, Jennie MacDougall.

This library had in May, 1917, 3066 volumes and 83 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

West High School.

Librarian, Leora M. Cross.

This library had on Dec. 31, 1916, 6465 volumes and 185 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

West Technical High School.

Librarian, A. Elizabeth Smith.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 2289 volumes and 885 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Dayton*Steele High School.**

Librarian, Frances C. Hunter.

This library had in 1916, 4200 volumes.

OREGON**Portland***Franklin High School.*

Librarian, Esther Tucker.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 1029 volumes and 20 pamphlets.

Jefferson High School.

Librarian, Alma Jonson.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 3545 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Lincoln High School.

Librarian, Marguerite Burnett.

This library had in March, 1917, 3847 volumes and 692 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Washington High School.

Librarian, Marguerite Entler.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 4687 volumes and 776 pamphlets.

Salem*Salem High School.*

Librarian, Ruth M. Paxson.

This library had on April 1, 1917, 2323 volumes and 1307 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

PENNSYLVANIA**Philadelphia***Wm. Penn High School.*

Librarian, Helen Hill.

This library had on March 1, 1917, 4096 volumes and about 500 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Pittsburgh, N. S.*Allegheny High School Library.*

Librarian, Mrs. Barbara F. Dalzell.

This library had in June, 1916, 10,000 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Pottstown*High School.*

Librarian, Jane A. McCarthy.

This library had on March 22, 1917, 4000 volumes and 300 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public at all times.

Reading*High School for Girls.*

Librarian, Florence B. Beitenanan.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 6689 volumes and 540 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Tyrone*High School.*

Librarian, Susan Himmelwright.

This library had in Jan., 1917, 950 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

West Chester*High School.**

Librarian, Sarah G. Evans.

RHODE ISLAND**Pawtucket***Pawtucket High School.*

Librarian, Lillian L. Davenport.

This library had on April 12, 1917, 822 volumes and 7 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

SOUTH DAKOTA**Lead***Lead Public High School.**

Librarian, Lucy E. Thatcher.

This library had in 1916, 6304 volumes and 360 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

TENNESSEE**Knoxville***Knoxville High School.*

Librarian, Harriet L. Johnson.

This library had on March 26, 1917, 3500 volumes and 125 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

TEXAS**Austin***Austin High School.*

Librarian, Alice S. Harrison.

This library had on May 17, 1917, 3300 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

UTAH**Mt. Pleasant***Wasatch Academy School.*

Librarian, Madeline Lewis.

This library had on April 1, 1917, 1700 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

VIRGINIA**Chatham***Chatham Episcopal Institute.*

Librarian, Mary A. Fox.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 2033 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

WASHINGTON**Seattle***Lincoln High School.*

Librarian, Lillian Louise Smith.

This library had on May 22, 1917, 3209 volumes and 1000 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Spokane*Lewis and Clark High School.*

Librarian, Mary C. Richardson.

This library had on March 23, 1917, 4280 volumes and 2082 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

North Central High School.

Librarian, Lucile F. Fargo.

This library had on March 22, 1917, 4558 volumes and 1462 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public three nights per week.

Tacoma*Lincoln High School.*

Librarian, Mildred Herbert Pope.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 2053 volumes and 600 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Stadium High School.

Librarian, Marion Louis.

This library had on March 26, 1917, 4853 volumes and about 300 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

WISCONSIN**Madison***Madison High School.*

Librarian, Ruth Rice.

This library had on July 1, 1916, 3600 volumes and 1600 (estimate) pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Milwaukee*High School Western Division Library.**

Librarian, Margaret Reynolds.

This library had in 1916, 10,788 volumes.

Waukesha*High School.**

Librarian, Agnes Bowe.

This library had in 1916, 6000 volumes.

NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Daphne

*State Normal School.**
Librarian, Ursula Delchamps.

Florence

*State Normal School.**
Librarian, Annie W. O'Neal.
This library had in 1916 5550 volumes. It is not open to the public.

Jacksonville

*State Normal School.**
Librarian, Susan Lancaster.

Livingston

State Normal School.†

Normal

State Agricultural and Mechanical College.
Librarian, Mrs. Mollie R. Grice.
This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 7000 volumes and 3000 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Troy

*State Normal School.**
Librarian, Joseph A. Boyd.
This library had in 1916, 4051 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Tuskegee

*Tuskegee Institute.**
Librarian, Miss M. E. Suarez.
This library had on May 31, 1916, 22,304 volumes and several thousand pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

ARIZONA

Flagstaff

Northern Arizona Normal School.
Librarian, Jessie Stemmons.
This library had on April 1, 1917, 3969 volumes and 711 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Tempe

Tempe State Normal School.
Librarian, Ruth M. Wright.
This library had in June, 1916, 9888 volumes and about 8000 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

ARKANSAS

Conway

*State Normal School.**
Librarian, Ivy W. Calhoun.

CALIFORNIA

Arcata

Humboldt State Normal School.
Librarian, Mrs. Virginia C. Bacon.
This library had on Mar. 27, 1917, 4281 volumes, about 1000 pamphlets and about 1500 pictures. It is accessible to the public for reference use.

Chico

State Normal School.
Librarian, Henriette G. Thomas.
This library had in Dec., 1917, 20,114 volumes. It is accessible to the public for general reference.

Fresno

*State Normal School.**
Librarian, Agnes Tobin.

Los Angeles

State Normal School.
Librarian, Elizabeth H. Fargo.
This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 24,635 volumes and 5000 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

San Diego

San Diego State Normal School.
Librarian, Mrs. Charlotte G. Robinson.
This library had on Dec. 31, 1916, 16,638 volumes and pamphlets (distributed to departments). It is not accessible to the public.

San Francisco

San Francisco State Normal School.
Librarian, Mildred M. Holman.
This library had on July 1, 1916, 21,187 volumes and 21 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

San José

*State Normal School.**
Librarian, Ruth Royce.
This library had in 1916, 16,081 volumes and 13,500 pamphlets. It is accessible to a limited public.

Santa Barbara

State Normal School of Manual Arts and Home Economics.

Librarian, Miss Nellie E. Scholes.

This library had on May 21, 1917, 3848 volumes and 6000 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

COLORADO**Greeley**

State Teachers College.

Librarian, Albert F. Carter.

This library had in Dec., 1916, 44,800 volumes and 7500 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public for reference.

Gunnison

Colorado State Normal School.

Librarian, Edith M. Morgan.

This library had on Mar. 26, 1917, 7400 volumes and 2500 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

CONNECTICUT**Bridgeport**

City Normal School.†

Danbury

State Normal Training School.

Librarian, Harriet C. Ames.

This library had on Mar. 22, 1917, 7550 volumes and uncounted pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

New Britain

New Britain State Normal School.

Librarian, Mary E. Goodrich.

This library had on Feb. 13, 1917, 9681 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

New Haven

*State Normal Training School.**

Librarian, A. Blanche Chase.

This library had in 1916, 15,000 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Willimantic

*State Normal Training School.**

Librarian, Florence A. Grant.

This library had in 1916, 15,000 volumes.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**Washington**

Teachers' Library, J. O. Wilson Normal School.

Librarian, Dorothy DeMuth Snyder.

This library had in Jan., 1917, 10,000 volumes and 500 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Myrtilla Miner Normal School.

Librarian, Charles E. Lane, Jr.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 5693 volumes and 8007 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

GEORGIA**Athens**

State Normal School.

Librarian, Agnes C. Goss.

This library had in Mar., 1917, 9398 volumes. It is accessible to the public for reference work.

Douglas

*Georgia Normal College.**

Librarian, W. A. Little.

This library had in 1916, 7000 volumes and 1000 pamphlets.

Milledgeville

*Georgia Normal and Industrial School.**

Librarian, Birdie Ellard.

This library had in 1916, 6400 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Valdosta

South Georgia State Normal College.

Librarian, Hazel Philbrick.

This library had on May 17, 1917, about 1225 volumes and 200 pamphlets and bulletins. It is not accessible to the public.

IDAHO**Albion**

*State Normal School.**

Librarian, Belle D. Donohue.

Lewiston

Lewiston State Normal School.

Librarian, Mary Royce Crawford.

This library had on Mar. 29, 1917, 8821 volumes and about 5000 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

ILLINOIS**Carbondale**

Southern Illinois Normal University.

Librarian, Mary Louise Marshall.

This library had on Mar. 23, 1917, 30,210 volumes and 1472 pamphlets. It is partly accessible to the public.

Charleston

Eastern Illinois State Normal School.

Librarian, Mary Josephine Booth.

This library had on Mar. 24, 1917, 19,272 volumes and 1668 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Chicago

Chicago Normal College.

Librarian, Helene Louise Dickey.

This library had in Mar., 1917, 25,000 volumes and over 1000 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public for reading only.

School of Education.

Librarian, Ruth Abbott.

This library had on May 21, 1917, 32,000 volumes. It is accessible to the public for reference only.

De Kalb

Northern Illinois State Normal School.
Librarian, Josephine M. Jandell.
This library had on May 21, 1917, 21,618 volumes and 2517 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public occasionally.

Macomb

Western Illinois State Normal School.
Librarian, Fanny R. Jackson.
This library had on July 31, 1916, 16,202 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Normal

Illinois State Normal University School.
Librarian, Ange V. Milner.
This library had on May 17, 1917, 32,400 volumes and about 25,000 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public for reference and reading only.

INDIANA

Fort Wayne

Fort Wayne Normal School.
Librarian.
This library had on May 1, 1917, 2567 volumes and 676 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Indianapolis

Normal Training School.
There is no regular librarian.
This library had on May 25, 1917, 1200 volumes and 100 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Terre Haute

Indiana State Normal School.
Librarian, Arthur Cunningham.
This library had on June 30, 1916, 70,926 volumes and 9876 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

IOWA

Cedar Falls

Iowa State Teachers' College.
Librarian, Anne Stuart Duncan.
This library had on Mar. 29, 1917, 47,802 volumes and 4125 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public, but not for drawing books.

Shenandoah

Western Normal School.*
Librarian, Mrs. J. M. Hussey.
This library had in 1916, 5400 volumes.

KANSAS

Emporia

Kansas State Normal School.
Librarian, Willis Holmes Kerr.
This library had on Dec. 31, 1916, 40,900 volumes and 1570 bound pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Hays

Ft. Hays Kansas Normal School.
Librarian, Lulu M. Bice.
This library had in Jan., 1917, 7004 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Pittsburg

State Manual Training Normal School.
Librarian, Odella Nation.
This library had on June 30, 1916, 8500 volumes and 2000 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

KENTUCKY

Bowling Green

Western Kentucky State Normal School.
Librarian, Florence Ragland.
This library had on July 28, 1916, 8879 volumes. It is accessible to the public to a limited extent.

Louisville

Louisville Normal School.
Librarian, Emma J. Shriner.
This library had on Mar. 29, 1917, 1500 volumes and 150 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Richmond

Eastern Ky. State Normal School.
Librarian, Mary Estelle Reid.
This library had on May 17, 1917, 5000 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

LOUISIANA

Natchitoches

*Louisiana State Normal School.**
Librarian, Scharlie E. Russell.
This library had in 1916, 8837 volumes.

New Orleans

New Orleans Normal School.
Librarian, Grace Leeds.
This library had in June, 1916, 2766 volumes and 150 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

MAINE

Castine

*Eastern State Normal School.**
Librarian, Gertrude M. Conant.
This library had in 1916, 2413 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Farmington

Farmington State Normal School.
Librarian, W. G. Mallett.
This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 4200 volumes and 700 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Gorham

Gorham Normal School.
Librarian, R. Estelle Bradbury.
This library had on Mar. 22, 1917, 1755 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Machias

Washington State Normal School.
Librarian, E. B. Quinn.
This library had in May, 1917, 700 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Presque Isle

Aroostook State Normal School.

Librarian, Ida M. Folsom.

This library had on May 17, 1917, 1800 volumes and over 1000 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public for reference, not for circulation.

MARYLAND**Ammendale**

*American Normal Institute.**

Librarian, Brother Austin.

This library had in 1916, 6000 volumes.

Baltimore

Teachers Training School

Librarian, Margaret M. Coyne.

This library had in June, 1917, 12,286 volumes and 829 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Towson

Maryland State Normal School.

This library had on June 30, 1916, 6500 volumes and 3500 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

MASSACHUSETTS**Boston**

*Boston Normal School.**

Librarian.

This library had in 1916, 4000 volumes and pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

*Massachusetts Normal Art School.**

Librarian, Curator of school.

Bridgewater

State Normal School.

Librarian, A. C. Bagden.

This library had in May, 1917, 15,000 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Fall River

Normal Training School.†

Fitchburg

*State Normal School.**

Librarian, Maud A. Goodfellow.

This library had in 1916, 8000 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Framingham

*State Normal School.**

Librarian, Louie G. Ramsdell.

This library had in 1916, 5600 volumes. It is not open to the public.

Hyannis

State Normal School.

Librarian, Katherine C. Cotter.

This library had in 1917 about 3000 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Lowell

State Normal School at Lowell.

Librarian, Ethel E. Kimball.

This library had on Mar. 22, 1917, 2600 volumes and 200 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

North Adams

*North Adams Normal School.**

Librarian, Mary Louise Baright.

This library had in 1916, 7600 volumes.

Salem

State Normal School.

Librarian, H. L. Martin.

This library had on June 30, 1916, 13,930 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Westfield

Westfield State Normal School.

Managed by users of books.

This library had on May 16, 1917, 4000 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Worcester

Worcester State Normal School.

Librarian, Anna P. Smith.

This library had on May 1, 1917, about 13,500 volumes and about 500 pamphlets, also over 11,000 text-books. It is not accessible to the public, except graduates.

MICHIGAN**Detroit**

*Martindale Normal Training School, Washington-Normal Library.**

Librarian, Meta V. Kallman.

This library had in 1916, 12,000 volumes and 1000 pamphlets. It is not open to the public.

Kalamazoo

Western State Normal School.

Librarian, Esther Braley.

This library had on Mar. 23, 1917, 15,531 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Marquette

Northern State Normal School.

Librarian, Lydia M. Olson.

This library had on April 10, 1917, 22,590 volumes. It is not generally accessible to the public.

Mt. Pleasant

Central State Normal School.

Librarian, M. Louise Converse.

This library had on April 1, 1917, 20,000 volumes. It is accessible to the public for reference.

Ypsilanti

Michigan State Normal College.

Librarian, G. M. Walton.

This library had on Mar. 24, 1917, 43,000 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

MINNESOTA**Duluth**

Duluth Normal School.

Librarian, Ruth Ely.

This library had in Aug., 1916, 7396 volumes and 596 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Mankato

State Normal School.

Librarian, Alice N. Farr.

This library had on June 1, 1916, 13,574 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Moorhead

State Normal School.

Librarian, Izella M. Dart.

This library had on May 22, 1917, about 12,000 volumes and about 700 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

St. Cloud

State Normal School.

Librarian, Otilie Louise Ludloff.

This library had on Jan. 3, 1917, 14,500 volumes and 3000 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

St. Paul

*St. Paul Normal School.**

Librarian, Anders Orbeck.

This library had in 1916, 7800 volumes and 500 pamphlets.

Winona

Winona State Normal School.

Librarian, Mary Grant.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 15,496 volumes and 751 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public but its use is not encouraged.

MISSISSIPPI

Hattiesburg

Mississippi Normal College.

Librarian, Mrs. Pearl Travis.

This library had in Jan., 1917, 3000 volumes and 100 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

MISSOURI

Cape Girardeau

State Normal School.

Librarian, Sadie T. Kent.

This library had on June 1, 1916, 10,177 volumes and 11,391 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Jefferson City

*Lincoln Institute.**

Librarian, Gertrude Williams.

This library had in 1916, 5090 volumes and 21 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Kirksville

First District Normal School.

Librarian, Irving R. Bundy.

This library had on April 1, 1917, 19,676 volumes and uncounted pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Maryville

State Normal—5th District School.

Librarian, Edwin Wells.

This library had on Dec. 30, 1916, 11,153 volumes and 4000 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

St. Louis

Harris Leades College, Teachers' Library.

Librarian, Elyse C. Creelius.

This library had on May 24, 1917, about 15,000 volumes and about 1000 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public, only to teachers of the public schools.

Springfield

Missouri State Normal School.

Librarian, William A. Daggett.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 15,000 volumes and 4000 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Warrensburg

State Normal School.

Librarian, Leeson Hay Cook.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 26,798 volumes and uncounted pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

MONTANA

Dillon

State Normal College.

Librarian, Mrs. Lilian R. Free.

This library had in May, 1917, 9500 volumes and 2000 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public for reference work.

NEBRASKA

Chadron

State Normal School.

Librarian, Mabel Harris.

This library had on May 18, 1917, 4169 volumes and 200 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Kearney

Nebraska State Normal School.

Librarian, Anna V. Jennings.

This library had on Mar. 26, 1917, 13,644 volumes and 3000 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Peru

Nebraska State Normal School.

Librarian, Elva E. Rubon.

This library had on July 28, 1916, 25,498 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Wayne

*State Normal School.**

Librarian, Mrs. Anna B. Bright.

This library had in 1916, 6293 volumes and 1200 pamphlets. It is open to the public.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Keene

State Normal School.

Librarian, Julia P. Brown.

This library is not accessible to the public.

Plymouth

Plymouth Normal School.

Librarian, Gertrude I. Shaw.

This library had on Mar. 1, 1917, 6000 volumes and 100 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

NEW JERSEY

Camden

Normal Training School.†

Elizabeth

*Normal and Training School.**

Librarian, Mary Mathews.

Jersey City

Teachers' Training School.†

Newark

Newark State Normal School.

Librarian, Nancy I. Thompson.

This library had in Feb., 1917, 6217 volumes and 500 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Paterson

City Normal School.

Librarian.

This library had in 1916, 747 volumes. It is open to the public.

Trenton

New Jersey State Normal School.

Librarian, Martha F. Nelson.

This library had in March, 1917, 8700 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Upper Montclair

N. J. State Normal School.

Librarian, Emma V. Patterson.

This library had on March 27, 1917, 7280 volumes and 370 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

NEW MEXICO

East Las Vegas

*New Mexico Normal University.**

Librarian, Arthur H. Van Horne.

This library had in 1916, 3770 volumes and 4000 pamphlets. It is open to the public.

Silver City

*New Mexico State Normal School.**

Librarian, Lottie Hodges.

This library had in 1916, 6000 volumes and 1000 pamphlets.

NEW YORK

Albany

New York State College for Teachers.

Librarian, Mary Elizabeth Cobb.

This library had on May 14, 1917, 3930 volumes and uncounted pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Teachers Training School.

Librarian, Ida H. Latta.

This library had in May, 1917, 500 volumes and 200 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Brockport

State Normal School.

Librarian, S. Janette Reynolds.

This library had on March 23, 1917, over 14,087 volumes and many pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Brooklyn

Brooklyn Training School for Teachers.

Librarian, Esther M. Davis.

This library had on March 17, 1917, 6500 volumes and 500 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Buffalo

Buffalo State Normal School.

Librarian, Grace Viele.

This library had on March 30, 1917, 6885 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Cortland

State Normal and Training School.

Librarian, Mildred Morse.

This library had on April 1, 1917, 14,650 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Geneseo

State Normal School.

Librarian, Ida M. Mendenhall.

This library had on May 15, 1917, 12,000 volumes and 500 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public for reference.

New Paltz

New Paltz State Normal School.

Librarian, Emily Liebergeld.

This library had on June 23, 1916, 8548 volumes and uncounted pamphlets.

New York

*N. Y. Training School for Teachers.**

Librarian, Florence E. Van Vliet.

This library had in 1916, 8753 volumes and 820 pamphlets.

Oneonta

*State Normal School.**

Librarian, Jessica C. Alden.

This library had in 1916, 5507 volumes and 200 pamphlets.

Oswego

State Normal and Training School.
Librarian, Lida S. Penfield.

This library had on June 15, 1917, 17,456 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Plattsburg

State Normal School.
Librarian, Anne O'Brien.

This library had on May 17, 1917, 10,025 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Potsdam

Potsdam Normal School.
Librarian, Julie Thompson Walling.

This librarian had in May, 1917, 4939 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Rochester

Rochester City Normal School.
Librarian, Mildred R. Forward.

This library had on May 15, 1917, 1570 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Schenectady

Teachers' Training School.
Librarian.

Syracuse

Syracuse Teachers' Training School.
Librarian, W. J. Edward Banta.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 450 volumes and 50 pamphlets.

Yonkers

Yonkers Teachers Training School.

Librarian, a changing committee of students.

This library had on Feb. 1, 1917, 637 volumes and 280 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

NORTH CAROLINA

Boone

Appalachian Training School.
Librarian, Bettie Stephenson.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 7000 volumes and 500 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Elizabeth City

State Colored Normal School of N. C.
Librarian, Miss E. J. Lewis.

This library had on May 16, 1917, 400 volumes and 100 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Greensboro

State Normal College.
Librarian, Annie F. Petty.

This library had on June 1, 1916, 11,199 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Greenville

East Carolina Teachers Training School.
Librarian, Ola S. Ross.

This library had on May 17, 1917, 1933 volumes and about 1000 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Raleigh

St. Augustine's School.
Librarian, Bertha Richards.

This library had on April 28, 1917, 5700 volumes. It is accessible to the public to a limited extent.

NORTH DAKOTA

Ellendale

State Normal and Industrial School.
Librarian, Carrie Tuttle.

This library had in Jan., 1917, 3600 volumes. It is accessible to the public for reference.

Mayville

State Normal School.
Librarian, Nelle A. Olson.

This library had on June 30, 1916, 6361 volumes and 550 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public for reference.

Minot

State Normal School.
Librarian, Huldah L. Winsted.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 2500 volumes and 200 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Valley City

Valley City State Normal School.
Librarian, Helen M. Crane.

This library had on June 30, 1916, 12,005 volumes and 652 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Wahpeton

N. Dak. State School of Science.
Librarian, Lillian Mirick.

This library had on June 30, 1916, 1673 volumes, 3000 public documents and about 3000 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

OHIO

Akron

Perkins Normal School†

Bowling Green

State Normal College.
Librarian, Marie Ellen Simpson.

This library had on March 23, 1917, 10,000 volumes and 500 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Cleveland

Cleveland Normal Training School.
Librarian, Mary D. Hutchinson.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 8264 volumes and 743 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Columbus

Columbus Normal School.

We have no appointed librarian.

This library had in May, 1917, 520 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Kent

Kent State Normal College.

Librarian, Margaret Dunbar.

This library had on March 23, 1917, 14,650 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

OKLAHOMA**Ada**

East Central State Normal School.

Librarian, E. C. Wilson.

This library had on May 17, 1917, 4115 volumes and 1000 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Alva

Northwestern State Normal School.

Librarian, Anna L. LeCrone.

This library had on May 17, 1917, 7659 volumes and about 8500 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Durant

*Southeastern State Normal School.**

Librarian, Haydee Ritchley.

This library had in 1916, 2713 volumes and 2000 pamphlets. It is not open to the public.

Edmond

Central State Normal School.

Librarian, Ruby Canton.

This library had in May, 1917, 12,175 volumes and 700 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public except to those with children in school.

Tablequah

*Northeastern State Normal.**

Librarian, Dr. Emmet Starr.

Weatherford

*Southwestern State Normal.**

Librarian, M. W. Quigley.

This library had in 1916, 8000 volumes and 100 pamphlets.

OREGON**Monmouth**

Oregon State Normal School.

Librarian, Mabel G. West.

This library had on April 30, 1917, 5563 volumes and 500 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public for reference work only.

PENNSYLVANIA**Bloomsburg**

Bloomsburg State Normal School.

Librarian, Ella C. Ritchie.

This library had in Sept., 1917, 7147 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

California

Southwestern State Normal School.

Librarian, Anna Shutterly.

This library had in March, 1917, 8000 volumes and 2000 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public except to all students, alumni and clubs in the town.

Clarion

Clarion State Normal School.

Librarian, Mary A. True.

This library had on March 24, 1917, 4213 volumes (not including government documents.) It is accessible to the public.

East Stroudsburg

State Normal School.†

Librarian, Mrs. Pamiter.

Edinboro

Edinboro State Normal School.

Librarian, Annie L. Wilson.

This library had on March 26, 1917, about 15,000 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Erie

Erie Normal School.

Librarian, Mrs. Jeanne Hard.

Books are requisitioned from Public Library which is under management of Erie Board of School Directors. It is accessible to the public.

Indiana

State Normal School.

Librarian, Araminta M. McLane.

This library had in June, 1917, 8260 volumes and 127 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Kutztown

Keystone State Normal School.

Librarian, Harriet King Avery.

This library had on March 23, 1917, 7812 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

Lock Haven

Central State Normal School.

Librarian, Edna Stowe Stewart.

It is accessible to the public.

Mansfield

Mansfield State Normal School.

Librarian, Mary L. Wilcox.

This library had in May, 1917, 6750 volumes and 500 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Millersville

Millersville State Normal School.

Librarian, Helen A. Ganser.

This library had on July 1, 1916, 17,728 volumes. It is accessible to the public, with the exception of two society libraries.

Philadelphia

Philadelphia Normal School for Girls.

Librarian, Elizabeth B. Gendell.

This library had on March 30, 1917, 8406 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

*Philadelphia School of Pedagogy.**

Librarian, Anna E. Lindsay.

Pedagogical Library—Board of Public Education.

Librarian, Ada F. Liveright.

This library had on May 17, 1917, 15,800 volumes and uncounted pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Shippensburg

Cumberland Valley State Normal School.

Librarian, Ida B. Quigley.

This library had on May 16, 1917, 6720 volumes. It is accessible to the public so long as their use of books does not interfere with school work.

Slippery Rock

State Normal School.

Librarian, Rhuama Vincent.

This library had on Oct. 16, 1916, 5840 volumes, 2000 pamphlets and a large clipping collection. It is accessible to the public.

West Chester

West Chester State Normal School.

Librarian, Alice Cochran.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 19,000 volumes. It is accessible to the public for reference only.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence

Rhode Island Normal School.

Librarian, Mary E. Makepeace.

This library had on May 16, 1917, about 21,500 volumes and about 1200 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston

Memminger High and Normal School.†

Orangeburg

State Agric. and Mechanical College.

Librarian, C. H. Jones.

This library was destroyed by fire Oct. 21, 1916, and now contains only a few volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Rock Hill

Carnegie Library of Winthrop Normal and Ind. College.

Librarian, Ida J. Dacus.

This library had on April 2, 1917, 18,523 volumes, 10,000 government publications, and pamphlets not numbered. It is accessible to all connected with college, to public for reference only.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Aberdeen

Northern Normal and Industrial School.

Librarian, Elizabeth Conner.

This library had on June 30, 1916, 7363 volumes and uncounted pamphlets. It is not generally accessible to the public.

Madison

Madison State Normal School.

Librarian, Mrs. L. M. Tolles.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 10,000 volumes and 1000 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public except in special cases.

Spearfish

Spearfish State Normal School.

Librarian, Miltanna Rowe.

This library had on May 21, 1917, 11,669 volumes and 500 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Springfield

*State Normal School.**

Librarian, Raymond Dougherty.

This library had in 1916, 3068 volumes and 423 pamphlets. It is open to the public.

TENNESSEE

Johnson City

East Tenn. State Normal School.

Librarian, Olive Taylor.

This library had on March 1, 1917, 1800 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Memphis

*West Tennessee State Normal School.**

Librarian, Seymour A. Mynders.

This library had in 1916, 5000 volumes and 500 pamphlets. It is not open to the public.

Murfreesboro

Middle Tenn. State Normal School.

Librarian, Mrs. Bettie A. Murfree.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 3000 volumes and 100 pamphlets. It is partly accessible to the public.

Nashville

George Peabody College for Teachers.

Librarian, Lizzie L. Bloomstein.

This library had on May 17, 1917, 35,000 volumes and 5000 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

TEXAS

Canyon City

*West Texas State Normal College.**

Librarian, Miss Tennessee Malone.

This library had in 1916, 1500 volumes and 200 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public for reading only.

Commerce

*East Texas Normal College.**

Librarian, Harold Smith.

This library had in 1916, 12,500 volumes and 3000 pamphlets. It is open to the public.

Denton

*North Texas State Normal School.**

Librarian, Mrs. Pearl C. M. McCracken.

This library had in 1916, 8000 volumes and 2000 pamphlets. It is not open to the public.

Huntsville

Sam Houston Normal School.

Librarian, Ruth Sankee.

This library had on March 27, 1917, 8753 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

San Marcos

South West Texas State Normal School.

Librarian, Mrs. Lucy Burleson.

This library had on May 23, 1917, 6000 reference volumes and about 300 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

UTAH**Salt Lake City**

University of Utah.

Librarian, Esther Nelson.

This library had in April, 1917, 50,215 volumes and 19,775 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public for reference.

VERMONT**Castleton**

Castleton Normal School.

Librarian, Ella L. Ferris.

This library had in May, 1917, 2200 volumes and about 30 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Johnson

State Normal School.

Librarian, Julia K. Knowlton.

This library had on May 15, 1917, 4000 volumes and 300 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

VIRGINIA**East Radford**

State Normal School for Women.†

Farmville

State Normal College for Women.

Librarian, Lottie C. Carrington.

This library had on May 16, 1917, 9107 volumes and 500 pamphlets. It is accessible to teachers, preachers, alumni.

Fredericksburg

State Normal School.

Librarian, Mary Selden Yates.

This library had on March 23, 1917, 3134 volumes and 675 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public for reference only.

Hampton

Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Librarian, L. E. Herron.

This library had on Jan. 1, 1917, 44,962 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Harrisonburg

Harrisonburg State Normal School.

Librarian, Miss Mary I. Bell.

This library had on March 26, 1917, 5000+ volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Petersburg

Va. Normal and Ind. Inst.

Librarian, Beatrice O. Green.

This library had on May 16, 1917, 1003 volumes and 314 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

WASHINGTON**Bellingham**

*State Normal School.**

Librarian, Mabel Zoe Wilson.

This library had in 1916, 16,000 volumes and 2000 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Cheney

State Normal School.

Librarian, Mabel M. Reynolds.

This library had in 1916, 7100 volumes and 225 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Ellensburg

State Normal School.

Librarian, Rebecca B. Rankin.

This library had in June, 1917, 13,000 volumes and 2000 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

WEST VIRGINIA**Athens**

Concord State Normal School.

Librarian, J. F. Holyroyd.

This library had in 1916, 2200 volumes and 760 pamphlets. It is open to the public.

Fairmont

Fairmont State Normal School.

Librarian, Mrs. Emory F. McKinney.

This library had in June, 1914, 6000 volumes. It is accessible to the public.

Glenville

*Glenville State Normal School.**

Librarian, Lucille Virginia Hays.

This library had in 1916, 42,000 volumes. It is open to the public.

Huntington

Marshall College State Normal School.

Librarian, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Myers.

This library had on April 1, 1917, 8000 volumes and 2000 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Shepherdstown

Shepherd College, State Normal School.

Librarian, Mrs. Mabel Henshaw Gardiner.

This library had on May 17, 1917, 4495 volumes and 300 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

West Liberty

*West Liberty State Normal.**

Librarian, the teachers.

This library had in 1916, 4600 volumes and 1100 pamphlets. It is open to the public.

WISCONSIN

La Crosse

State Normal School.

Librarian, Florence S. Wing.

This library had on July 1, 1916, 9133 volumes and 3200 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Menomonie

The Stout Institute.

Librarian, Mrs. Katherine A. Hahn.

This library had in June, 1916, 6500 volumes and about 4000 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Milwaukee

State Normal School.

Librarian, Delia G. Ovitiz.

This library had on March 26, 1917, 27,510 volumes and 9000 pamphlets. It is not accessible to the public.

Oshkosh

State Normal School.

Librarian, Louise F. Encking.

This library had on May 1, 1917, 10,280 volumes, (library was destroyed by fire March 16.) It is not accessible to the public.

Plattville

*State Normal School.**

Librarian, Bee A. Gardner.

This library had in 1916, 9145 volumes. It is not accessible to the public.

River Falls

*State Normal School.**

Librarian, Lovila M. Mosher.

This library had in 1916, 9200 volumes and 500 pamphlets.

Stevens Point

State Normal School.

Librarian, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Short.

This library had on June 1, 1917, 13,118 volumes and 2671 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Superior

State Normal School.

Librarian, Harriet L. Eaton.

This library had on March 26, 1917, 5000 volumes and 1000 pamphlets. It is accessible to the public.

Whitewater

State Normal School.

Librarian, Anne M. Boyd.

This library is accessible to the public for reference.



